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# G R E E K G R A M M A R,

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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BY E. A. SOPHOCLES. A. M.

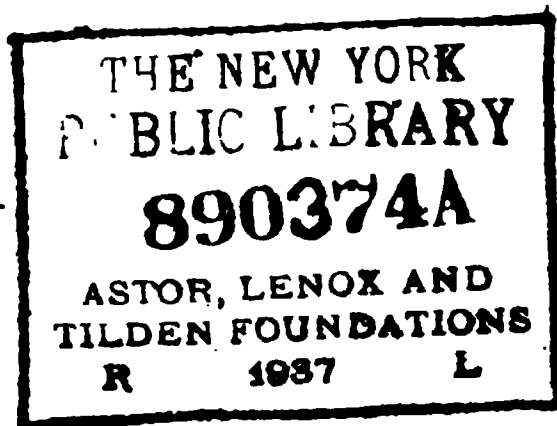
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THIS new edition has been *enlarged* and considerably altered. Every example in nouns and verbs has been fully expanded.

The *arrangement* of the different heads is more natural in the new than in the old edition.

In accordance with the practice of recent grammarians, the simple and regular *βουλεύω* has taken the place of the complicated and irregular *τύπτω*. The uncontracted form of contract verbs is not given, because it does not differ from the regular paradigm, and because *-άω* is rare and Epic, and *-έω* chiefly Ionic. As to verbs in *-όω*, their uncontracted form is never used. (See §119, ns.)

The portions which should be read first, and which, in reality, constitute a Greek *accidence*, are printed in the largest type. The rules, however, contained in §178, though belonging to the elementary portion of the grammar, are, for typographical reasons, printed in smaller type. The *notes* are intended for the advanced scholar.

## INTRODUCTION.

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THE classical Greeks were divided into three principal tribes, the *Æolic*, *Doric*, and *Ionic*. The *Æolians* occupied Thessaly, Bœotia, *Æolis*, Lesbos, and some other places. The *Dorians* occupied Peloponnesus, Megaris, Doris, Sicily, Southern Italy, and many other places. The *Ionians* inhabited Attica, Ionia, and some of the islands in the *Ægean* Sea.

The principal dialects of Greece were the *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, *Bœotic*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Attic*.

The *Æolic* dialect, properly so called, was spoken in Lesbos and *Æolis*.

The *Bœotic* was the dialect of Bœotia; and although a branch of the *Æolic*, it differs essentially from its Asiatic sister.

The *Thessalian* dialect was used in Thessaly; it differed considerably from the *Bœotic* and *Æolic*.

The *Doric* consisted of many branches, as the *Laconian*, *Cretan*, *Argive*, *Sicilian*, *Tarentine*.

The *Ionic* is divided into *old* and *new*; the *old Ionic*, called also the *Epic*, or *Homeric*, was spoken in Attica and Ionia; it is the basis of the language of Homer and Hesiod. The *new Ionic* was spoken in Ionia.

The *Attic* was the language of Atticā, or rather of Athens, the capital of Attica. It was the most cultivated of all the dialects of Greece, and, on that account, is made the basis of Greek grammar.

With respect to *purity*, the Greek, like any other dead language, may be said to have seen four different ages; the *golden*,



*silver, brazen, and iron ages.* The writers of the silver and brazen ages are often called the *later Greek* writers, and their language the *later Greek*.

In the following list of Greek authors, *Æ.* stands for *Æolic* B., for *Bæotic*, D., for *Doric*, E., for *Epic*, and I., for *Ionic*.

*Golden Age. — From Homer to Aristotle.*

<i>Æneas</i>	<i>Demosthenes</i>	<i>Panyasis</i> (E.)
<i>Æschines</i> , a philosopher	<i>Empedocles</i>	<i>Parmenides</i>
<i>Æschines</i> , an orator	<i>Ephorus</i>	<i>Pherecrates</i>
<i>Æschylus</i>	<i>Epicharmus</i> (D.)	<i>Philistus</i>
<i>Alcaeus</i> (Æ.)	<i>Erinna</i> (Æ.)	<i>Pindarus</i> (D.)
<i>Alcidamas</i>	<i>Eupolis</i>	<i>Plato</i> , a poet
<i>Alcman</i> (D.)	<i>Euripides</i>	<i>Plato</i> , a philosopher
<i>Anacreon</i> (I.)	<i>Gorgias</i>	<i>Praxilla</i> (D.)
<i>Andocides</i>	<i>Hanno</i>	<i>Pythagoras</i> (E.)
<i>Antimachus</i> (E.)	<i>Heraclitus</i>	<i>Sappho</i> (Æ.)
<i>Antiphanes</i>	<i>Herodotus</i> (I.)	<i>Scylax</i>
<i>Antiphon</i>	<i>Hesiodus</i> (E.)	<i>Simonides of Amorgos</i>
<i>Antisthenes</i>	<i>Hippocrates</i> (I.)	<i>Simonides of Ceos</i> (D.)
<i>Archilochus</i> (I.)	<i>Hipponax</i>	<i>Solon</i> (E.)
<i>Archytas</i> (D.)	<i>Homerus</i> (E.)	<i>Sophocles</i>
<i>Aristophanes</i>	<i>Hyperides</i>	<i>Sophon</i> (D.)
<i>Asclepiades</i>	<i>Ibycus</i> (D.)	<i>Stasinus</i> (E.)
<i>Bacchylides</i> (D.)	<i>Ion</i>	<i>Stesichorus</i> (D.)
<i>Callinus</i> (E.)	<i>Isaeus</i>	<i>Thucydides</i>
<i>Callistratus</i>	<i>Isocrates</i>	<i>Timaeus the Locrian</i>
<i>Cebes</i>	<i>Lesches</i> (E.)	(D.)
<i>Charon</i>	<i>Lycurgus</i>	<i>Tyrtæus</i> (E.)
<i>Corinna</i> (B.)	<i>Lysias</i>	<i>Xanthus</i>
<i>Cratinus</i>	<i>Melissus</i>	<i>Xenophanes</i>
<i>Ctesias</i>	<i>Mimernus</i>	<i>Xenophon</i>
<i>Demades</i>	<i>Ocellus</i>	

*Silver Age. — From Aristotle to about A. D. 1.*

<i>Agatharchides</i>	<i>Callimachus</i> (E. & D.)	<i>Lesbonax</i>
<i>Alexis</i>	<i>Cleanthes</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>
<i>Antigonus</i>	<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i>	<i>Manetho</i>
<i>Apollodorus</i>	<i>Dicaearchus</i>	<i>Matron</i>
<i>Apollonius of Rhodes</i>	<i>Dinarchus</i>	<i>Meleager</i>
(E.)	<i>Diodorus</i>	<i>Menander</i>
<i>Apollonius of Perga</i>	<i>Dionysius of Halicarnas-</i>	<i>Moschus</i> (D.)
<i>Apollonius Sophista</i>	<i>sus</i>	<i>Nicander</i> (E.)
<i>Aratus</i> (E.)	<i>Dionysius Thrax</i>	<i>Nicolaus of Damascus</i>
<i>Archimedes</i> (D.)	<i>Dionysius Periegetes</i>	<i>Palaephatus</i>
<i>Aristarchus of Samos</i>	<i>Epicurus</i>	<i>Parthenius</i>
<i>Aristoteles</i>	<i>Euclides</i>	<i>Phanocles</i>
<i>Aristoxenus</i>	<i>Geminus</i>	<i>Philemon</i>
<i>Babrius</i>	<i>Heraclides Ponticus</i>	<i>Philétas</i>
<i>Berosus</i>	<i>Hermesianax</i>	<i>Philo of Byzantium</i>
<i>Bion</i> (D.)	<i>Hipparchus</i>	<i>Philochorus</i>

Philodemus	Scymnus	<i>Theocritus</i>
<i>Polybius</i>	Septuaginta Interpretes	<i>Theophrastus</i>
Posidonius	Simmias	Timon
Rhianus	<i>Strabo</i>	

*Brazen Age. — From A. D. 1 to about A. D. 300.*

Achilles Tattus	Diogenianus	Onesander
<i>Ælianus</i> of Praeneste	Dioscorides	<i>Oppianus</i> (E.)
<i>Ælianus</i> the Tactician	Dositheus	Origenes
Alcinous	Draco	<i>Pausanias</i>
Alciphron	Epictētus	Philo the Jew
Alexander Aphrodisieus	Erotianus	Philostratus the elder
Annaeus	<i>Galenus</i>	Philostratus the younger
Antoninus	Hephaestion	Phlegon
Antonius Liberalis	Hermogenes	Phrynichus
Apollonius, a grammarian	Herōdes	Plotinus
Appianus	Herodianus, a historian	<i>Plutarchus</i>
Apion	Herodianus, a grammarian	Polemo
Arcadius	Iamblichus	Polyaenus
Aretaeus (I.)	Josephus	Polydeuces
Aristides	Justinus	Porphyrius
<i>Arrianus</i>	<i>Longinus</i>	Ptolemaeus
Artemidōrus	<i>Lucianus</i>	<i>Sextus</i>
Athenaeus	Marcellus	Sibylline Oracles
Athenagoras	Maximus of Tyre	Tatianus
Clemens of Alexandria	Memnon	Theon of Smyrna
Cleomedes	Moeris	Tiberius
Dio Cassius	Musonius Ruphus	Timaeus, a Sophist
Dio Chrysostomus	Nichomachus	Trypho
Diogenes Laertius	Novum Testamentum	Ulpianus

*Iron Age. — From A. D. 300 to A. D. 1453.*

Aëtius	Etymologicum Magnum	Hierocles
Agathias	Eudocia	Himerius
<i>Æsopic</i> Fables	Eunapius	Johannes of Damascus
Ammonius	<i>Eusebius</i>	Johannes Laurentius Ly
Anna Comnēna	Eustathius, the commen-	dus
Aphthonius	tator	<i>Johannes Chrysostomus</i>
Armenopūlus	Eustathius of Egypt	<i>Julianus</i>
Aristaenetus	Gazes, a grammarian	Lascaris
Athanasius	Glycys	Leo the Deacon
<i>Basilius</i>	<i>Gregorius</i> of Nazianzus	<i>Libanius</i>
Cantacuzēnus	Gregorius, bishop of	<i>Longus</i>
Cedrēnus	Nyssa	Marinus
Cephalas	Gregorius, bishop of Co-	Moschopūlus
Chalcondyles	rinth	Musaeus
Chariton	Harpocraton	Nemesius
Chrysolōras	<i>Heliodorus</i>	Nicephorus
Colūthus	Heraclitus	Nicephorus Gregoras
Damascius	Hesychius, a lexicogra-	Nicētas
Diophantus	pher	<i>Nonnus</i>
Epiphanius	Hesychius, a historian	Oribasius

Orphica	Quintus	Theodosius Metochites
Pappus	Sallustius	Theon
Paulus of Ægina	Simplicius	Theophilus
Paulus of Alexandria	Sozomenus	Theophylactus Simocata
Philemon, a grammarian	Stephanus of Byzantium	Theophylactus, bishop of Bulgaria
Photius	Stobaeus	Thomas Magister
Phrantzes	Suidas	Tryphiodōrus
Planudes	Symeon Sethus	Xenophon of Ephesus
Porphyrogennētus	Synesius	Zonaras
Proclus	Syrianus	Zosimus
Procopius	Tzetzes,	And many others.
Psellus	Themistius	
Ptochoprodromus	Theodorētus	

### *Spurious Works.*

Chion	Phocylides	Themistocles
Phalaris	Theano	

It may be remarked here, once for all, that, in this edition, the remarks on the Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Arcadian, and Doric dialects are based on *Ahrens's* work on the *Greek Dialects*. *Struve's* dissertation on the dialect of Herodotus also has been used.

The Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs is taken from a revised copy of the author's *Catalogue of Greek Verbs*.

The chapter on versification is based on *Munk's Greek and Roman Metres*.

In the Appendix, the remarks on the Alphabet are based on *Franz's Elementa Epigraphices Graecae*, *Boeckh's Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, the *Heracleian Tables*, and *Gesenius's Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae Monumenta*.

The remarks on the Digamma are based on the above-mentioned works of *Boeckh*, *Franz*, and *Ahrens*, and on the *Heracleian Tables*.

The short chapter on Numerals is based on *Franz's* above-mentioned work.

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# PART I.

## LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

### THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters :

Figure.	Representative.	Name.
A a	a	Ἄλφα Alpha
B β ε	b	Βῆτα Beta
Γ γ	g	Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	Δέλτα Delta
E ε	ě	Ἐ ψιλόν Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Ζῆτα Zeta
H η	ē	Ἡτα Eta
Θ θ θ	th	Θῆτα Theta
I ι	i	Ιῶτα Iota
K κ	k or c hard	Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	Λάμβδα Lambda
M μ	m	Μῦ Mu or My
N ν	n	Νῦ Nu or Ny
Ξ ξ	x	Ξῖ Xi
O ο	ō	Ὅ μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	Πῖ Pi
P ρ	r	Ρῶ Rho
Σ σ s final	s	Σίγμα Sigma
T τ	t	Ταῦ Tau
Υ υ	u or y	Ἑ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Φῖ Phi
X χ	ch	Χῖ Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Ψῖ Psi
Ω ω	ō	Ὠ μέγα Omega

The character *s* is used at the end of a word ; as *σεσωσμένος*. Many editors put it also at the end of a word compounded with another ; as *εἰς-έρχομαι*, *δυσ-τυχής*, *ὅς-τις*. In manuscripts only *σ* is used.

2. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The consonants are β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

NOTE. For the obsolete letters Βαυ or Δίγαμμα, Κόππα, and Σάν, see Appendix.

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are ᾱ, ε, ι, ο, υ; the long, ᾱ, η, ῑ, ω, ῡ.

The mark (˘) is placed over a short vowel, and (ˉ) over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of α, ι, and υ, since the characters η and ω represent long E and O respectively.

NOTE 1. The vowels ε and ο are often called *the short vowels*, η and ω, *the long vowels*, and α, ι, υ, *the doubtful vowels*.

By the term *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of α, ι, υ is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. υ in the words θυμός, πῦρός, *wheat*, is always long; in the words πῦλη, ὑπό, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is *variable*, as α in ἄρης, ι in μυρίκη, and υ in κορύνη; but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, *variable*, as ξηρός ξερός, ἰωμεν ἴομεν.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, Α, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ. The long differ from the short in *quantity*, but not in *power*.

§ 3. There are thirteen diphthongs, of which seven, ᾱι, ᾱυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου, and ῡι, begin with a *short* vowel, and six, ᾱ, ᾱυ, η, ηυ, ω, and ωυ, with a *long* one. The former are generally called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper*.

The ι is written *under* the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter; as ΘΗ ἁΓΙΑΙ τῇ ἀγία, ΤΩΙ ΣΟΦΩΙ τῷ σοφῷ. So when only the first letter is capital; ἁιδω, ἁιδειν ἡδειν, ὀιχετο ὤχετο.

NOTE 1. During the most flourishing period of the Greek language, the *iota subscript*, so called, was pronounced like any other *iota*;

and in inscriptions cut before the Roman period (say before the year 100 B. C.) it is never omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΙ γερουσία, ΒΟΥΛΗ βουλῇ, ΔΗΜΩΙ δῆμῳ.

In process of time it became a silent letter, and consequently it was omitted in writing; hence in inscriptions belonging to the Roman period (say from B. C. 100 to the commencement of the fourth century of our era) it is almost always omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ γερουσία, ΒΟΥΛΗ βουλῇ, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩ γυμνασίῳ.

The orthography α, η, ω, as also the expression *improper diphthongs* (δίφθογγοι καταχρηστικαί), generally used in grammars, was introduced long after this iota ceased to be pronounced.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, the diphthong υι cannot stand before a consonant. The Æolic dialect, however, has τυῖδε, *here*.

NOTE 3. The diphthong υι (with long υ) is found nowhere; it may be supposed, however, to have once existed in the perfect passive optative of verbs in ύω; thus, λελύτο was perhaps originally λελύιτο, after the analogy of κεκλήιτο, κεκτῇιτο, μεμνήιτο.

NOTE 4. In the old Bæotic dialect, ΑΙ, ΟΙ were sometimes written ΑΕ, ΟΕ, as in Latin; as ΑΕΣΧΡΟΝΔΑΣ Αἰσχροῶνδας, ΠΛΑΥΧΑΕ Πλαύχαι Πλαύχα, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΕ Διονύσοι Διονύσῳ, found in inscriptions.

NOTE 5. ΩΥ owes its existence entirely to *crasis*; as ωὗτός, τῷ-τού, τῷυτό, ωὕριπίδη, for ὁ αὗτός, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τὸ αὐτό, ὦ Εὕριπίδη.

As to ωυ in the Ionic words εμεωντου, σεωντου, εωντου, Ξωυμα, and τρωυμα, they, according to the ancient grammarians, constitute two syllables, ωῦ; thus, ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ, Ξῳῦμα, τρώῦμα.

## BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel has either the *rough breathing* (´), corresponding to *h*, or the *smooth breathing* (˘), over that vowel; as Ἄρπυια, *Harpy*; ἄήρ, *air*.

The breathing, as also the accent, is, in all recent editions, placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as Αἶμων, *Hæmon*; Αἰνείας, *Ænias*.

But in the diphthongs α, η, ω, these marks are placed over the first letter; as ἄδω Ἄιδω, ἥδον Ἥιδον, ὠδή Ὠιδή.

When a word is written in *capitals*, both the breathing and the accent may be omitted; as ΑΠΙΥΙΑ, ΑΗΡ, ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ.

2. The rough breathing is placed also over ρ at the beginning of a word. When ρ is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the



smooth breathing, and the other the rough. E. g. *ρόδον, rose; ἄρρην, male; ἄρρητος, unspeakable.*

NOTE 1. It must be learned from observation what words take the rough breathing, and what the smooth. It is only added here, that derivatives generally take the breathing of their primitives; and that *υ*, at the beginning of a word, generally takes the rough breathing; as *ὑπνος, sleep; ὑπέρ, over.*

NOTE 2. Many words which now appear without the rough breathing were once pronounced with it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Αβδηρίται, ἄγαλμα, Ἀγρυλῆθεν, Ἀγρυλῆσι, ἄγω, Αἴσωπος, ἀκούσια, ἀνάλωμα, ἀνήρ, ἄρνησις, ἐκ, ἐνιαυτός, ἐπί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω, ἔτος, ἴδιος, ἴσος, οἶκος, οἴσω (from φέρω), ὀκτώ, ὀπισθοφανής.*

On the other hand, words beginning with the rough breathing were often pronounced and written without it. Thus, in Doric and Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, we find *ΙΠΟΜΕΔΟΝ Ἴππομέδων, Ο ὁ, ΟΙ οἱ, Ε ἡ, Α ἄ, ΑΙΣ αἴς, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἐκάστω, ΟΣΙΟΝ ὄσιον, ΕΜΕΡΑΙ ἡμέρα, ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ἕτερον.*

NOTE 3. The rough breathing was also used in the *middle* of a word. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ τρι-ἡμιποδίους τρι-ημιποδίους, from τρίς ἡμισυς πούς; ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ ἐν-ὀδία ἐν-οδία, from ἐν ὁδός; τρι-ἡμίγυον, παρ-ἔξοντι, πεντα-έτηρίς, ἀν-έώσασθαι, ἀν-ελόμενος. Compare ἐνυδρίς, enhydriς, ἐνυδρος, enhydrus, πολυῖστωρ, polyhistor, Πολύμνια, Polyhymnia; also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim, συνέδριον, from σύν ἔδρα.**

NOTE 4. The Æolic dialect did not make much use of the rough breathing; as *ἄμμες, ἄμμιν, ἄμμε, ὕμμες, ὕμμιν, ὕμμε, for ἀμές, ἀμῖν, ἀμέ, ὕμές, ὕμῖν, ὕμέ.*

NOTE 5. The character (') was employed by the ancient grammarians to denote the *effort* with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the reader pronounce first the word *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act* requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact*.

As, however, no vowel at the beginning of a word can be uttered without a slight effort or breathing, it is evident that this character is about as important as the dot over the Roman *i*; thus, *ἔχω, εἶμι, Αἴας* are nothing more than *έχω, εῖμι, Αῖας*.

NOTE 6. The rough breathing is never found in connection with *ρ* or *ρρ* in ancient inscriptions. Thus, *Ρηγίνοις, ἀρράβδώτους, Πύρρος, ἀπορραίνονται* are, in inscriptions in which *H* represents the rough breathing, written *ΡΕΓΙΝΟΙΣ, ΑΡΡΑΒΔΟΤΟΣ, ΠΥΡΡΟΣ, ΑΠΟΡΡΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ*. Further, *οὐκ* never becomes *οὐχ* before *ρ*; as *οὐ ῥητός*, never *οὐχ ῥητός*. It is inferred therefore that the orthography *ῥ, ῥρ* was employed by the grammarians to indicate the *rolling* sound of *ρ* at the beginning of a word, and of the second *ρ* in the middle of a word.

It may be remarked here that some of the most learned editors now employ  $\rho\rho$  instead of  $\rho^{\rho}$ ; as  $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\rho\eta\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\Pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$ .

NOTE 7. The ancient grammarians placed the rough breathing also over  $\rho$  after a rough mute ( $\vartheta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ); and the smooth breathing over  $\rho$  after a smooth mute ( $\tau$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ); as  $\vartheta\rho^{\rho}\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\phi\rho^{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\rho^{\rho}\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{A}\tau\rho^{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\rho^{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ .

## CONSONANTS.

§ 5. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

*labials*  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\mu$ ,  
*linguals*  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\vartheta$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  
*palatals*  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ .

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips*; the *linguals*, with the *tongue*; and the *palatals*, with the *palate*.

§ 6. 1. The consonants  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.

2. The consonants  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$  are called *double consonants*; because  $\xi$  stands for  $\kappa\sigma$ , and  $\psi$  for  $\pi\sigma$ .

3. The consonants  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\vartheta$  are called *mutes*. They are divided into

*smooth mutes*  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ ,  
*middle mutes*  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  
*rough mutes*  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\vartheta$ .

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction; thus,  $\phi$  is the corresponding rough of  $\pi$ .

4. The letter  $\sigma$ , on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

5. The consonants  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$  are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except  $\kappa$  in the preposition  $\epsilon\kappa$ , *from*, *out of*, and in the adverb  $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$  or  $\omicron\upsilon\chi$ , *not*.

NOTE. According to Dionysius and the ancient grammarians,  $\zeta$

stands for ΣΔ. This however does not mean that Z is a mere abbreviation for ΣΔ, but that, in pronunciation, it has the power of a double consonant, and that the Æolians and Dorians, in the middle of a word, very often used ΣΔ, where the Ionians and Athenians employed Z (§ 10). We add further that the Bœotians and Megarians used ΔΔ, and the Tarentines ΣΣ for Z, but only in the middle of a word, from which it cannot certainly be inferred that Z was a mere abbreviation for ΔΔ or ΣΣ.

Had Z been sounded like ΣΔ, Dionysius and Quintilian would not have admired its beautiful sound (“*ἡ συχῇ τῷ πνεύματι δασύνεται*,” *it is gently aspirated*, and “*jucundissima littera*”), and the Roman grammarians would not have asserted that the Latin had no sound corresponding to it.

It is evident therefore that Z is not a double consonant, in the usual acceptance of the term *double*. (See also § 25, n. 3.)

### *Doubling of Consonants.*

§ 7. 1. All the single consonants, except the rough mutes and ζ, admit of being doubled; the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ are very often doubled, and next to them, τ; as ἄλλος, *other*; ἄμμος, *sand*; γεννάω, *to beget*; θάρρος, *daring, courage*; πράσσω or πράττω, *to do*.

2. At the beginning of a word ρ is doubled when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels; as ῥίπτω ῥρίψα ῥριμμαι, *to throw*; ἀναρρίπτω, *to throw up*.

Except when the first component part is εὖ, *well*; as εὖρωστος, *vigorous*.

3. A rough consonant (φ, χ, θ) is not doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) is placed before it; as Σαφφώ, Βάκχος, Πιτθεύς, for Σαφώ, Βάχχος, Πιθθεύς.

NOTE 1. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double a consonant for the sake of the metre; as ποσσί, νέκυσι, τελέσαι, ἔλαβον, τόσσοι, ὀπίσσω, ὅττι, ὅπως.

On the other hand, the same Poets sometimes employ one consonant where that consonant is commonly doubled; as Αχιλεύς, Οδυσεύς, ἔραπτον.

NOTE 2. The doubling of ν in Πελοπόννησος, Προκόννησος, is an accidental peculiarity; also the doubling of ρ in βορρᾶς (contracted from βορέας), *the north wind*.

NOTE 3. Some words, which originally were written with one σ, were in later times written with σσ; as Κνωσός Κνωσσός, *Cnossus*; Παρνησός Παρνησσός, *Parnassus*; Κηφισός Κηφισσός, *Cephissus*; Κρίσα Κρίσσα, *Orissa*.

NOTE 4. In some of the most ancient inscriptions, not unfrequently a word is written with a single consonant, where commonly that consonant is doubled; as Ἰπομέδων, ἀλάλοις, ἀλα, καδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμένω, Τυρανά, for Ἰππομέδων, ἀλλάλοις, ἀλλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρράνά.

NOTE 5. Σ was often doubled before a consonant, especially before τ; thus, in inscriptions we find Αρισστόδαμος, Αριστοφάνης, Τελέστας, Ασκληπιόδωρος.

We find also ἐξσατραπεύω (ἐκσσατραπεύω), for σατραπεύω, in an Ionic inscription.

NOTE 6. A rough mute was sometimes doubled in the middle of a word; as κάθθесαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αφφιανός, Ἀφφιον, Οφφιανός, Βαχχίδας, Σάφφου, for κάτθесαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αππιανός, Ἀππιον, Οππιανός, Βακχίδας, Σάπφου, found in inscriptions. — Σαφώ for Σαπφώ is found in an inscription.

## CHANGE, TRANSPOSITION, ADDITION, AND OMISSION, OF LETTERS.

### § 8. Commutation of Vowels.

ᾱ, ε : μέγεθος, ᾄρσην, μνάα, τέσσαρες, ὀράω, Ionic μέγαθος, ἔρσην, μνέα, τέσσερες, ὀρέω; Ἀρτεμις, ἕτερος, γέ, ἱερός, πιέζω, Doric Ἀρταμις, ᾱτερος, γά, ἱαρός, πιάζω.

ᾱ, ε, ο : τρέπω τράπω ἔτραπον τέτροφα τρόπος.

ᾱ, ο : ἀνά, στρατός, ἐφθάρθαι, Æolic ὄν-τέθην (ἀνατεθῆναι), στρότος, ἔφθορθαι; γράφω, τέτταρες, Doric γρόφω, τέτορες.

α, ω : ζάω ζώω, κράζω κρώζω; ΑΓΑΓΩ ἀγωγή, ΑΚΑΚΩ ἀκωκή.

ᾱο, εω : λαός λεώς, νᾱός νεώς, ἰλᾱος ἰλεως : so in the genitive of the first declension; Bæotic Τυδεΐδᾱο, Ionic Τυδεΐδεω.

ε, ι : ἔζομαι ἰζω, ἔχω ἰσχω; χρύσεος, χάλκεος, ὀψέ, Æolic χρύσιος, χάλκιος, ὀψι; θεός, συκέα, Doric θιός, συκία. The Bæotic regularly changes ε before a vowel into ι; as χρίος, γέτια, Δαμοτέλιος.

ε, ο : λέγω λόγος, πένομαι πόνος; Απόλλων, Doric Απέλλων.

ε, ω : ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω, λέπω λώπη, στρέφω στρωφάω.

η, ω : ῥήγνυμι ἔρρηγα ἔρρωγα ῥώξ, πτήσσω πτώσσω πτώξ, ἀρήγω ἀρωγή ἀρωγός, Μαιῆτις Μαιῶτις.

η, ι : ἦδέ ἰδέ; rare.

ι, υ : ὕψος, ὑψηλός, ὕπαρ, ὑπέρ, Æolic ἰψος, ἰψηλος, ἱπαρ, ἱπέρ.

ο, υ : ὄνομα, ὄζος, Οδυσεύς, ἀπό, πρύτανις, ΤΥΧΩ, Æolic ὄνυμα, ὕσδος, Υδύσσευς, ἀπύ, πρότανις, τόσσαι (τύξαι).

### § 9. Commutation of Diphthongs.

ᾱ, αι : the Æolic uses αι for ᾱ, when it arises from αντσ, ανσ.

αι, ει : εἰ, Doric αἰ : the Bæotic sometimes changes αι into ει; as Αθανεῖος, Ταναγρεῖος, Θειβεῖος.

αι, η : the Bæotic regularly changes αι into η; εὐεργέτης, κεκόμιστη, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταναγρῆος, for εὐεργέταις, κεκόμισται, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταναγραῖος.

αν, ου . ΑΥΡΩ ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος

ει, η : the Bæotic changes η into ει ; Θείβαθεν, Θειβῆος, ἐπόεισε : the Doric often uses η for ει ; κήρυλος, Νῆλος, ἐπιτάδης, ἀσαμήωτος.

ει, ῑ : the Bæotic regularly changes ει into ῑ ; ἀρχι, ἀσφάλια, Γελάτια, Φιδίας.

During the silver and brazen ages of the language, ε was often prefixed to ῑ merely to show that it was long ; that is, ε, in this case, was an orthographical mark ; as τεῖσαι, κρεῖνω, τειμῆσαι, found in inscriptions. During the latter part of the brazen age, this ε was prefixed even to ῑ ; as Τεῖτος, Πεῖος, γυμνασειαρχήσας, in inscriptions. (See Appendix.)

ει, οι : δαῖδω δέδοικα, αἰδῶ αἰδός αἰδῆ, λείπω λοιπός.

ευ, ου : σπεύδω σπουδή, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ εἰλήλουθα.

οι, ῡ : the Bæotic regularly changes οι into ῡ ; as τύδε, τῆς ἄλλης προξένος, φυκία, for τοῖδε, τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις, οἰκία.

οι, ου : the Æolic uses οι for ου, when it arises from οντσ, ονσ.

ου, υ : the Bæotians and Laconians changed υ into ου, and pronounced ου long or short according as the original υ was long or short ; thus, in οὔδωρ, σούν, σούγγραφος, ἀργούριον, ου was short ; in οὔλη, ἀσουλία, long.

ου, ω : the Doric uses ω for ου, but only when it arises from ο, ονσ, οο, οε : the Thessalian uses ου for ω ; as ἀνάλουμα, κοινάουν, Φεῖδουνα.

υι, ει : in the feminine perfect participle, the Doric sometimes uses ει for υι ; as ἐρρηγεία, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἔστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα.

υι, ῡ : δύην, φύην, λελῦτο, δαινῦτο, πηγνῦτο, for the analogical δυιην, φυιην, λελυιτο, δαινουιτο, πηγνουιτο.

In inscriptions we find υός, παρειληφῦα, for υῖός, παρειληφῦα.

## § 10. Commutation of Consonants.

π, β, φ, μ, of the same organ : ἀσφάραγος ἀσπάραγος ; πατεῖν βατεῖν, πικρός βικρός, Αμπρακία Αμβρακία ; ἀπαξ ἄμακας, ὕπνος somnus ; ἄβαξ ἀμάκιον, κυβερνήτης κυμερνήτης, μέλλειν βέλλειν, μέγα βάγιον magis, μάρψαι βράψαι, σέβομαι σεμνός, ἐρέφω ἐρεμνός, στίλβω στιλπνός, στρέφω στρεβλός, ῥοφάω sorbeo.

κ, γ, χ, of the same organ : δέχομαι δέκομαι ; γναφεύς κναφεύς, γνάμπτω κνάμπτω, Κνωσός Γνωσός ; ἄγχω angō.

τ, δ, θ, σ, of the same organ : τίριος θέρεος ; δίδωσι, πλούσιος, ἐνιαύσιος, εἴκοσι, Doric δίδωτι, πλούτιος, ἐνιαύτιος, γείκατι ; παρθένος, θεός, ἐλθεῖν, Laconian παρσένος, σιός, ἐλσῆν.

π, κ, τ, of the same power : ποῖος κοῖος, ποῦ κοῦ, ὁποῖος ὁκοῖος, ΟΠΩ ὀπτίλλος ὀπτίλος ὀκταλος oculus ; πέμπε πέντε quinque ; πίσυρες πέτταρες quatuor ; ἐνέπω inquā ; κῆνος τῆνος, κῆλον telum, πότε πόκα ; στέλλω σπέλλω σπολάς ; λύκος lupus.

β, γ, δ, of the same power : βλήρ δέλεαρ, Δελφοί Βελφοί, ὀβελός ὀδερός ; γυνή βανά, γλήχων βλήχων ; δνόφος γνόφος, γλυκός dulcis.

φ, χ, θ, of the same power : θήρ φήρ fera, θηρίον φήριον, θάρσος fortis, θύρα fores, door ; αὐχήν αὐφήν or ἀμφήν, πλήθω πλήχω, ὄρνιθες ὄρνιθες.

β, ζ : βάραθρον, ἐπιβαρέω, βάλλω, Arcadian ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω, ζέλω ; so ΝΙΒΩ νίζω, ΛΑΒΩ λάζομαι.

δ, δδ, ζ, σδ : The Doric and Æolic generally use σδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as φράσδω, συρίσδω, for φράζω, συρίζω. The Doric and Bæotic often use δ for ζ at the *beginning* of a word ; as Δεύς, Δάν, δυγόν, δᾶλον, for Ζεύς, Ζάν, ζυγόν, ζῆλον. The Bæotic and some of the branches of the Doric use δδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as γυμνάδδομαι, ιερειάδδοντος, for γυμνάζομαι, ιερειάζοντος.

δι, ζ : διαβάλλειν, καρδία, Διώνυσος, Æolic ζαβάλλειν, κάρζα, Ζόννυξος.

δ, λ : δάκρυν lacryma, Οδυσσεύς Ολυσσεύς Ulysses, δασύς λάσιος δα- λα-.

ζ, σσ : σαλπίζω, ἀνάσσω, Tarentine σαλπίσσω, ἀνάζω.

θμ, μμ, ππ : ὄμμα, αἵμιμα, Æolic ὄππα, αἵμιππα : ὄθμα, στέθμα, γράθμα, for ὄμμα, στέμμα, γράμμα, in Hesychius.

λ, ν : βέλτιον βέλτιστος, φίλτατος, ἦλθον, κέλτο, Doric βέντιον βέντιστος, φίντατος, ἦνθον, κέντο.

λ, υ : αὐκάν ἀλκάν, αὐκύονα ἀλκυόνα, αὔμα ἄλμη, αὔσος ἄλσος, θεύγεσθαι θεύγεσθαι, αὐγεῖν ἀλγεῖν, εὐθεῖν ἐλθεῖν, in Hesychius.

λ, ρ : κλίβανος κρίβανος, ῥάκη λάκη λακίς.

ν, σ : as λέγομεν, ἦν, Doric λέγομεν, ἦς.

ρρ, ρσ : ἄρσην ἄρρην, θάρσος θάρρος.

ρ, σ : the Laconian dialect very often changes σ into ρ ; as πίθος πίσορ, θεός σιόρ, πούς πόρ, ἄως (ἡώς) ἄβώρ.

σσ, ττ : the Doric and Ionic use σσ, the Bæotic and Attic, ττ ; as πράσσω πράττω, πλάσσω πλάττω, θάλασσα θάλαττα.

στ, ττ : ἴστω, ἐπιχαρίστω, Bæotic ἴττω, ἐπιχαρίττω ; ἀνάστηθι, Laconian ἄττασι, that is ἄν-σταθι.

σ, η : ἄλς, ἄλας, ἄλμη, sal, salum, salt ; ἕξ, sex, six ; ἐπτά, septem, seven ; ἥμισυς, ἥμι-, semis, semi- ; ὕλη, sylva ; ὑπέρ, super ; ὑπό, sub ; ὕπνος, somnus.

According to the ancient grammarians, in some of the branches of the Doric dialect (as the Laconian), σ was often changed into η (') in the *middle* of a word ; as ποιῆσαι ποιεῖν (ποιῆσαι), μῶσα μῶά (μῶῃα), βουσῶα βουῶα (βουῃῶα), πᾶσα πᾶά (πᾶῃα).

### *Lengthening, Shortening, Protraction, and Resolution of Vowel-sounds.*

§ 11. 1. When from any cause a short vowel is to be *lengthened*, the following changes take place :

ᾱ is lengthened into ᾱ̄ ; as πρᾱγμα, σοφίᾱ, τιμᾱ, ἄλιος, ἀμέρᾱ. The Ionic dialect lengthens it into η, and this is its chief peculiarity ; as πρῆγμα, σοφίη, τιμή, ἥλιος, ἡμέρη. The Attic follows the Ionic, except when the α is preceded by a vowel or ρ ; as τιμή, ἥλιος, σεμνότης ; σοφίᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, πρᾱγμα. The exceptions to this rule are very trifling.

When η arises from ε, it cannot be changed into ᾱ̄ ; thus, the classical Æolians and Dorians never said θεοσεβάς ἐλέχθᾱν, because the roots are θεοσεβε-, λεχθε-.

Not unfrequently  $\alpha$  is lengthened into  $\alpha\iota$  ; as  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}$ , from  $\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\Phi\alpha\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$ .

$\epsilon$  —  $\eta$ , or  $\epsilon\iota$  ;  $\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$   $\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$   $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\Sigma\text{Π}\epsilon\rho\omega$   $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ . In general, in the  $\mathcal{A}$ olic and old Doric, it is lengthened into  $\eta$  ; in the Ionic and Attic, into  $\epsilon\iota$  ; as  $\mathcal{A}$ olic  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\chi\eta\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\chi\acute{\eta}\rho$ , Ionic and Attic  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho$  ; Doric  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\eta\tau\iota$ , Ionic and Attic  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\lambda\omega\sigma\iota$ .

$\iota$  —  $\iota$ , or  $\epsilon\iota$  ;  $\kappa\lambda\iota\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\lambda\iota\pi\omega$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$ .

$\omicron$  —  $\omega$ , or  $\omicron\upsilon$ , rarely  $\omicron\iota$  ;  $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omega$   $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\alpha\kappa\omicron\omega$   $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ .

The  $\mathcal{A}$ olians and Dorians commonly lengthen it into  $\omega$  ; the Ionians and Attics, into  $\omicron\upsilon$  ; as  $\mathcal{A}$ olic  $\delta\rho\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$   $\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , Doric  $\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , Ionic and Attic  $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$  ; Doric  $\beta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , Ionic and Attic  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ .

$\upsilon$  —  $\upsilon$ , or  $\epsilon\upsilon$  ;  $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\upsilon\eta\eta\omega$   $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\upsilon\eta\omega$ ,  $\phi\upsilon\gamma\omega$   $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\omega$ .

2. A long vowel or diphthong is *shortened* by simply reversing the preceding rule.

3. *Protraction* is the repetition of the same vowel-sound ; it is confined to the Epic dialect ; as  $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\iota\upsilon\eta\eta$   $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\iota\upsilon\eta\eta$ ,  $\delta\omicron\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$   $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\mathcal{A}\chi\alpha\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\mathcal{A}\chi\alpha\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\alpha\eta\eta$ ,  $\eta\eta\eta$   $\eta\eta\eta$ ,  $\kappa\rho\alpha\iota\eta\eta\omega$   $\kappa\rho\alpha\iota\alpha\iota\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\eta\eta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$   $\delta\omicron\upsilon$ .

4. When a diphthong does not arise from the lengthening of a short vowel (§ 11, 1), it originally consisted of two distinct syllables ; as  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Μαί}\omega\eta\eta$   $\text{Μαί}\omega\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$   $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$   $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omicron\eta\eta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\omicron\eta\eta$ ,  $\mathcal{A}\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\mathcal{A}\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\mathcal{A}\rho\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma$   $\mathcal{A}\rho\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\iota\gamma\omega$   $\acute{\omicron}\iota\gamma\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ . Except  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , when they arise from  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omicron$ , respectively ; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\epsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\eta\eta\tau\iota$   $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\iota$ .

5. The Ionic dialect lengthens the first vowel of the original form of a diphthong as follows :

(a) It changes  $\epsilon\iota$  (originally  $\epsilon\iota$ ) into  $\eta\iota$  ; as  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$   $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\iota\eta$ ,  $\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\eta$   $\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\eta}\iota\omicron\eta$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$   $\kappa\lambda\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$   $\kappa\lambda\eta\iota\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$   $\lambda\eta\iota\acute{\omega}$ .

(b) It changes  $\alpha\upsilon$  ( $\alpha\upsilon$ ) into  $\omega\upsilon$  in the following words :  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\sigma\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\beta\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha$   $\beta\acute{\omega}\upsilon\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\rho\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha$   $\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\upsilon\mu\alpha$ . (See also § 3, n. 5.)

(c) Other changes ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$   $\eta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$   $\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\eta\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$   $\gamma\rho\eta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Μαί}\omega\eta\eta$   $\text{Μ}\eta\iota\omega\eta\eta$ .

NOTE 1. When a short vowel is followed by a liquid, the  $\mathcal{A}$ olic dialect usually lengthens the syllable by simply doubling that liquid ; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\omicron\eta\eta$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\mu\mu\alpha$ ,  $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\upsilon}}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta\alpha\tau\omicron$ ,  $\iota\mu\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\phi\theta\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\omicron}}\lambda\omicron\phi\acute{\acute{\upsilon}}\eta\eta\omega$ .

Sometimes it doubles the liquid even after the vowel has been lengthened ; as  $\mu\acute{\eta}\eta\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\lambda\eta\eta\mu\mu\iota$ ,  $\pi\rho\omicron\alpha\gamma\rho\eta\mu\mu\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\eta\omega$ .

NOTE 2. In an Ionic inscription,  $\phi\epsilon\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\omega$  are found for  $\phi\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\tau\omega$ .

NOTE 3. In an inscription,  $\epsilon\upsilon$  is shortened into  $\epsilon$  ;  $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\zeta\epsilon\iota\upsilon$   $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\pi\iota\tau\kappa\epsilon\alpha\zeta\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\theta\acute{\acute{\eta}}\kappa\eta$   $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$ .

*Transposition, Addition, and Omission.*

§ 12. 1. *Metathesis* is an interchange of place between two letters in the same word: one of the letters thus transposed is commonly a liquid; as καρδία κραδίη, κάρτος κράτος.

2. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as ἔλδομαι ἐέλδομαι, μικρός σμικρός.

So στάχυς ἄσταχυς, σταφίς ἄσταφίς, στεροπή ἄστεροπή: ἐέλδωρ, ἐείδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργω, ἐθέλω, ἐορτάζω, ἐχθές.

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as λείβω εἴβω, φημί ἡμί, σκεδάννυμι κεδάννυμι, ΓΝΟΩ νός, mind.

4. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as ΜΑΘΩ μανθάνω, ἔπομαι ἔσπομαι.

So θάνατος (ΘΑΝΩ), κάματος (ΚΑΜΩ), κónαβος (ΚΟΠΩ), στεγανός στεγνός, τέμενος (τέμω), ἐνέπω (ΕΝΠΩ), θράσσω ταραάσσω, ἀριθμός ἀρθμός. So ὁμφή (ΕΠΩ), κόμβος κόπος, ῥίμφα (ΡΙΦΩ), βένθος βάθος, κιγχάνω κιχάνω, πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), καγχλάζω (ΧΛΑΖΩ), κιγκράω (ΚΡΑΩ). So δαρδάπτω δάπτω, ἀκροάομαι ἀκούω, ἄγρυπνος αὔπνος.

5. *Syncope* is an omission of the vowel-sound of a syllable from the middle of a word; as πατέρος πατρός, μεμένω μίνω, ἦλνθον ἦλθον.

This term is used also when one or more consonants are omitted from the middle of a word; as ἐκπλαγλος ἐκπαγλος, λελίλημαι λελίημαι, πλύελος πύελος.

6. *Paragoge* is the adding of one or more letters to the end of a word; as ἐκεῖνος ἐκεινοσί, ἔφης ἔφησθα.

7. *Apocope* is the cutting off of one or more letters from the end of a word; as ἄρα ἄρ, παρεχόντων παρεχόντω, μισθούσθων μισθούσθω.

NOTE 1. When μλ, μρ arise from a syncope or metathesis, the labial β (kindred to μ) is inserted between them; thus ΜΟΛΩ μέμβλωκα, μέλω μέμβλεται, μέσος ἡμέρα μεσημβρία, γαμερός γαμβρός, ἀμορτός ἀμβροτος, ἡμαρτον ἡμβροτον, εἴμαρμαι εἴμβραμαι.

At the beginning of a word, μβλ, μβρ drop μ; thus βλώσκω, βροτός, for μβλώσκω, μβροτός.

As to βλάξ, βλίσσω, from μαλακός, μέλι, they might have come from μβλάξ, μβλίσσω; or from μλάξ, μλίσσω, by changing μ into β, according to another analogy.

NOTE 2. Not unfrequently, the same word undergoes aphæresis or syncope; as ξύν (κύν) ξυνός, σύν, κοινός, cum, con-, communis κομνην



So κτείνω, καίνω, θείνω, θανείν, caedo, cudo, cut; κρήννυμι, ῥήννυμι, ῥάγνυμι, ᾄγνυμι, frango.

### EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 13. 1. When two mutes come together, the first is changed into its corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the second is smooth, middle, or rough: when both are of the same power, no change takes place. E. g. τέτριβται τέτριπται, ἦγται ἦκται, ἐλέγθην ἐλέχθην.

So γέγραφται γέγραπται, τέτευχται τέτευκται, ἐτρίβθην ἐτρίφθην, ἐτύπθην ἐτυφθην, ἐπλέκθην ἐπλέχθην, κύφδα κύβδα, ἐπιγράφδην ἐπιγράβδην, ἔπδομος ἔβδομος, ὄκδοος ὄγδοος.

It is observed here that a lingual (τ, δ, θ) is never found before a labial or palatal (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ).

2. A palatal (κ, χ) before μ is commonly changed into γ; γ, of course, undergoes no change before μ; as πέπλεκμαι πέπλεγμαι, τέτευχμαι τέτευγμαι.

Sometimes κ before μ becomes χ; as ἰωκμός ἰωχμός, ἀκακμένος ἀκαχμένος, αἰκμή αἰχμή.

3. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ, in which case κσ is written ξ; κ, of course, undergoes no change before σ; as λέγσω λέξω (λέκσω), τεύχσω τεύξω (τεύκσω).

4. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ; as λέλειπμαι λέλειμμαι, τέτριβμαι τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι γέγραμμαι.

5. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π, in which case πσ is written ψ; π, of course, undergoes no change before σ, as τρίβσω τρίψω (τρίπσω), γράφσω γράψω (γράφσω).

7. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before μ is commonly changed into σ; as ἦδμαι ἦσμαι, πέπειθμαι πέπεισμαι, φρόντιζμα φρόντισμα.

8. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before σ, or before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), is always dropped; as ἔπετσα ἔπεσα, ᾄδσω ᾄσω, πλάθσω πλάσσω, φροντίζσω φροντίσω: ἦδκα ἦκα, πέπειθκα πέπεικα, πεφρόντιζκα πεφρόντικα.

9. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before another lingual is, in verbs and verbal nouns, changed into σ; as ἦδται ἦσται, ἴδτε ἴστε, πέπλαθται πέπλασται, φροντιζτής φροντιστής.

10. A mute consonant before σ is, in certain cases, changed, by assimilation, into σ; as φρίκσω φρίσσω, πέπσω πέσσω, βλίτσω βλίσσω.

So πράγσω πράσσω, τύχσαι τόσσαι (for τύσσαι), φάβσα φάσσα, ὄψα ὄσσα, πλάθσω πλάσσω, γάδσα γάσσα, πίκσα πίσσα.

11. When κατά loses its final vowel before a consonant, the τ is by assimilation changed into that consonant. But when that consonant is φ, χ, the τ becomes π, κ, respectively. Before σ or another τ, it of course remains unchanged. (§ 7, 3.) E. g. κατάβαλε κάββαλε, καταθανεῖν κατθανεῖν, κατακείμεντες κακκείοντες.

So κατέλιπον κάλλιπον, καταμένω καμμένω, κατανέυσας καννέυσας, κατέπεσε κάππεσε, καταρέζω καρρέζω, κατατανύσας καττανύσας. So in elision, κατὰ γόνυ, καγγόνυ (pronounced *kag-gonu*); κατὰ δύναμιν, καδδύναμιν; κατὰ θάλασσαν, κατθάλασσαν; κατὰ κεφαλὴν, κακκεφαλὴν; κατὰ μὲν, καμμέν; κατὰ τό, καττό; κατὰ φάλαρα, καπφάλαρα.

Before two consonants, κατ- becomes κα-; as κατέκτανε κάκτανε, κατέσχεθε κάσχεθε, κατάβλημα κάβλημα. The Doric dialect, however, sometimes drops the τ, even before a single consonant; as κατάβηθι κάβασι, κατέπετον κάπετον.

12. Σ between two consonants is dropped; as ἔψαλθε ἔψαλθε, πεφάνσθαι πεφάνθαι, ἐσπάρσθαι ἐσπάρθαι.

NOTE 1. The preposition ἐκ before a consonant remains unaltered; as ἐκσκορπίζω, ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρώσκω, ἐκμαίνω.

(a) In ancient inscriptions, ἐκ before β, δ, λ, μ, or ρ, is often changed into ἐγ; as ἐγ Βενδιδείων, ἐγδόσεις, ἐγ λιμένος, ἐγ Μυρίνης, ἐγ Φηληθίωντι.

(b) Before σ, ἐκ in Attic inscriptions is sometimes written ἐχ; thus, ἐχ Σάμου.

(c) Frequently, the κ of ἐκ and the initial σ of the noun following were represented by ξ; as ἐξουνιέων, ἐξύρου, for ἐκ Σουνιέων, ἐκ Σύρου, found in inscriptions.

(d) We find also, ἔλλυσιν, ἐτῶν, ἐχθειάσας, ὑπέχθηται, ὑπεχθέσιμος, for ἔκλυσιν, ἐκ τῶν, ἐκθειάσας, ὑπέκθηται, ὑπεχθέσιμος.

NOTE 2. In one of the most ancient inscriptions, ἀπιτον is found for ἄφθιτον.

NOTE 3. During the most flourishing period of the Attic dialect, a palatal before σ was changed into χ, and a labial, into φ; as ἔδοχσεν ἔδοχεν, χσυνελέχσαμεν ξυνελέξαμεν, παραδεχσάσθων παραδεξάσθων; γρύψς γρύψ, ἀνέγραφσαν ἀνέγραψαν, found in inscriptions.

In the other dialects, a palatal before σ was changed into κ, and a labial, into π. In process of time this rule became general; that is, ξ, ψ were, by the later Greeks, sounded like κσ, πσ, respectively.

NOTE 4. Words beginning with σ followed by a consonant do not lose their σ in composition with πρὸς; as προσσπένδω, προσσχών.

NOTE 7. The Doric and Thessalian dialects often changed the endings -ανς, -ενς, -ονς, into -ᾶς, -ες, -ος; as τέχνανς τέχᾶς, πᾶσανς πᾶσᾶς, τάλανς τάλᾶς, μέλανς μελᾶς, Αἶανς Αἶᾶς, πράξανς πράξᾶς, χαρίενς χαρίες; εὐεργετένς εὐεργετές, Thessalian.

NOTE 8. (a) Ἄγαν drops ν in ἀγακλυτός, ἀγασθενής, ἀγάστονος.

(b) The Æolic ὄν, for ἄν, and that for ἀνά, drops ν in ὀ-μνάσθην, for ἀναμνησθῆναι, found in an inscription.

NOTE 9. Ἐππασις or ἔπασις, Bæotic for ἔγκτησις, *possession, property*, compounded of ἐν and πάσις from ΠΑΟΜΑΙ.

§ 15. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (π, κ, τ) comes in contact with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough consonant (φ, χ, θ), and the rough breathing disappears; as ἀφ-ίημι, for ἀπ-ίημι, from ἀπό ιημι; δε-χήμερος, for δεκ-ήμερος, from δέκα ἡμέρα; καθ-αιρέω, for κατ-αίρέω, from κατὰ αἰρέω.

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough; as ἀφ' οὐ, for ἀπ' οὐ; οὐχ ὑμεῖς, for οὐκ ὑμεῖς; μεθ' ἡμῶν, for μετ' ἡμῶν.

So ἔσθ' ὅπως, for ἔστιν ὅπως; νύχθ' ὅλην, for νύκτ' ὅλην; τίφθ' οὕτως, for τίπτ' οὕτως; (§ 13, 1.)

3. In *reduplications*, when two successive syllables would each have a rough consonant, the first rough consonant is changed into its corresponding smooth; as πέφηνα, κέχηνα, τέθηλα, for φέφηνα, χέχηνα, θέθηλα.

So φροντίζω πεφρόντικα, χράω κέχρηκα, βλάω τέβλακα, βέω τίβημι, ΑΦΩ ἀπαφίσκω, ΑΧΩ ἀκαχίζω, ΦΛΑΖΩ παφλάζω.

(a) Also, in the aorist passive of βύω and τίθημι; thus, ἐτύθην, ἐτέθην, for ἐβύθην, ἐθέθην.

(b) Also, in the following words: ΘΑΦΩ, θάπτω, ἐτάφην; ΘΑΧΥΣ ταχύς, θάσσω; ΘΡΕΦΩ, τρέφω, θρέψω; ΘΡΑΧΩ, θράσσω, τέτρηχα; ΘΡΕΧΩ, τρέχω, θρέξομαι; ΘΡΥΦΩ, θρύπτω, ἐτρύφην; θρίξ, τριχός.

4. The personal ending θι of the aorist passive imperative becomes τι when the preceding syllable has a rough consonant; as βουλεύθητι for βουλεύθηθι.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the rough breathing affects the smooth mute without coming in immediate contact with it; thus, τέτταρες ἵππος), φροῦδος (πρό ὁδός), βοῖμάτιον (τὸ ἱμάτιον), δῆμετέ

ρου (τοῦ ἡμετέρου), βοῦδατος (τοῦ ὕδατος), δατέρου (τοῦ ἀτέρου), χῶ (καὶ ὁ), χῶ (καὶ οἱ), φροίμῳ (πρὸ οἴμῃ or οἴμῃ, § 4, n. 2).

NOTE 2. ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, has perfect τέθαφα, τέθηπα. Ἔχω, *to have*, has perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, for συν-οκωχώς.

NOTE 3. The Ionic dialect deviates from the first two rules ; as ἀπικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀπ' οὗ, οὐκ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν, for ἀφικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀφ' οὗ, οὐχ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν.

This seems to show that the Ionians did not pronounce the rough breathing ; for the sake of uniformity, however, this breathing is, in our editions of the Ionic writers, suffered to retain its place.

NOTE 4. In strictness, the second rule ought to read thus : When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough, and the rough breathing disappears. Thus, in inscriptions, in which H stands for the rough breathing, we find ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ, κατ' ἑκάστον ; ΚΑΘΟΤΙ, κατ' ὅτι. In order however not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word the rough breathing is, in our editions, suffered to retain its place.

### Movable N, Σ, Κ.

§ 16. 1. The *dative plural* in ι is written with a final ν when the next word begins with a vowel ; as θηρσὶ κακοῖς, θηρσὶν ἀγρίοις.

This rule applies also to the *adverbial datives* in σι ; as Αθήνησιν, Θήβησιν, Πλαταιᾶσιν, Ολυμπιάσιν.

2. Also, the Epic ending φι ; as θύρηφιν, ἀγέληφιν, θεόφιν, ὄχεσφιν.

3. Also, the *demonstrative* ending ί, but rarely, and then always after σ ; as ἐκεινοσίν, οὐτοσίν, τουτουσίν, οὕτωςιν.

4. Also, all *third persons* in σι and ε ; as φησὶ Σωκράτης, φησὶν οὗτος ; τύπτουσι τούτους, τύπτουσιν αὐτούς ; ἔλεγε τούτοις, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς.

5. Also, the numeral εἴκοσι, which however can stand before a vowel without ν movable ; as εἴκοσι ἔτη.

6. Also, the adverbs πέρυσι, νόσφι, νύ, κέ.

NOTE 1. The Poets may for the sake of the metre use this ν before a consonant ; as ἔσττερξιν μέγα.

NOTE 2. The Poets may drop ν in the adverbial ending σεν ; as ἀλλοσε for ἀλλοσεν.

NOTE 3. The Ionians most commonly omit this *ν* before a vowel : as προσέλασε ὁ ἵππεύς.

NOTE 4. N movable may be used also at the end of complete sentences, sections, books, and most kinds of verse.

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions, this *ν* is often used before a consonant, and as often omitted before a vowel ; as ἐγραμμάτευε Εὐπείδης εἶπε ἀποδοῦναι, ταμίασι οἷς, ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ, ἔδωκεν Συκκιεῦσιν.

§ 17. 1. Εκ before a vowel, or at the end of a verse, becomes ἐξ (έκς, έχς) ; as ἐκ τούτου, ἐξ ἐκείνου, ἐκτίνω ἐξέτινον ; κακῶν ἔξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

Οὕτως, *thus*, commonly drops *s* before a consonant ; as οὕτως εἶπεν, οὕτω φησί.

Ἄχρις and μέχρις drop *s* before a consonant, and often even before a vowel ; as μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο ; ἄχρι ἂν ζῶ ; μέχρι ἐνταῦθα.

Ἀτρέμα, μεσηγύ, ἄφνω, before a vowel ἀτρέμας, μεσηγύς, ἄφνως.

Ιθύ or ἰθύς, *straight to*, Ionic.

2. Adverbs in άκίς may, in the Ionic dialect, drop *s* ; as πολλάκίς, Ionic πολλάκι.

3. Οὐ, before a vowel οὐκ, before a vowel with the rough breathing οὐχ ; but only when it is immediately connected with the following word ; as οὐ σοφός, οὐκ ἐγώ, οὐχ ἡμεῖς.

At the end of a clause, it is always pronounced and written οὐ, *no, not*.

Μή follows the analogy of οὐ only in the compound μηκέτι, formed after the analogy of οὐκέτι.

NOTE. Sometimes the addition or omission of *s* slightly modifies the meaning of the word ; thus, ἀμφί ἀμφίς, ἐν εἰς (ένς), ἀντικρύ ἀντικρυς, εὐθύ εὐθύς, πώς πω.

## CONTRACTION AND SYNIZESIS.

§ 18. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be contracted into one long syllable.

1. Two syllables may be contracted by simply removing the mark of diæresis ( ¨ ) ; as τείχεϊ τείχει, οἶομαι οἶομαι, πληθύϊ πληθυῖ, αἴσσω ἄσσω, ἦϊα ἦϊα, λώϊστος λῶστος.

2. Ε before or after ει, η, η, οι, ου, ω, αυ, is dropped ; as φιλείς

φιλείς, φιλέητε φιλήτε, φιλέη φιλή, φιλείοι φιλοῖ, φιλείουσι φιλοῦσι, φιλέω φιλῶ, ἑαυτοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. O before or after αι, οι, ω, φ, ου, also after ει, is dropped; as διπλόαι διπλαῖ, δηλόοις δηλοῖς, δηλόω δηλῶ, πλόφ πλῶ, δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι, πλείον πλείν.

4. A before α, αι, and after ου, is dropped; as μνάα μνά, μνάαι μναῖ, οὔας οὐς.

5. The remaining cases are exhibited in the following table.

αα —  $\bar{a}$ ; as μνάα μνά.

αε —  $\bar{a}$ , Doric and Bæotic η; νικάετε νικάτε D. νικῆτε, ἐνίκαε ἐνίκα D. ἐνίκη, ὄραε ὄρα D. ὄρη.

αη —  $\bar{a}$ , Doric η; τιμάητε τιμάτε, ὀράη ὀρά D. ὀρῆ.

αο — ω, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric  $\bar{a}$ ; τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν, ἀσαόμενοι ἀσώμενοι Æ. B. D. ἀσάμενοι, πεινάοντι D. πεινᾶντι, ἦραο ἦρω ἦρα, Ἀτρεῖδαο Ἀτρεῖδᾶ, Μενέλαος Μενέλας.

αω — ω, Æolic and Doric  $\bar{a}$ ; μουσάων μουσῶν Æ. μοισᾶν D. μωσᾶν, Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν Æ. Ποσεῖδαν D. Ποσειδάν, φάωντι φᾶντι, ἰσάωντι ἰσᾶντι.

εα — η; συκία συκῆ, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, κρέας Doric κρῆς. In neuters of the second declension, and in the accusative plural of the first, εα becomes  $\bar{a}$ ; as ὀστέα ὀστᾶ, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, συκίας συκᾶς; also when it is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as ὑγία ὑγιᾶ, χοία χοᾶ, Πειραιέα Πειραιᾶ, κλέα κλέα, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ.

But in the third declension -ρεα becomes -ρη; as τριήρεα τριήρη. In the same declension, εα sometimes becomes η even after a vowel; as διφυέα διφυῆ.

εε — ει, Æolic and Doric η; as φιλεέτω φιλείτω Æ. D. φιλήτω, φιλέετε φιλεῖτε Æ. D. φιλήτε. The Attic sometimes follows the analogy of the Doric; as βασιλέες βασιλεῖς or βασιλῆς, περικαλλέες περικαλλῆ.

εο — ου, Doric and Ionic ευ; as Ξέρεος Ξέρους, Ξάμβεος Ξάμβους, φιλέομεν φιλεῶμεν, στεφανέονται στεφανοῦνται στεφανεῦνται. The verbal ending εῦσι for οὔσι is contracted from εόνσι; as οἰχνέουσι οἰχνεῦσι (οἰχνέονσι).

ιε — ῖ; as ἱερός ἱρός, ἱέραξ ἱρηξ, Æolic, Bæotic, and Ionic.

ιι — ῖ; as πόλιι πόλι, δῖος δῖος, Χῖος Χῖος.

οα —  $\bar{a}$  or ω; ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οε — ου, old Doric ω; δηλόετε δηλοῦτε, προεγγυεύω προγγυεύω Doric προγγυεύω. So in the Doric infinitives μαστιγῶν, ῥιγῶν, στεφανῶν, ῥιγῶν, στεφανῶν.

οη — ω; δηλόητε δηλῶτε, διδόητε διδῶτε. In nouns of the first declension, ο is dropped; as ἀπλόη ἀπλῆ.

οο — ου, Æolic, Bæotic, and old Doric ω; δηλόμεν δηλοῦμεν, πλόον πλοῦν, μισθόοντι μισθῶντι.  
 υε — ū; ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς, ἄρύες δρύς.

6. When the second syllable is a *diphthong*, its first vowel is contracted with the preceding syllable according to the preceding paragraph (except the cases mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs); as τιμάεις or τιμάης τιμάς, Doric τιμῆς, τιμάοιμεν τιμῶμεν, χρυσέα χρυσῇ, τιμήεις τιμῆς, διδόης διδῶς.

-αου, in verbs, contracts αο into ω and then drops υ; as χράου χρώ, τιμάου τιμῶ.

-εαι, in nouns, merely drops ε; as χρύσεαι χρυσαῖ, συκέαις συκαῖς; in verbs it becomes -η, Attic -ει; as βουλεύεαι βουλεύη βουλεύει.

-ηαι in the subjunctive passive becomes -η; as βουλεύηαι βουλεύη, οἷηαι οἷη.

-οει, -οη, in verbs in οω, become -οι; as δηλόεις δηλοῖς, δηλόης δηλοῖς, δηλόη δηλοῖ. As to such contractions as δηλοῦν, Οποῦς, from δηλόειν, Οπόεις, they came from the original -όεν, -όενς; thus δηλόεν δηλοῦν, Οπόενς Οποῦς.

In verbs in οω, the Doric contracts οει, οη into φ; as στεφανόει, πριόη, Doric στεφανῶ, πριῶ, found in inscriptions.

§ 19. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be so rapidly uttered as to form but one syllable. This is called *synizēsis* or *synecphonēsis*.

The first of the vowels thus contracted is most commonly ε, and sometimes ι; as στήθεα, ἡμέας, κρέα, θεοί, θεοῦ, πόλιος, Ἰστιαίαν, ἱερέουσα, χρυσέφ. So ὄγδοον (*Od.* 7, 261), δακρύοισι, δηῖοιο, δηῖων, δηῖοισι, ἧῖα.

NOTE. In such cases ε and ι were probably sounded not unlike *y* in *yet*, *yes*, *you*, *your*; thus πόλιος πόλγος; ἱερέουσα, γερέουσα; χρυσέφ ἀνά (originally χρυσεοί ἀνα), χρῦσγο ἀνά. It must not be supposed however that ε and ι, thus hardened, had the power of ordinary consonants, for they never make position with a preceding consonant; thus πόλγος is a pyrrhich, not a trochee.

## CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ 20. Two successive words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the former ends in, and the next begins with, a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (') is generally placed over the syllable thus contracted.

1. The words, of which the final syllable may be contracted with the next word, are chiefly the *article*, the *relative pronoun*, and the conjunction *καί*, *and* ; as *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνὴρ* ; *ἡ ἐδανείσατο*, *ἀδανείσατο* ; *ἃ ἄν*, *ἄν*.

So *ὁ ἐκ*, *οὐκ* ; *ὁ ἐπὶ*, *οὐπί* ; *ἡ ἐπαρή*, *ἡπαρή* ; *τὸ ἀληθές*, *τᾷληθές* ; *τὴ ἐναντίον*, *τοῦναντίον* ; *τὸ ὄνομα*, *τοῦνομα* ; *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*, *τᾷγαθὰ* ; *ὁ ἐφόρουν*, *οὐφόρουν* ; *ἐγὼ οἶδα*, *ἐγῶδα* ; *ποῦ ἐστίν*, *ποῦ ᾽στιν*.

2. When the preceding word ends in a *diphthong*, the second vowel (*ι*, *υ*) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are contracted into one ; as *οἱ ἀδελφοί*, *ἀδελφοί* ; *τῷ ἀσύλῳ*, *τῷσύλῳ* ; *καὶ εἶτα*, *κᾷτα*.

So *τῇ ἐπαρῇ*, *τῇπαρῇ* ; *τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι*, *τᾷργεῖοι* ; *καὶ ἐγὼ*, *κᾷγὼ* ; *καὶ ἐπίστατον*, *κᾷπίστατον* ; *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*, *κᾷφ' ὕψους* ; *καὶ ἐν*, *κᾷν* ; *τοῦ ἡμέτερου*, *θῆμετέρου* ; *τοὶ ἄν*, *τᾷν* ; *τοὶ ἄρα*, *τᾷρα* ; *μέντοι ἄν*, *μεντᾷν*.

NOTE 1. In many editions, the *ι* of *καί* is subscribed ; as *κᾷγὼ*, *κᾷν*. But this orthography is incorrect, first, because no contraction can take place as long as *ι* retains its place ; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is omitted.

The Elean inscription however has *TOINTAYT*, which is commonly supposed to stand for *τῷ νταῦτ*, that is *τῷ ἐνταῦθα*. In another inscription we find also *KAIMON*, that is *καὶ μόν*, *κᾷμόν* ; but this seems to be an error of the stone-cutter, for in the same inscription we find *ΚΑΦΥΨΟΥΣ*, that is *κᾷφ' ὕψους*, *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*.

NOTE 2. The forms *ἄτερος θατέρου θατέρῳ θάτερον* come from *ὁ τοῦ*, *τῷ*, *τὸ*, and *ἄτερος* for the usual *ἔτερος*.

NOTE 3. *Καί* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι*, *ει*, *ευ*, *ου* ; as *καὶ αἵτις*, *καῖτις* ; *καὶ εἴκοσι*, *κεῖκοσι* ; *καὶ εὐσεβέων*, *κεῦσεβέων* ; *καὶ οὐκέτι*, *κοῦκέτι*.

NOTE 4. In crasis, the Ionic dialect contracts *σα* into *ω* ; as *τὸ ἀγαλμα* *τῷγαλμα* ; *ὁ ἄριστος*, *ῶριστος* ; *οἱ ἅλλοι*, *ῶλλοι* ; *ὁ αὐτός*, *ῶντός* ; *τοῦ ἀγῶνος*, *τῷγῶνος*.

NOTE 5. When the first word apparently remains unaltered, the coronis may be placed over the space separating the two words ; as *ἃ ἔδωκας*, *ἄδωκας* or *ἄ ᾽δωκας*.

So *ὦ ἄνθρωπε*, *ῶνθρωπε* or *ὦ ᾽νθρωπε* ; *ὦ ἄνερ*, *ῶνερ* or *ὦ ᾽νερ* ; *ὦ ἀγαθέ*, *ῶγαθέ* or *ὦ ᾽γαθέ* ; *ποῦ ἐστίν*, *ποῦστι* or *ποῦ ᾽στι* ; *μὴ ἔθιγες*, *μῆθιγες* or *μὴ ᾽θιγες* ; *ἡ ἐπαρή*, *ῆπαρή* or *ἡ ᾽παρή*.

NOTE 6. Crasis was very often left to pronunciation. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *καὶ ἀρετῆς*, *τὸ ἄντρον*, *καὶ εὐσεβέων*, where the metre requires *τῷντοῦ*, *κᾷρετῆς*, *τᾷντρον*, *κεῦσεβέων*.

Even in our editions crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation ; as *ἐπεὶ οὐ*, *μὴ οὐ*, *ἢ οὐ*, *ἢ εἰσόκεν*, *Εὐναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφόντῃ*, *δὴ ἀφνειότατος*, *μὴ ἅλλος*, *εἰλαπίνῃ ἢ*, *ἀσβέτῳ οὐδ'*.

• § 21. When of two successive words the former ends with



a short vowel (except *υ*), and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops, by *elision*, its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (') is put over the vacant space ; as *διὰ ἐμοῦ*, *δι' ἐμοῦ* ; *ἀλλὰ ἐγώ*, *ἀλλ' ἐγώ* ; *ὅδε ἀνὴρ*, *ὅδ' ἀνὴρ*.

So *κατὰ αὐτῆς*, *κατ' αὐτῆς* ; *ἀντὶ ἐκείνης*, *ἀντ' ἐκείνης* ; *λέγοιμι ἄν*, *λέγοιμ' ἄν* ; *ἐπὶ ἡμῖν*, *ἐφ' ἡμῖν* ; *ἀντὶ ὧν*, *ἀνθ' ὧν* ; *νύκτα ὅλην*, *νύχθ' ὅλην*.

(a) *Περί* and *πρό* never lose their final vowels in the Attic dialect ; as *περὶ αὐτόν*, *πρὸ ἐμοῦ*.

(b) The *dative* of the third declension, and the conjunction *ὅτι* never lose *ι* in the Attic dialect.

NOTE 1. The diphthong *-αι* at the end of a word is sometimes elided by the Poets, but only in the verbal endings *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*, and in the nominative plural of the first declension ; as *βούλομαι ἐγώ*, *βούλομ' ἐγώ* ; *ἦσαι ὀλιγηπελέων*, *ἦσ' ὀλιγηπελέων* ; *ὀξεῖαι ὀδύναι*, *ὀξεῖ' ὀδύναι*.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Bæotians, Dorians, and the Poets, sometimes reject the final vowel even when the next word begins with a consonant. This takes place in the prepositions *ἀνά*, *παρά*, *κατά* (§ 13, 11), and the adverb *ἄρα* ; as *ἄν νέκυας*, *ἄν δέ*, *ἄμ μέγα*, *ἄμ πέλαγος*, *ἄμ φόνον* ; *παρ Ζηνί*, *παρ ποσί* ; *καδδύναμιν* ; *ἄρ φρένας*.

Strictly speaking, the preposition, in this case, and the next word should be written as one word ; thus *ἀννέκυας*, *ἀνδέ*, *ἄμμέγα*, *ἄμπέλαγος*, *ἄμφόνον*, *παρΖηνί*, *παρποσί*.

*Ποτί* drops *ι* before the article ; as *ποττό*, *ποττοῖς*, *ποττούτοισι*, *ποττά*.

NOTE 3. Elision was often left to pronunciation ; thus, in ancient metrical inscriptions we find *εἰμὶ ἀνδριάς*, *ἔδρασε ἀγαθά*, *τοιῶνδε ἀνδρῶν*, *γένους τε ἑκατι*, *δὲ Ἀριστοκλῆς*, *σε ἄχρι*.

## SYLLABICATION.

§ 22. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowel-sounds in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables* ; of two, *dissyllables* ; and of more than two, *polysyllables*.

3. The last syllable but one is called the *penult* ; the last but two, the *antepenult* ; thus, in *ὀφθαλμός*, *eye*, *μος* is the last syllable, *φθαλ*, the penult, and *ο*, the antepenult.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel-sound is immediately preceded by the vowel-sound of the preceding syllable ; as *a* in *Θεά*, *goddess* ; *os* in *Θεός*, *god*, *ἥλιος*, *sun*.

§ 23. 1. Any single consonant can commence a Greek word.

2. The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable : βδ, βλ, βρ, γλ, γν, γρ, δμ, δν, δρ, θλ, θν, θρ, κλ, κμ, κν, κρ, κτ, μν, πλ, πν, πρ, πτ, σβ, σθ, σκ, σκλ, σκν, σμ, σπ, σπλ, στ, στλ, στρ, σφ, σχ, τλ, τμ, τρ, φθ, φλ, φρ, χθ, χλ, χν, χρ.

The following combinations also may commence a syllable : γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.

§ 24. With respect to dividing a Greek word into syllables, the following rules are observed in the best editions :

1. A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable, is placed at the beginning of the syllable ; as *φυ-γή*, *flight* ; *ἐ-σπέ-ρα*, *evening* ; *ἐ-ρυ-θρός*, *red* ; *νέ-κταρ*, *nectar*.

2. When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable ; as *ἵπ-πος*, *horse* ; *ἄν-τρον*, *grotto* ; *-σκήπ-τρον*, *sceptre* ; *τύρ-σις*, *tower* ; *ἄγ-χω*, *to choke*, *strangle*.

3. A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off. E. g. *ἐν-άγω*, *ἐξ-άγω*, *ἐκ-φέ-ω*, *προσ-έρχομαι*, *ἀν-άξιος*, *πα-ρουσία*, *ἀν-θίστημι*.

4. When elision takes place, the preceding word is, in pronunciation, regarded as a part of the following ; as *ἀλ-λ' οὐ-δέν*, *πα-ρ' ἐ-μου*, *ἐ-φ' ᾧ*, *σέ-μν' ἔ-πη*.

NOTE. Syllabication is not based on any linguistic principle. According to Sextus, it is foolish talk (*μωρολογία*). In ancient inscriptions, a word is divided where the line ends ; as *α-χρις*, *αχ-ρις*, *αχρ-ις*, *αχρι-ς*.

## QUANTITY.

§ 25. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong; as, the penult of οἶκος, *house*, ἄνθρωπος, *man*, καῶ, *to burn*, τιμή, *honor*.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position* when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by ζ, ξ, ψ; as, the penult of πίστις, *confidence*, ὄρκος, *oath*, φράζω, *to say*, ἔψω, *to cook*.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute and a liquid*, the syllable is short in the Attic dialect; in the other dialects it is generally long; as, the penult of τέκνον, *child*, ὕπνος, *sleep*, ὕβρις, *haughtiness*.

But the syllable is almost always long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν; as in ἀγνώς, *unknown*.

4. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

This rule has reference only to α, ι, υ. As to ε, ο, η, ω, they present no difficulty whatever.

NOTE 1. A syllable may be long both by nature and by position at the same time; as in μάλλον, θώραξ, πρᾶσσω, πρᾶγμα, πρήσσω, πρήγμα, διωγμός.

NOTE 2. It must not be supposed that, when a syllable was long by position, its vowel was prolonged in pronunciation; for, had this been the case, the Greek would have used η for ε, and ω for ο, and such words as τάγμα, ἴσμεν, σκύμνος would have been accented τᾶγμα, ἰσμεν, σκῦμνος; further, the Ionians would have used η for α.

It is observed also that, when the Greeks wrote Latin words in Greek characters, they employed ε, ο when the Latin e, o were short by nature, and η, ω when they were long by nature, without reference to position; as centurio κεντυρίων, Tertius Τέρτιος, Sextus Σέξτος, Cornelius Κορνήλιος, census κήνσος, Festus Φήστος, Constantinus Κων-

σταντῖνος. So *Marcus* Μάρκος, *Flaccus* Φλάκκος, *Felix* Φήλιξ, where the accent shows that, in these words, *a, i* are short by nature.

NOTE 3.  $\Xi$  and  $\Psi$  make position because they are double consonants (§ 6, 2). As to *Z*, its making position was owing to its *strong vocal hissing*; for it has already been shown that it is not a double consonant. (§ 6, n.)

§ 26. The quantity of *a, ι, υ*, in radical syllables, must be learned by observation. As a general rule, these vowels are short. Further,

1. Every *a, ι, υ*, arising from contraction is long by nature; as ἀέκων ἄκων, ἰέρηξ ἱρηξ, βότρυνες βότρῦς.

2. Every *ασ, ισ, υσ*, arising from ανσ or ανσ, ισ, υνσ or υνσ, is long by nature; as μέλανς μέλᾱς, φθίνσα φθίσα, ζευγύννς ζευγύνς.

3. Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives; as τῆμῃ ἄτιμος πολυτῆμης τῆμᾶ.

4. The accent very often indicates the quantity of the last two syllables of a word. (See below.)

5. *A* is long by nature when the Ionic dialect changes it into *η*; as Πρίᾱπος, Ἄγς, Ionic Πρίηπος, Ἥγς.

## § 27. Quantity of the Endings of the Declensions.

### 1. First Declension.

-*a* of the *nominative* singular is always short when the genitive ends in -ης; as δόξᾱ δόξης.

All proparoxytones and properispomena of course have the *a* short; as ἀλήθεια, μοῖρα, δία.

Oxytones and paroxytones which have -ας in the genitive have -*a* long in the nominative; as χαρά χαρᾱς, πέτρα πέτρας. Except μῖᾱ, Κίρρᾱ, Πύρρᾱ.

-*a* of the *vocative* singular from nouns in -ας is always long; from nouns in -ης it is always short; as ταμίας ταμῖᾱ, πολίτης πολίτᾱ.

-*a* of the *nominative, accusative, and vocative dual* is always long; as μούσᾱ, ταμῖᾱ, τελώνᾱ.

-*αν* of the *accusative* singular always follows the quantity of its *nominative*; as δόξᾱν, μούσᾱν, πέτρᾱν.

-*ας* is always long; as ταμῖᾱς, μούσᾱς. The Doric dialect however may make it short in the *accusative plural*; as πᾶσᾱς, τέχνᾱς.

-*αο, -άων*, always *a* long; as Ατρεῖδᾱο, τᾱων, ἀλλᾱων.

-*σι*, always short; as ποίμναισί, μούσῃσι.

## 2. Second Declension.

-α, always short; as ὀστέᾱ, ξύλα, σῦκᾱ, χρύσεᾱ.

-σι, always short; as λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, τοῖσι.

## 3. Third Declension.

-ι, -σι, -α, -ας, short; as κόρακι, κόραξι, κόρακα, κόρακας, τείχεα.

Nouns in εὺς however may have -ᾱ, -ᾱς; as βασιλέᾱ, βασιλέᾱς.

The quantity of the last syllable of the root of nouns of the third declension must be learned by observation. It is only added here, that,

(a) Monosyllabic words are long; as πᾶν, ρίς, δρῦς. Except the pronouns τίς, τίς, τί, τί.

(b) The vowels α, ι, υ, when they stand at the end of the root, are short; as γῆρας γήραος, πόλις πόλιος, δάκρυ δάκρυος. Except γραῦς γράος, and ναῦς νᾱός.

(c) In *substantives*, αν, ιν, υν, at the end of the root, are long; as Τιτάν Τιτᾶνος, Σαλαμῖς Σαλαμῖνος, Φόρκυς Φόρκῦνος.

## § 28. Quantity of the Verbal Endings.

-μι, -σι, -τι, -νσι, -ντι, always short; as ἴστημι, ἴστησι, δίδωμι, βουλεύουσι, μοχθίζοντι.

The *connecting vowel* α is always short; as ἐβουλεύσᾱμεν, ἐβούλευσᾱς, ἐβουλεύσᾱτο.

## ACCENT.

§ 29. 1. There are three accents; the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (˘ or ˜).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. Further, the circumflex can be placed only on a syllable *long by nature*.

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable; as βραχύς, *short*; μηχανή, *machine*.

*Paroxytone*, when it has the acute on the penult; as κόραξ, *crow*; δόμος, *house*.

*Proparoxytone*, when it has the acute on the antepenult; as ἀσπάραγος, *asparagus*; φάσηλος, *bean*.

*Perispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable ; as τιμῶ, *to honor* ; μετρῶ, *to measure*.

*Properispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the penult ; as σῦκον, *fig* ; οἶνος, *wine*.

*Barytone*, when its last syllable has no accent at all ; as πλέως, *full* ; γάλα, *milk* ; τρίαινα, *trident* ; αὐθαρ, *udder*.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the *grave* accent is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθροποκτόνος, τύπτω, are ἀνθρῶποκτόνods, τύπτῶ. The grave accent then is *no* accent at all.

NOTE 2. The circumflex, according to ancient authorities, is composed of the acute and the grave ; thus,  $\grave{\alpha}$ , or  $\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\hat{\alpha}$ ,  $\tilde{\alpha}$ .

NOTE 3. The *place* of the accent in any particular word must be learned from the lexicon. As soon however as the place is known, the kind of accent is generally determined by the following rules.

§ 30. 1. If the *last* syllable is long either by nature or by position, no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. If the *antepenult* is accented, it always takes the acute ; as σμάραγδος, *emerald* ; πέπερι, *pepper* ; πέλεκυς, *axe*.

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when its vowel is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature ; as λόγος, *word* ; πίσσα, *pitch* ; σελήνη, *moon*.

4. When the vowel-sound of the *penult* is long by nature, and at the same time the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature, the penult can take only the circumflex ; as μῆλον, *apple* ; καταίτυξ, a kind of *helmet*.

5. When a word which has the acute on the last syllable stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave ( $\grave{\alpha}$ ) ;

as τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους, not τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

The interrogative pronoun τίς, τί, *who? what? which?* always retains its acute accent.

NOTE 1. The Æolic dialect throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as θῦμος, βόλλα, ἄμμιν, δύνατος, ἄεισι, for the common θυμός, βουλή, ἡμῖν, δυνατός, ἀείσι. Prepositions are excepted, as πεδά, the same as μετά.

NOTE 2. It will be perceived that, in Greek, the accent of the penult and antepenult is regulated by the quantity of the *last syllable*; in Latin, the accent of the antepenult is determined by the *penult*.

§ 31. 1. The endings -αι and -οι are, with respect to accent, short; as λέγονται, ἄνθρωποι, μούσαι, λύπαι, οἴκοι, ὦμοι.

(a) Except the third person singular of the *optative active*; as τιμήσαι, τιμήσοι.

(b) Except also the adverb οἴκοι, *at home*, which in reality is the original form of the dative οἴκῳ.

2. In nouns in ως of the second declension, in the genitive of some nouns of the third declension, and in the Ionic genitive in εω of the first declension, the final syllable permits the accent to stand on the antepenult; as εὗγεως εὗγεω εὗγεω εὗγεως, εὐρύκερως εὐρύκρω; πόλεως πόλεων; Τυδείδεω, Πηληϊάδεω. Also, in the Ionic ὅτεων for ὅτων.

NOTE 1. The first of these apparent anomalies is explained in the following manner; the ι in the diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, had ordinarily an *obscure* or *weak* sound. But when it was an *essential* letter, as in the dative and optative, its sound was *clear* or *strong*; as in μοί, σοί, τοί, οἴκοι.

The second anomaly is explained as follows; εω was, by *synizesis*, ordinarily pronounced as *one* syllable, not unlike -yoh. As to the compounds of γέλως and κέρας, as φιλόγελως, εὐκέρως, they ordinarily suffered a kind of *syncope*; thus φιλόγ'λως, εὐκ'ρως.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, barytone nominatives in -οι, and barytone verbal forms in -εῖται, in the Doric dialect, take the acute on the penult, according to the general rule (§ 30, 3); as ἀγγέλοι, ἄνθρωποι, φιλοσόφοι, πωλουμένοι; φορεῖται, ἐσσεῖται; from

which it may be inferred that the Doric did not recognize the rules exhibited in this section.

*Accent as affected by Contraction, Elision, Anastrophe, and Crasis.*

§ 32. 1. If the first of the syllables to be contracted has the acute or circumflex, and the second the grave, that is, no accent (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2), the contracted syllable takes the circumflex; as πλέετε πλεῖτε, τιμάω τιμῶ, οὐας οὐς.

But when the first has the grave, that is, when it is unaccented, and the second the acute, the contracted syllable has the acute; as φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλεόντων φιλούντων, εἰάν ῥην, ἐών ῶν.

2. If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place; as πόλεις πόλεις, βουλεύειαι βουλεύῃ.

NOTE 1. Exceptions to the first rule: (a) The contracted nominative dual of the second declension; as πλόω πλώ.

(b) The contracted genitive, dative, and accusative plural of polysyllabic compounds in oos; as ἀντίπνοος ἀντίπνους, ἀντιπνόου ἀντίπνου; ἀντιπνόφ ἀντίπνφ; εὐνόους εὐνους, προπλόους πρόπλους; that is, they take the accent of the contracted nominative.

(c) The adjective ἄθροος ἄθρους, ἄθρόον ἄθρουν, *crowded*.

(d) The contracted subjunctive passive and middle of verbs in μι most commonly deviates from the first rule; as δυνέωμαι δύνωμαι, ἰστέωμαι ἰστώμαι, ξυμβλέηται ξύμβληται.

(e) The genitive plural of adjectives in ῆθης (from ῆθος), and of τριήρης, αὐτάρκης; as συνηθέων συνήθων, τριηρέων τριήρων, αὐταρκέων αὐτάρκων.

(f) The contracted genitive plural of *barytones* of the second declension; as λογόνων λόγων, ἀνθρωπόνων ἀνθρώπων.

(g) The genitive singular of masculines in ῶς of the second declension; as νεῶο νεώ, Πετεῶο Πετεώ, λαγῶο λαγώ.

NOTE 2. Exceptions to the second rule: (a) The contracted forms of adjectives in εος; as χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ. So τὸ κά-νεον κανοῦν.

(b) The contracted genitive and dative singular of δαίς, δέλεαρ, Θρήϊξ, οἷς, οὐας, στήαρ, φάος, φρέαρ, φωίς. (See below.)

(c) The contracted second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ.

(d) The imperfect ἐχρῆν, from ἔχραεν, from the impersonal χρή.

§ 33. 1. In *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, if the *elided*



vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel; as ἀμφὶ αὐτῷ, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ; ἀλλὰ εἰπέ, ἀλλ' εἰπέ.

In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable; as σεμνὰ ἔπη, σέμν' ἔπη; γαληνὰ ὄρω, γαλήν' ὄρω; φημὶ ἐγώ, φήμ' ἐγώ.

2. When a dissyllabic preposition is, by *anastrophe*, put after its substantive, or after the verb with which it is compounded, its accent is placed on the penult; as ἀπὸ θεῶν, θεῶν ἄπο; ἀπολέσας, ὀλέσας ἄπο.

The prepositions ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, διαί, ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, παραί are never subject to *anastrophe*.

3. When the dissyllabic prepositions stand for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with themselves, or rather when εἰμί is understood, they take the accent on the penult; as ἔνι, πάρα, πέρι, ἔπι, sc. ἔστί.

4. In *crasis*, the contracted syllable can take the circumflex only when one of the original syllables had it; or when the acute is immediately followed by the grave, that is, by an unaccented syllable (§ 29, ns. 1. 2); as καὶ οἶνον, κῶνον; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; καὶ εἶτα, κᾶτα.

But if the acute is followed by another acute, or if the grave is followed by the acute, the contracted syllable can have only the acute; as καὶ ἄν, κᾶν; μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν; τὰ ἄλλα, τᾶλλα; τὰ ὅπλα, ὅπλα; τὸ ἔργον, τοῦργον.

### Accent of Nouns.

§ 34. 1. The place of the accent remains the same as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it; if not, it is removed to the next syllable, towards the end; as θάλασσα θαλάσσης θαλάσσαι, ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπων, νῆσος νήσων, κόραξ κόρακος κοράκων, πρᾶγμα πράγματος, ὁδοὺς ὁδόντος.

The kind of accent is of course to be determined by the general rules; thus, νῆσος becomes νήσων (§ 30, 3); πρᾶγμα πράγματος (§ 30, 2), ὁδοὺς ὁδόντος ὁδοῦσι (§ 30, 3. 4).

2. The genitive and dative of oxytones of the first two declensions take the circumflex according to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as τιμὴ τιμῆς from τιμήος, τιμῇ from τιμηῖ, τιμῶν from τιμάων or τιμέων, θεός θεοῦ from θεός, θεῷ from θεοῖ θεῶι.

The dative plural and dual of these declensions always takes the accent of the dative singular; as τιμαῖσι τιμαῖς τιμαῖν, θεοῖσι θεοῖς θεοῖν.

NOTE 1. Exceptions in the *first declension* : (a) The contracted genitive plural of the feminine of barytone *adjectives* and *participles* in *os* takes the accent on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1) ; that is, the genitive of the feminine is the same as that of the masculine ; as λεγόμενος, λεγομενέων λεγομένων ; ἄξιος, ἀξιών ἀξίων.

(b) Also, the genitive plural of ἡ ἀφύη, οἱ ἐτησίαι, ὁ χρήστης, ὁ χλούνης ; thus ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χρήστων, χλούνων.

(c) Μία, from εἷς, *one*, has μιᾶς, μιᾷ, with the accent on the last syllable.

(d) Δεσπότης, *master*, has vocative δέσποτα, proparoxytone.

NOTE 2. Exceptions in the *second declension* : (a) The genitive singular of masculines in ὢς takes the acute, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1) ; as νεώς, νεώ (from νεῶο), Πετεώς, Πετεώ (from Πετεῶο).

(b) The Epic ending -όφι or -όφιν is always paroxytone ; as τέκνον τεκνόφι, ἐσχάρα ἐσχαρόφιν.

NOTE 3. Exceptions in the *third declension* : (a) Monosyllabic *substantives* and *adjectives* throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable : here the genitive plural and dual takes the circumflex ; as κίς κιός κιί κιῶν κιοῖν, εἷς ἐνός ἐνί.

(b) The following monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive singular, and dative singular and plural, upon the last syllable ; in the genitive plural and dual they follow the general rule (1) :

ὁ δμῶς, δμῶς δμῶϊ δμωσί, *slave*  
 ὁ θῶς, θῶς θῶϊ θωσί, *jackal*  
 τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός κρατί κρασί, *head*  
 ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός παιδί παισί, *child*  
 ἡ σῆς, σεός σῆι σητός, *moth*  
 ὁ Τρῶς, Τρῶς Τρῶϊ Τρωσί, *Tros, Trojans*.

The Doric dialect however places the accent on the last syllable even in the genitive and dative plural ; as παιδῶν, Τρωῶν.

(c) Πᾶς, *all*, throws the accent in the genitive and dative singular on the last syllable ; the plural is regular ; thus, παντός παντί πάντων πᾶσι.

The Dorians throw the accent on the last syllable of the genitive plural also ; thus, παντῶν for πάντων.

(d) Τίς ; *who?* follows the general rule throughout ; as τίνος, τίνι. τίνων.

(e) The contracted form of the following nouns is accented after the analogy of monosyllables (a, b) :

δαῖς δᾶς δαδός δαδί δάδων δάδοιν δασί, *torch*  
 Θρηῖξ Θρηῖ Θραῖξ Θρακός Θρακί Θρακῶν Θραξί, *a Thracian*  
 οῖς οἷς οἶός οἶι οἶων, *sheep*  
 οὔας οὐς ὠτός ὠτί ὠτων ὠτοιν ὠσί, *ear*  
 στέαρ στηρ στητός, *tallow*

φρέυρ φρητός φρητῶν, *a well*  
 φάος φῶς φωτός φωτί φώτων, *light*  
 φωῖς φῶς φωδός φωδί φώδων φώδουν φωσί, *blister*

(f) Δέλεαρ, *bait*, in the contracted forms, takes the accent on the first syllable ; as δελείατος δέλητος.

(g) The following nouns are more or less irregular in their accent :

άνήρ, *man*, άνέρος, regular ; but άνδρός άνδρί άνδρα άνερ άνδρες άνδρῶν άνδρας.

γαστήρ, *belly*, γαστέρος, regular ; but γαστρός γαστρί.

γυνή, *woman*, γυναικός, -κί, -αῖκα, ὦ γύναι, -αῖκες, -κῶν, -ξί, -αῖκας.

δαήρ, *husband's brother*, regular ; but ὦ δαερ.

Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, Δημήτερος, regular ; but Δήμητρος Δήμητρι Δήμητρα Δημητερ.

θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, θυγατέρος, paroxytone ; but θυγατρός θυγατρί θύγατρα θύγατερ θύγατρες.

μήτηρ, *mother*, μητέρος, paroxytone ; but μητρός μητρί μήτερ.

πατήρ, *father*, πατέρος, regular ; but πατρός πατρί πάτερ.

σωτήρ, *preserver*, σωτήρος, regular ; but ὦ σῶτερ.

(h) The vocative and neuter singular of adjectives in ων G. ονος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὐδαιμον, τὸ εὐδαιμον ; καλλίων, τὸ κάλλιον.

(i) The vocative of the following nouns in ων takes the accent on the antepenult : Απόλλων Ἀπολλον, Ποσειδῶν Πόσειδον, Αγαμέμνων Αγάμεμνον, Αμφίων Ἀμφῖον.

(k) The vocative and neuter singular of some compounds in ης G. εος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, κακότης κακότης, φιλαλήτης φιλάλητες.

(l) In the Doric dialect, the nominative and accusative plural of the third declension take the acute on the penult ; as χεῖρες, παῖδες, ὀρνίς, γυναῖκες, πτώκας.

(m) The Æolic dative plural in εσσι always takes the accent on the antepenult ; as πάντεσσι, πολίεσσι.

### *Accent of Verbs.*

§ 35. 1. In verbs, both simple and compound, the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits ; as βουλεύω βουλεύετε βεβούλευμαι, ἴστημι ἔστησαν ἔστατον, ἀνάγω ἀνήγαγον, παρέχω πάρασχε, παρατίθημι παρέθηκαν, ἀποδίδωμι ἀπόδοτε, κατατίθημι κατάθεσθε.

2. The aorist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, the second aorist middle infinitive, and the infinitive in ναι and μεν take the accent on the penult ; as βουλεῖν.

σαι, βεβουλευσθαι βεβουλευμένος, λιπέσθαι θέσθαι περιθέσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, βεβουλευκέναι διδόναι δόμεν.

But the Epic infinitive in *μεναι* follows the first rule ; as *ἔμμεναι, ἔδμεναι, τιθήμεναι*.

3. The second aorist active participle, participles in *εις, ους, υς, ως*, and participles in *ας* from verbs in *μι* take the acute on the last syllable ; as *λιπών, βουλευθείς τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, βεβουλευκώς ἐπιπλώς, ιστάς*.

4 The second aorist active infinitive takes the circumflex on the last syllable ; as *λιπεῖν, πιεῖν, φαγεῖν*.

5. The contracted form of the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable (§ 32, n. 2, c) ; as *λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ, πίθεο πιθοῦ*.

6. In compound verbs in *μι* the second person of the second aorist middle imperative takes the circumflex when the preposition with which it is compounded consists of one syllable ; but if it consists of two syllables, this person follows the first rule ; as *προδοῦ ἐνθοῦ ἀφοῦ, ἀπόδου ἀπόθου κατάθου*.

7. When the connecting vowel is omitted, the third person plural in *νσι* takes the accent on the penult ; as *ιστᾶσι, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι, βεβᾶσι, ἐστᾶσι, τεθνᾶσι, τετλᾶσι*.

NOTE. Exceptions to the preceding rules : (a) The imperatives *ιδέ, εἰπέ οὐκ ἔπὸν, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, λαβέ*, from *ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔρχομαι, εὐρίσκω, λαμβάνω*, take the acute on the last syllable, contrary to the general rule. In composition, however, they are regular ; as *εἰσίδε, ἀπελθε, μεταλαβε*.

(b) The compounds of *δός, ἔς, ἕς, σχές*, are always paroxytone ; as *ἀπόδος, πρόες, παράθες, πρόσχες*.

(c) The dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of *εἰμί* and *φημί* deviate from the rule ; as *ἐστί, ἐσμέν ; φατέ, φασί*. In composition, they are regular ; as *σύνειμι, παράφημι*.

The second person singular *φῆς* retains its accent even in composition ; as *συμφῆς, ἀντιφῆς*. The imperative of *φημί* is *φάθι* or *φᾶθί*.

(d) The following participles deviate from the first rule ; *έών ὦν, κίών, ἰών*, from *εἰμί, κίω, εἶμι*.

(e) The Æolic accentuation is employed in the following infinitives and participles : *ἀκάχησθαι ἀκαχήμενος ἀκηχήμενος, ἀλάλησθαι ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος, ἀρηρέμενος, ἐληλάμενος, ἤμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἐγρήγορσαι, τετύπων, πέφνων, οἴσειν, ἔγρεσθαι, πρίασθαι, ὄνασθαι, ἔρεσθαι*.

Also in the indicative, imperative, and participle of the compound

κάθημαι, as κάθησαι, κάθησο, καθήμενος; the accent of καθῆσθαι is regular (§ 36).

(f) The accent of the contracted subjunctive passive of polysyllabic verbs in μι most commonly follows the first rule; as δύνωμαι δύνῃ δύνηται, ἀφίστηται, κέρωνται, πῖμπρησι, ἔραται.

(g) The optative passive of verbs in μι takes the accent on the penult even when the last syllable is short; as ἰσταῖο ἰσταῖντο.

But the optative of ἄγμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, πρίαμαι, and a few others, always throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as δύναιο δύναισθε, ἐπίσταιτο, πρίαιο πρίαιτο, κρέμαιο, ὄναιο, ὄνοιτο.

(h) The Doric dialect retains the original accent of the third person plural of the imperfect and aorist active; as ἐτρέχον, ἐλέγον, ἐλάβον, ἐλύσαν, ἐστάσαν, from the original ἐτρέχουσαν, ἐλέγουσαν, ἐλάβουσαν, ἐλύσασαν, ἐστάσασαν.

So in the third person plural of the aorist passive, and of the imperfect and second aorist active of verbs in μι; as ἐκοσμήθεν, ἀνέθεν, for ἐκοσμήθησαν, ἀνέθεσαν.

§ 36. 1. In compound dissyllabic verbs, the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment*; as προσείχον, ἀνέσταν, ἀνέσχον, ἐπῆδον, κατείδον.

So when the compound verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong; as ἐξεῦρον.

2. But when the augment is omitted, the accent is placed on the preposition; as ἐμφαῖνον, πάρθεσαν, ὑπείρεχον, ἀπόερσε, σύναγεν.

3. When the syllabic augment upon which the accent would have been placed is omitted, the accent is, in dissyllabic verbs, put on the penult; as πίπτε, βαῖνε, δαῖε, for ἐπιπτε, ἔβαινε, ἔδαιε.

4. Long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex when the syllabic augment is omitted; as βῆ, φῆ, γῶ, for ἔβη, ἔφη, ἔγνω.

## ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS.

§ 37. 1. An *enclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word. The enclitics are

(a) The personal pronouns μοῦ μοί μέ, σοῦ σοί σέ, οὗ οἱ ἔ μιν νιν, and the oblique cases of those beginning with σφ, as σφίσι σφίν σφωῖν.

(b) The indefinite pronoun τις, τι, through all the cases, as also the words τοῦ, τῷ, for τινός, τινί.

(c) The present indicative of εἰμί, *to be*, and φημί, *to say*; except the monosyllabic second person singular εἶ, and φῆς.

(d) The particles ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῆ, πού, πώς, ποτέ, γέ, θήν, κέ or κέν, νύ or νύν, πέρ, πώ, τέ, τοί, ῥά, and the inseparable particles -δε, -θε, -χι.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the accent of the enclitic is dropped, and the acute is placed on the last syllable of the preceding word; as ἄνθρωπός τις, δείξόν μοι, οὗτός ἐστιν.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is simply dropped; and if the accent on the last syllable of that word be the acute, it remains so; as ἐγώ φημι, πολλοῖς τισιν, σοφός τις.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as τούτου γε, πόσος τις.

4. A dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent, (a) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as ἄνδρες τινές.

(b) When the syllable, upon which its accent would have been thrown back, has been elided; as πολλῷ ἐστι, πολλ' ἐστί; πολλοὶ δὲ εἰσι, πολλοὶ δ' εἰσί.

5. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following according to the last three rules; as οὐδέποτε ἐστί σφισιν, for οὐδέποτε ἐστὶ σφίσιν.

NOTE 1. (a) Enclitics, which can stand at the beginning of a clause or sentence, retain their accent; as Σοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον, *For thy power is greatest*; Φησὶν οὗτος.

(b) Εἰμί, after εἶ, οὐκ, ὥς, retains its accent; as εἶ ἐσμέν, οὐκ ἐσμέν, ὥς ἐσμέν.

Ἔστί, at the beginning of a sentence, or after ἀλλ', εἶ, οὐκ, μή, ὥς, καί, μέν, ὅτι, πού, is accented on the penult; as ἔστί ταῦτα, ἔστιν ἐντυχεῖν; ἀλλ' ἔστί, εἶ ἔστί, οὐκ ἔστί: also, after τοῦτ' for τοῦτο; as τοῦτ' ἔστί.

(c) The personal pronouns σοῦ, σοί, σέ retain their accent when they depend upon a preposition; as μετὰ σοῦ, ἐπὶ σοί, κατὰ σέ.

They retain it also in antithesis, and after καί; as ἐμοί, οὐ σοί; ἐμὲ καὶ σέ.

The forms μου, μοί, μέ are very seldom found after prepositions; except μέ in the expression πρὸς μέ.

(d) Ἐγώ γε, for ἐγώ γε, is an Æolicism

(e) The pronouns οὖ, οἷ, εἷ retain their accent when they are reflexive.

NOTE 2. (a) The inseparable -δε is found in the demonstrative pronouns ὅδε, τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, τηλικόσδε, and in pronominal adverbs; as ἐνθάδε. Also, in adverbs answering to the question *whither?* as οἰκόνδε, ὅνδε δύμονδε. Also, in οὐδέ, μηδέ.

The accent of demonstrative pronouns strengthened by -δε is always on the penult; as τοσόσδε, τοῖσδε τοισίδε. But τοῖσδεσσι, in Homer, for τοισίδε, is irregular.

(b) The particles -δε, -χι are found in εἴθε, ναίχι, ἤχι.

NOTE 3. Of the above-mentioned words, the following are always enclitic; μου μοί μέ, τοῦ τῷ, ποθέν ποθί ποί πῇ πού πώς ποτέ, γέ δῆν κέ νύ πέρ πώ τέ τοῖ ρά.

NOTE 4. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and several of the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word; as ὅστις, ὅτις, εἵτις, οὗτις, μήτις, ὅσπερ, ὥσπερ, ὥστε.

Sometimes ὃ τι, *whatever*, ὃ τε, *and the*, τό τε, *and the*, are written ὃ,τι, ὃ,τε, τό,τε, to prevent their being confounded with ὅτι, *that*, ὅτε, *when*, τότε, *then*.

§ 38. A *proclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were part of the word before which it stands.

The proclitics (commonly called *atōna*, that is, *unaccented words*) are εἰς or εἰς, *to*, ἐν or εἰν, *in*, ἐκ or ἐξ, *from*, οὐ or οὐκ or οὐχ, *not*, ὥς, *as*, *to*, and the articles ὁ, οἱ, ἡ, αἱ, also εἰ, *if*.

NOTE. (a) Εξ at the end of a verse takes the acute; thus, ἔξ; as κακῶν ἔξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

(b) Οὐ at the end of a clause is always written οὔ, *no*, *not*; as οὐχ ὁ μὲν ὁ δ' οὔ.

(c) Ὡς, when it is equivalent to the demonstrative adverb τῶς, *thus*, is written ὥς; as ὥς εἰπὼν, *thus having said*.

(d) The article ὁ takes the acute when it stands for the relative ὅς. (Il. 16, 835; Od. 2, 262.)

According to the ancient grammarians, when ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ are *demonstrative*, they should be read as if they were accented; thus, ὁ in Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς, is to be read ὅ.

## § 39. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Comma	.	[ , ]
Colòn	. . .	[ . ]
Period	. . .	[ . ]
Interrogation	.	[ ; ]
Apostrophe	. . . .	[ ' ]
Coronis	. . . .	[ ' ]
Diæresis	. . . .	[ - ]
Marks of quantity	. . .	[ - ], [ ~ ]
Marks of parenthesis	. . .	[ ( ) ]
Mark of admiration, little used		[ ! ]

The mark of *diæresis* is placed over *i* or *υ* to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. γήραῑ, αὐτή̄, χρηίζω̄ are trissyllables; but γήραι γήρα, αὐτή, χρηίζω̄ χρηίζω̄ are dissyllables.



## PART II.

# INFLECTION OF WORDS.

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### PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 40. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of, but not necessarily.

### NOUN.

§ 41. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective.

Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three *genders*; the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The genders are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , respectively; as  $\delta$  *ἀνὴρ*, *the man*,  $\eta$  *γυνή*, *the woman*,  $\tau\acute{o}$  *σῦκον*, *the fig*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ; as  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, a human being, man or woman.

3. The noun has three *declensions*; the first, second, and third.

4. The *cases* are five; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

5. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike; the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *a*.

6. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

NOTE 1. In nouns of the *common gender*, the masculine is commonly employed to denote the *species*; as  $\delta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, man, mankind, the human race; but  $\eta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, the woman.

NOTE 2. Many names of animals have but a single gender (*γένος ἐπικούιον*) which is used without reference to sex; as  $\delta$  *ἀετός*, eagle,  $\delta$  *γύψ*, vulture,  $\delta$  *λαγώς*, hare,  $\eta$  *χελιδών*, swallow,  $\eta$  *ἀηδών*, nightingale,  $\eta$  *ἄλώπηξ*, fox.

§ 42. 1. The *root* of a noun consists of those letters which are found in every part of that noun.

The first declension comprises nouns of which the root ends in *a*; as *τιμή*, root *τιμα-*; the second, those of which the root ends in *o*; as *λόγος*, root *λογο-*; the third, all the rest.

2. The *case-endings*, that is, those parts of a noun which denote the different cases, are exhibited in the following table:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nominative	-s	-es	-e
Genitive	-os, -ws	-ων	-ων
Dative	-i	-σι, -s	-ιν
Accusative	-ν, -a	-νs, -as	-e
Vocative	-s	-es	-e

-s is dropped in feminines and Æolic masculines of the first declension ; as *μοῦσα*, *τιμά τιμή*, *ἵπποτα* ; also, in a few feminines of the second declension ; as *ἡχώ*, *πειθῶ* ; also, in many nouns of the third declension ; as *λέων*, *πρᾶγμα*. In neuters of the second declension it is softened into *ν* ; as *σῦκον*, *μῆλον*.

When the *vocative* is not like the nominative, it is the same as the root. (For particulars, see below.)

-o s, in most nouns of the second declension, and in masculines of the first, drops the *s* and is then contracted with the radical vowel ; as *λογο-ος* *λογο-ο* *λόγου*, *Πετεώς* *Πετεῶ-ο* *Πετεῶ* ; *τελώνα-ο* *τελώνᾱ* *τελώνου*. Further, in the second declension, -oo may become -οιο, -οι, (both Thessalian ;) as *θεός* *θεο-ο* *θεοῖ-ο*, *ἑαυτο-ο* *ἑαυτοῖο* *ἑαυτοῖ*. (Compare the Latin *illius*, *hujus*, *ejus*, *istius*, *ipsius*, *cujus*, *alius*, *nullius*, *solius*, *totius*, *ulius*, *unius*, *alterius*, *utrius*, *neutrius*.) It drops *s* also in the pronouns *ἐμέο*, *σέο*, *ἐο*, *τεοῖο*, *τέο*, *ὄτεο*. In feminines of the first declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel ; as *οικια-ος* *οἰκίας*, *τιμα-ος* *τιμᾶς* *τιμῆς*. In some nouns of the third declension, it may become -ω s ; as *πόλε-ος* *πόλε-ως*.

The common ending -ου, in the first declension, presupposes a change of -ao into -εο, contracted -ου.

-ι in the first and second declensions is always contracted with the radical vowel ; as *μουσα-ι* *μουσαι* *μούσα* *μούση*, *λογο-ι* *λογοι* *λόγω* *λόγῳ*, *πειθο-ι* *πειθοί*, *νεω-ι* *νεῶ*.

The dative singular of the first two declensions was originally formed by annexing *ι* to the root without any further change ; as *τιμα-ι* *τιμαι*, *λογο-ι* *λογοι*. In the course of time the radical vowels (*a*, *o*) were lengthened (*ā*, *η*, *ω*) ; as *τιμᾶ-ι* *τιμᾶ*, *τιμη-ι* *τιμῆ*, *λογω-ι* *λόγῳ*. *Πάλαι*, *anciently*, and *χαμαί*, *humi*, *on the ground*, seem to be relics of the original form of the dative of the first declension. The original dative of the second declension is found in the adverbial datives in *οι* ; as *οἴκοι*, *domi*, *at home*, *ποῖ*, *Φαληροῖ*. Also in feminines in *ω* and *ως* ; as *ἡχοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*. It is found also in inscriptions cut after the introduction of *ω* ; as *τῶι* *Ολυμπίοι*, *τοῖ* *δάμοι*, *βωμοῖ*, *Σωσίνοι*. Further, the Bæotic endings -η and -υ do not come from *a*, *η*, *φ*, but from the original -αι, -οι. (§ 9.)

-ν is always used in the first two declensions, and sometimes in the third. In the third declension it was generally preceded by *a*, that is, it was -αν, which, by dropping the *ν*, became *a*. (Compare Latin -em, as in *patr-em*, *matr-em*, *mulier-em*.)

-ες in the first two declensions drops *s*, and changes *ε* into *ι* which is contracted with the radical vowel ; as *μουσα-ες* *μουσα-ε* *μούσαι*, *λογο-ες* *λογο-ε* *λόγοι*. In the third declension it was originally -ης ; hence, in the Doric dialect, the nominative plural of this declension is never proparoxytone. (§ 34, n. 3, 1 ; compare also the Latin -ēs.)

-ων is formed from -ως by changing *s* into *ν*. In the second declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel ; as *λογο-ων* *λόγων*.

-σι, -s, in the first and second declensions is generally appended to the dative singular ; as *μούσα* (originally *μούσαι*) *μούσαισι* *μούσαις*, *λόγῳ* (originally *λόγοι*) *λόγοισι* *λόγοις*. In the third declension -σι is appended to the root ; as *κόρακ-σι* *κόραξι*, *ἐλπίδ-σι* *ἐλπίσι*.

**-υς, -ας**, formed by annexing *s* to the accusative singular; as *μουσαν* *μούσανς* *μούσας*, *λόγον* *λόγονς* *λόγους*, *κόρακα* *κόρακας*. In the third declension **-ᾶς** was originally **-ᾶς** (arising from **-ανς**); hence, in the Doric dialect, the accusative plural of this declension can never be proparoxytone (§ 34, n. 3, 1).

**-ε** is a modification of **-ες**; in the first two declensions it is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ε* *μούσα*, *λογο-ε* *λόγω*.

**-ιν**, a modification of the dative plural **-ις**, is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *τιμα-ιν* *τιμαῖν*, *λογυ-ιν* *λόγουν*. As to **-ων** of the third declension, it is borrowed from the second.

NOTE 1. The Greek has four other cases, three of which however are commonly regarded as adverbs; the *locative*, *ablative*, *terminal*, and *instrumental*.

*Locative* **-θι**, *where?* as *ἄλλοθι*, *τόθι*, *οὐρανόθι*. Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive. Relics of its original force are *ἡῶθι* *πρό*, *Ιλιόθι* *πρό*, *οὐρανόθι* *πρό*, in Homer.

*Ablative* **-θεν**, *whence?* as *πόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*. In process of time it became confounded with the genitive. (Compare *έμέθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ένθεν*.) Its functions are performed by the genitive. The Homeric expressions *έξ οὐρανόθεν*, *ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν*, *έξ Αἰσούμηθεν* are relics of its original character.

*Terminal* **-δε**, **-σε**, **-ζε**, *whither?* as *ἄλαδε*, *οἴκαδε*, *οἰκόνδε*, *πόσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *θύραζε*. Its functions are performed by the accusative.

*Instrumental* **-φι** or **-φιν**, *with what?* In the progress of the language it became confounded with the genitive and dative. (Compare the latin *-bi*, *-bis*, in *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *nobis*, *vobis*.) Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive.

NOTE 2. The Epic ending **-φι** or **-φιν** denotes the *dative* and *genitive* of all the numbers; it is appended to the root according to the following analogies:

*κεφαλή* *κεφαλῇφι*, *βίη* *βίῃφι*, first declension.

*θεός* *θεόφιν*, *ὄστέον* *ὄστεόφιν*, second declension.

*στήθος* *στήθεσφι*, *ὄχος* *ὄχεσφι*, third declension.

In the third declension, it becomes **-σφι** when it is appended to the root of neuters in **-ος**, gen. **-εος**. It is observed further, that, in this declension, with the exception of *ναῦφι* from *ναῦς*, and the adverbial dative *ἱφι* from *ἱς*, and perhaps a few others, it is confined to neuters in **-ος**, gen. **-εος**.

*Ερέβευσφι*, from *Ἔρεβος*, annexes *φι* to the contracted genitive *Ερέβους*.

*Κράτεσφι* from *ΚΡΑΣ*, *κρατός*, prefixes an *ε* to **-σφι**, as if the nominative were *ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*.

*Εσχαρόφιν*, and *κοτυληδονόφιν*, from *έσχάρη*, *κοτυληδών*, follow the analogy of the second declension.

In nouns of the first declension, the ending **-ηφι** of the dative singular is, in the best editions, written **-ηφι**, as if **-φι** were appended to the common dative. This orthography is founded on tradition. (Compare **-ησθα**, **-ησι**, of the Epic subjunctive.)

## FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 43. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

Singular.		Dual. Masc. & Fem.	Plural. Masc. & Fem.
Feminine.	Masculine.		
N. <i>a, η</i>	<i>as, ηs</i>	N. A. V. <i>a</i>	<i>αι</i>
G. <i>as, ηs</i>	<i>ου</i>	G. D. <i>αιν</i>	<i>ων</i>
D. <i>α, η</i>	<i>α, η</i>		<i>αις</i>
A. <i>αν, ην</i>	<i>αν, ην</i>		<i>ας</i>
V. <i>α, η,</i>	<i>α, η</i>		<i>αι</i>

2. Nouns in *a* or *η* are feminine ; nouns in *as, ηs* are masculine ; as *οἰκία*, *house*, *χαρά*, *joy*, *δόξα*, *glory*, *μουσα*, *musa*, *muse*, *θάλασσα*, *the sea*, *δίκη*, *judgment*, *γνώμη*, *opinion* ; *ταμίας*, *steward*, *τελώνης*, *publican*, *κριτής*, *judge*.

3. Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the singular ; as *οἰκία οἰκίας οἰκία οἰκίαν*, *χαρά χαράς χαρᾶ χαράν*.

So *ἀλαλά*, *ἐπίβδα*, *σκανδάλα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Ἀπάμα*, *Γέλα*, *Διοτίμα*, *Κιμαίθα*, *Κισσαίθα*, *Κυναίδα*, *Λήδα*, *Σιμαίθα*, *φιλομήλα*.

4. The following classes of nouns in *ηs* have *a* in the *vocative* singular :

(a) Nouns in *της* ; as *ποιητής ποιητά*, *poëta*, *poet*, *κομήτης κομήτα*, *cometa*, *comet*.

In Homer, *αἰναρέτης*, *unhappily brave*, has *αἰναρέτη*, contrary to the rule. In Appolonius Rhodius *Αἰήτης* has *Αἰήτη*.

(b) Verbal nouns in *ηs* ; as *γεωμέτρης γεωμέτρα*, *geometra*, *geometer* ; *φαρμακοπώλης φαρμακοπῶλα*, *pharmacopola*, *druggist*.

(c) All national appellations ; as *Σκύθης Σκύθα*, *Scythian*, *Πέρσης Πέρσα*, *Persian*.

(d) A few proper names ; as *Πυραίχμης Πυραῖχμα*, *Pyræchmes* ; *Ῥυστάσπης Ῥυστάσπα*, *Hystaspes*.

5. Nouns in *aa*, *ea*, *eas*, *eh*, and *oh* are contracted ; as *μνάα μνᾶ*, *mina*, *συκέα συκῇ*, *figus*, *fig-tree*, *Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes*, *ἀπλόη ἀπλῇ*, *simple*, *βορέας βορρᾶς*, *boreas*, *the north wind* (§§ 7, n. 2 ; 44).

## 6. Examples.

*Singular.*

	ἡ, honor.	ἡ, judgment.	ἡ, opinion.	ὁ, publican.	ὁ, judge.
N.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνης	κριτής
G.	τιμῆς	δίκης	γνώμης	τελώνου	κριτοῦ
D.	τιμῇ	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνῃ	κριτῇ
A.	τιμήν	δίκην	γνώμην	τελώνην	κριτήν
V.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνη	κριτά

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τιμά	δίκα	γνώμα	τελώνα	κριτά
G. D.	τιμαῖν	δίκαιν	γνώμαιν	τελώναιν	κριταῖν

*Plural.*

N.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί
G.	τιμῶν	δικῶν	γνώμων	τελωνῶν	κριτῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	δίκαις	γνώμαις	τελώναις	κριταῖς
A.	τιμάς	δίκας	γνώμας	τελώνας	κριτάς
V.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί

*Singular.*

	ἡ, house.	ἡ, joy.	ἡ, glory.	ἡ, muse.	ἡ, sea.	ὁ, steward.
N.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμίας
G.	οἰκίας	χαρᾶς	δόξης	μούσης	θαλάσσης	ταμίου
D.	οἰκίᾳ	χαρᾷ	δόξῃ	μούσῃ	θαλάσῃ	ταμίᾳ
A.	οἰκίαν	χαράν	δόξαν	μοῦσαν	θάλασσαν	ταμίαν
V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμία

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θαλάσσα	ταμία
G. D.	οἰκίαιν	χαραῖν	δόξαιν	μούσαιν	θαλάσσαιν	ταμίαιν

*Plural.*

N.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μοῦσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι
G.	οἰκιῶν	χαρῶν	δοξῶν	μουσῶν	θαλασσῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	οἰκίαις	χαραῖς	δόξαις	μούσαις	θαλάσσαις	ταμίαις
A.	οἰκίας	χαράς	δόξας	μούσας	θαλάσσας	ταμίας
V.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μοῦσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

	ῆ, <i>mina</i> .	ῆ, <i>fig-tree</i> .	δ, <i>Hermes</i> .
N	μνάα μνᾶ	συκέα συκῆ	Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας μνᾶς	συκέας συκῆς	Ἑρμέου Ἑρμοῦ
D.	μνάα μνᾶ	συκέα συκῆ	Ἑρμέα Ἑρμῆ
A.	μνάαν μνᾶν	συκέαν συκῆν	Ἑρμέαν Ἑρμῆν
V.	μνάα μνᾶ	συκέα συκῆ	Ἑρμέα Ἑρμῆ

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	μνάα μνᾶ	συκέα συκᾶ	Ἑρμέα Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	μνάαιν μναῖν	συκέαιν συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν Ἑρμαῖν

*Plural.*

N.	μνάαι μναῖ	συκέαι συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μναῶν μνῶν	συκεῶν συκῶν	Ἑρμεῶν Ἑρμῶν
D.	μνάαις μναῖς	συκέαις συκαῖς	Ἑρμέαις Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας μνᾶς	συκέας συκᾶς	Ἑρμέας Ἑρμᾶς
V.	μνάαι μναῖ	συκέαι συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι Ἑρμαῖ

For examples in -ρέα, and -όη, see the feminine of the adjectives ἀργύρεος, and ἀπλόος, below.

§ 44. *Dialects.*

S. N. -ης, old Æolic -ᾶ, used chiefly by the Epic poets; as ἱππότᾶ.

-η, -ης, Æolic, Bæotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶ, -ᾶς; as τιμά, τελώνας.

-ᾶ, -ᾶς, Ionic -η, -ης; as οἰκίη, ταμίης.

G. -ου, Bæotic and Thessalian -ᾶο; as Ατρειδᾶο: Arcadian -αυ; as Απολλωνίδαν, Εὐμηλίδαν: Doric and Æolic -ᾶ; as Ατρειδᾶ: Ionic -εω, after a vowel, -ω; as Ατρειδεω: Epic -αο, -εω (-ω). The Attics sometimes use the Doric genitive, especially in proper names; as βορρᾶς βορρᾶ, Γωβρύας Γωβρύα. So in all circumflexed nouns in ας; as Μασκᾶς Μασκᾶ. The early Attic authors sometimes use the Ionic genitive in -εω, but only in proper names; as Θάλης Θάλεω, Τήρης Τήρεω.

-ης, Æolic, Bæotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶς; as τιμᾶς, δόξας.

-ᾶς, Ionic -ης; as οἰκίης, σοφίης, θύρης.

D. -η, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -α; as τιμᾶ, δόξα: Bæotic η (for the original αι); as τῆ.

-α, Ionic -η; as οἰκίη, σοφίη: Bæotic -η (for the original -αι); as Φελατίη, ἀγορῆ, ἱππασίη.

A. -ην, Æolic, Bæotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶν; as τιμάν, τελώναν.

ᾶν, Ionic -ην; as οἰκίην, σοφίην.

V. -*ā* feminine, Æolic -*ǣ* ; as *Αφρόδιτᾶ*, *νύμφᾶ*.

-*η*, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -*ā* ; as *τελώνᾶ*.

P. N. -*αι*, Bæotic -*η* ; as *ἱππότη*.

G. -*ῶν*, Bæotic -*άων* ; as *τιμάων* : Thessalian -*άουν* ; as *Πελασγι-  
οντάουν* : Æolic and Doric -*ᾶν* ; as *τιμᾶν* : Ionic -*έων* ; as  
*τιμέων*, *μουσέων* : Epic -*άων*, -*έων*.

D. -*αις*, Old and Poetic -*αισι* ; as *ταμίαισι*, *τιμαῖσι* : Bæotic -*ης* ;  
as *τιμῆς*, *εὐεργέτης* : Ionic -*ησι*, -*ης* ; as *μούσησι* *μούσης* :  
Epic -*αισι*, -*ησι*, -*ης*.

A. -*ās*, Æolic -*αις* ; as *τέχναις* : Doric -*ᾶς* ; as *τέχνᾶς*, *πάσᾶς* :  
Cretan -*ανς* ; as *πρειγευτάνς*, in an inscription.

1. Some proper names in *ῆς*, belonging to the later Greek, make the genitive singular in *ῆ* ; as *Ἰαννῆς*, G. *Ἰαννῆ*, D. *Ἰαννῆ*, A. *Ἰαννῆν*, V. *Ἰαννῆ*, *Jannes*.

2. The endings -*αισι*, -*ηισι*, of the dative plural, were sometimes pronounced and written without the first *ι* ; as *ταμίασι*, *τῆσι*, *αὐτῆσι*, *ἐπιστάτησι*, found in ancient inscriptions.

In the adverbial dative plural these endings are written -*ασι*, -*ησι* ; as *Αθήνησι*, *Ἀγρυλῆσι*, *Ἀλωπεκῆσι*, found in inscriptions.

3. Adverbial datives in -*α*, -*η* are often written without the *ι*. During the classical period, however, this *ι* was not omitted ; thus, in inscriptions we find *ὅπη*, Doric *ὅπα*, not *ὄπη*, *ὄπα*.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 45. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

Singular.			Dual.	Plural.		
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.		All genders.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	
N.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ον</i>	N. A. V. <i>ω</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>α</i>	
G.	<i>ου</i>	<i>ου</i>	G. D. <i>οιν</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	
D.	<i>φ</i>	<i>φ</i>		<i>οις</i>	<i>οις</i>	
A.	<i>ον</i>	<i>ον</i>		<i>ους</i>	<i>α</i>	
V.	<i>ε</i>	<i>ον</i>		<i>οι</i>	<i>α</i>	

2. Nouns in *ος* are masculine, feminine, or common ; nouns in *ον* are neuter ; as *ὁ λόγος*, *word*, *ἡ δοκός*, *beam*, *ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος*, *a human being*, *man*, *woman*, *σῦκον*, *figus*, *fig*.

3. Some nouns of this declension lengthen the radical vowel *ο* into *ω* throughout ; as *ὁ λαγώς*, *lepus*, *hare*, *ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως*, *fertile*, *τὸ εὐγεων*, *fertile*



In nouns of this description, the genitive singular and the nominative of the neuter plural end in  $\omega$  (contracted from  $\omega\omicron$ ,  $\omega\alpha$ ). The vocative is always like the nominative.

4. A few *feminines* of this declension (commonly referred to the third) take the following endings in the singular : N.  $\acute{\omega}$ , G.  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , D.  $\omicron\iota$ , A.  $\acute{\omega}$ , V.  $\omicron\iota$  ; as  $\eta\chi\acute{\omega}$ , *echo*,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$ , *persuasion*.

Two nouns of this class have  $-\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  in the nominative singular ;  $\eta\ \eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , *morning*, and  $\eta\ \alpha\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , *shame, respect*.

5. The termination  $\omega\nu$  of the accusative singular, in some masculines and feminines, drops  $\nu$  ; as  $\acute{\omicron}\ \text{Ἄθως, τὸν Ἄθω}$  ;  $\acute{\omicron}\ \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma, \tauὸν \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$  or  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}$  ;  $\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma, \tauὴν \acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , *morning*.

6. The following neuters have  $\omicron$  instead of  $\omicron\nu$  ;  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron, \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}, \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron, \acute{\omicron}, \tau\acute{\omicron}$ , and  $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ , from  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma, \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma, \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma, \acute{\omicron}\varsigma, \acute{\omicron}, \omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ .

7. Nouns in  $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma, \omicron\omicron\varsigma, \epsilon\omicron\nu, \omicron\omicron\nu$  are contracted ; as  $\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma\ \pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma, \text{sailing}, \acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\ \acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\nu, \text{bone}$ .

## 8. Examples.

### Singular.

	$\acute{\omicron}, \text{word.}$	$\eta, \text{beam.}$	$\eta, \text{island.}$	$\acute{\omicron}, \eta, \text{man.}$	$\tau\acute{\omicron}, \text{work.}$	$\tau\acute{\omicron}, \text{fig.}$
N.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\nu$
G.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\upsilon$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\upsilon$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon$
D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omega$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omega$
A.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\nu$
V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\epsilon$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$	$\nu\eta\sigma\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\nu$

### Dual.

N.	A.	V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omega}$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omega$
	G.	D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\nu$

### Plural.

N.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\alpha$
G.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omega\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega\nu$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omega\nu$
D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\alpha$
V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\upsilon\kappa\alpha$

*Singular.*

	ὁ, temple.	ὁ, ἡ, fertile.	τὸ, hall.	ἡ, echo.	ἡ, morning.
N.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡώς
G.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς	ἡοῦς
D.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεφ	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ
A.	νεών	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡῶ
V.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ

*Dual.*

N.	A.	V.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχώ
	G.	D.	νεῶν	εὐγεφν	ἀνώγεφν	ἡχοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοί
G.	νεῶν	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχῶν
D.	νεῶς	εὐγεφς	ἀνώγεφς	ἡχοῖς
A.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς
V.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοί

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

	ὁ, sailing.	τὸ, bone.
N.	πλόος	πλοῦς
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ
D.	πλόφ	πλοῦ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν
V.	πλόε	πλοῦ

*Dual.*

N.	A.	V.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
	G.	D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

For examples in εος, οον, see the adjectives χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος, ἀπλόος, below.

NOTE 1. The *vocative* of nouns in ος is sometimes the same as the *nominative*; as ὦ φίλος, ὦ δῖος αἰθῆρ.

NOTE 2. The vocative of nouns in *ος* is the same as the root with a change of *ο* into *ε*; as *λόγε, ἄνθρωπε*, for *λόγο, ἄνθρωπο*.

That of feminines in *ω*, *ως*, lengthens the radical vowel *ο* into *οι*; as *ἡχοί, ῥοί*, for *ἡχώ, ῥό*.

### § 46. *Dialects.*

- S. G. -*ου*, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric -*ω*; as *μεγάλω, οὐρανῶ*: old Thessalian -*οιο*, later Thessalian -*οι*; as *θεοῖο, πόνοιο, ἑαντοῖ, Πανσαναῖοι, Σιλάνοι*: Epic -*οιο*, sometimes, -*ου*.  
 -*ω*, original and Epic -*ωο*; thus, *Πετεῶο*, from *Πετεῶς*.  
 -*οῦς*, Æolic and Doric -*ως*; as *Λάτως, Λατῶς*.  
 D. -*φ*, Bæotic -*ῡ* (for the original -*οι*); as *τῡ δάμυ, Εὐβῶλυ, Φελατιήν*, for *τῶ δάμφ, Εὐβῶλφ, Ελατειαίφ*: Thessalian -*ου*; as *τοῦ κοινοῦ, αὐτοῦ*.  
 A. -*ω*, from feminines, Æolic -*ων*; as *Λάτων*: Ionic -*οῦν*; as *Λητοῦν, Ιοῦν*.  
 D. G. D. -*οιν*, Epic -*οιιν*; as *ἵππουιν*.  
 P. N. -*οι*, Bæotic -*υ*; as *τύ, τύδε*, for *τοί, τοίδε*.  
 D. -*οις*, Old and Poetic -*οισι*; as *λόγοισι, θριγκοῖσι*: Bæotic -*ῡς*; as *ἄλλυς, προβάτυς*.  
 A. -*ους*, Æolic -*οις*; as *νόμοις, τοίς*: Bæotic -*ως*; as *ἐσγόνως*: Doric -*ως, -ος*; as *λύκως, λύκος*: Cretan -*ονς*; as *τόνς*, from *ό*.

1. In ancient inscriptions, *Ϝ*, in the expression *ἐφ' Ϝ*, *on condition that*, is always written without the *ι* subscript; thus, *ΕΦΩ*.

2. Proper names in -*οῦς* are inflected like contracts in -*οῦς*; except that they make the dative in -*οῦ*; as *Ιησοῦς*, G. *Ιησοῦ*, D. *Ιησοῦ*, A. *Ιησοῦν*, V. *Ιησοῦ*, *Jesus*, or *Joshua*.

In the Septuagint, the dative of *Ιησοῦς* is also *Ιησοῖ*.

3. In a Doric inscription, *Λατος* is found for the genitive *Λατῶς*, that is *Λητοῦς*.

4. In inscriptions cut during the brazen period of the language, the endings -*ις, -ιν* are found for -*ιος, -ιον*; as *Δημήτρης, Ἑλλάδης, Διονύσις, Αὐρήλης, Ιούλις, Απολλινάρις*; *τὸν Ακέσιν, Αφροδείσιν, Καλλίστιν, Ελευθέριν*; neuter *τὸ μαρτύριν* for *μαρτύριον*.

Also *ὁ Αθηναίς, Ειρηναίς, Εστιαίς*, for *Αθήναιος, Εἰρηναῖος, Εστιαῖος*.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 47. 1. The *root* of this declension is obtained by dropping *ος* of the genitive singular; as *κόραξ* *κόρακος*, root *κορακ*; *λέων* *λέοντος*, root *λεοντ*.

2. The following table exhibits the case-endings of the third declension:

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
All genders.		All genders.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	s	N. A. V.	ε	ες	α
G.	ος, ως	G. D.	οιν	ων	ων
D.	ι			σι	σι
A.	α, ν			ας	α
V.	s			ες	α

3. The following table exhibits the endings (not the case-endings) of the *nominative* and *genitive* singular, of the third declension.

The ending of the nominative contains a part of the root and very often the case-ending -s; the ending of the genitive always contains a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος. Thus, in *πράγμ-α* *πράγμ-ατος*, -α is a part of the root, and -ατος, a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος; in *π-αῖς* *π-αιδός*, -αις is a part of the root and the case-ending -s.

-ᾱ G. ᾱτος, neuter; as *πράγμα*, *thing*, *σῶμα*, *body*. But *γάλα* G. γάλακτος, *lac*, *milk*. *Κάρᾱ*, *head*, has a long in the last syllable.

αις — *αιδος*, *αιτος*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς παιδός*, *puer*, *child*, *boy*, *girl*, *τὸ σταῖς* *σταϊτός*, *dough*, *ἡ δαῖς δαιτός*, *feast*.

-ᾱν — *ἄνος*, masculine; *παιάν*, *pæan*, *Πάν*, *Pan*, *Τιάν*, *Titan*.

-ᾱν — *ανος*, *αντος*, neuter to -ᾱς; *μέλαν*, *βουλεῦσαν*.

-ᾱρ — *ατος*, *αρος*, neuter; *ἥπαρ*, -ατος, *hepar*, *the liver*, *νέκταρ*, -αρος, *nectar*, *οὔθαρ*, -ατος, *uber*, *udder*. But *ὁ ψάρ* *ψᾱρός*, *starling*, *ὁ μάκαρ*, -αρος, *blessed*, *ἡ δάμαρ*, -αρτος, *wife*. When -αρ is preceded by ε, a contraction may take place; as *δέλεαρ*, *δελέατος* *δέλητος*, *bait*, *ἔαρ ἦρ*, *ver*, *the spring*, *κέαρ κῆρ*, *cor*, *heart*, *στέαρ στήρ*, *tallow*, *fat*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος* *φρητός*, *a well*.

-ᾱς — *ᾱτος*, *αος*, neuter; as *κέρας*, *cornu*, *horn*, *κρέας*, *caro*, *meat*, *τέρας*, *prodigy*. Nouns of this class may drop the τ; as *κέρας* *κέραος*, *κρέας* *κρέαος*, *τέρας* *τέραος*. Some nouns of this class always appear without the τ; as *δέπας*, -αος, *goblet*, *σέλας*, -αος, *effulgence*.

-ᾱς — *αδος*, feminine; as *λαμπάς*, *torch*, *μονάς*, *unit*. But adjectives of this ending are of the common gender; as *ὁ, ἡ λογάς*, *picked*, *chosen*.

-ᾱς (-ᾱς, -αις) — *αντος*, *ανος*, masculine; *εἰλέφας*, *elephas*, *elephantus*, *elephant*, *γίγας*, *gigas*, *giant*, *Αἴας*, *Ajax*. Only two have G. *ανος*, *μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*. — The short ending -ᾱς in nouns of this description is Doric; as *Αἰᾱς*, *πράξᾱς*, *τινάξᾱς*, *δήσᾱς*, *τάλᾱς*, *μελᾱς*. (§ 14, n. 7.) The ending -αις is Æolic; as *παῖς*, *κίρναις*, *μέλαις*, *τάλαις*.

-ᾱς — *αδός*, feminine, contracted from -αῖς; *δάς* *δαδός*, *torch*.

-αυς — *ᾱος*; *ἡ γραῦς*, *old woman*, *ἡ ναῦς*, *navis*, *ship*, the only nouns in -αυς.

-ειρ — *ειρός*; *ὁ φθείρ*, *louse*, *ἡ χεῖρ* *χειρός* or *χερός*, *hand*.

-εις — *ενος*; *ὁ εἰς*, *unus*, *one*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, *pecten*, *comb*, the only examples

- εις (-εις, -ες, -ης) — εντος, masculine ; βουλευθείς, τιθείς, χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματόεις. When it is preceded by η or ο, a contraction may take place ; as τιμήεις τιμῆς, πλακόεις πλακοῦς. — Some names of cities in -όεις -οῦς are feminine ; as Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, *Trapezus*. — The endings -εις, -ης are Doric ; as τιθένς, χαρίης, ἀστερόης, αἱματόης, καταλυμακωθῆς. The ending -ες is Thessalian and Doric ; as εὐεργετές (Thessalian participle from εὐεργέτημι), χαρίες, ἀστερόες, αἱματόες.
- εις — ειδος ; ἡ κλείς, *clavis, key, lock*.
- εν (-ειν) — εντος, ενος, neuter to -εις G. εντος, ενος ; as ἔν, βουλευθέν. The ending -ειν belongs to the later Epic dialect ; as σκίοειν, δακρυόειν, in Apollonius.
- ες — εος, neuter to -ης G. εος ; as ἀληθές, σαφές.
- εύς — έος, Attic έως ; as βασιλεύς, *king*.
- η — ητος ; τὸ κάρη, *head*, Ionic for κάρᾱ, the only example.
- ην — ηνος, ενος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; ὁ μήν μηνός, *mensis, month*, ὁ σπλήν, -ηνός, *lien, spleen*, ὁ λιμήν, -ένος, *haven*, ἡ φρήν φρενός, *mind*.
- ηρ — ηρος, ερος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ σωτήρ, -ῆρος, *preserver*, ὁ θῆρ θηρός, *fera, wild beast*, ὁ ἀήρ, -έρος, *aër, air*, ὁ αἰθήρ, -έρος, *aëther, ether* ; ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ θυγάτηρ, ἡ Δημήτηρ, ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ Κήρ, ἡ ραιστήρ. — For -ῆρ contracted, see -ᾱρ.
- ης — εος, masculine or feminine ; ἡ τριήρης, *triemis*, ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, *true*.
- ης — ητος, feminine, sometimes masculine ; all *abstract* nouns in -της are feminine ; as ἡ θεότης, *divinity*, ἡ βραδύτης, *slowness*. Πάρνης, G. -ηθος, *Parnes*, a mountain.
- ης — εντος, Doric for -εις, εντος. Also in Latin names, as Κλήμης, *Clemens*.
- ῆς — ηδος, contracted from -ηῖς ; ἡ παρῆς, *cheek*, ἡ Νηρῆς, *Nereid*.
- ι — ιος, εος (εως), neuter ; σινᾶπι, *sināpi, mustard*, πέπερι, *pepper*, *pepper*. But μέλι μέλιτος, *mel, honey*, τί τίνος or τινός, from τίς, τῖς.
- ῖν — ῖνος, another form of -ῖς ῖνος.
- ις — ιος, Attic εως, Poetic εος, feminine ; as πόλις, *state, city*, ὕβρις, *superbia, haughtiness*, τύρσις, *turris, tower*, κάνναβις, *cannabis, hemp*, σάγαρις, *securis, axe*. Except ὁ κίς, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, οἱ, αἱ κύρβεις, ὁ, ἡ ἔχις, ὁ, ἡ κόρις.
- ις — ιτος, ιδος, ιθος, generally feminine, sometimes masculine or common ; ἡ χάρις, -ιτος, *grace*, ἡ ἐλπῖς, -ίδος, *hope*, ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, -ῖθος, *bird*.
- ις or -ιν — ῖνος, masculine, rarely feminine ; as ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, *delphin, dolphin*, ἡ ρίς, *nose*, ἡ ἰς, *vis, strength*. But τίς, τῖς, G. τῖνος, τῖνός.
- λς — λος, ὁ ἄλς, *sal, salt*, ἡ ἄλς, *salum, the sea*, the only example.
- νς — νθος ; ἡ ἔλμυς, ἡ πείρις, ἡ Τίρυνς, perhaps the only examples.
- ξ — κος, γος, χος, generally masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ κόραξ, -ακος, *corvus, crow*, ὁ κόκκυξ, -υγος, *coccyx, cuckoo*, ὁ ὄνυξ, -υχος, *unguis, nail*, ἡ θρίξ τριχός, *hair*, ὁ, ἡ ἄρπαξ, *rappa, rapt*

- cious*. But ὁ ἄναξ G. ἄνακτος, *sovereign*, ἡ νύξ G. νυκτός, *nox*, *night*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ G. ἀλώπεκος, *vulpes*, *fox*.
- οῖς — οῖος, contracted from -οῖς; ἡ οἷς, *ovis*, *sheep*, ὁ φθοῖς, a kind of *cake*, the only examples.
- ον — ονος, οντος, neuter to -ων, ονος, οντος; as εὐδαιμον, βουλευον.
- ορ — ορος, neuter; as ἡτορ, *heart*.
- ος — εος, neuter; as γένος, *genus*, *race*, νέφος, *nubes*, *cloud*, ῥίγος, *frigus*, *cold*, λήνος, *lana*, *wool*, ἕλκος, *ulcus*, *ulcer*.
- ός — ότος, neuter to -ώς, οτος; as βεβουλευκός.
- ουν — οδος, neuter to the compounds of ποῦς; as δίπουν.
- ους — οντος, masculine; as ὀδοῦς, *dens*, *tooth*. But ὁ, ἡ βοῦς βοός, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, ὁ χοῦς χοός, a *measure*, ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *rhys*, *sumach*, ὁ ποῦς ποδός, *pes*, *foot*.
- υ — εος (εως), neuter; ἄστυ, γλυκύ.
- ῦν — ὕνος, another form of -υς ὕνος.
- ῦν — υντος, neuter to -υς, υντος; as δύν, δεικνύν.
- υρ — υρος; τὸ πῦρ πυρός, *fire*, ὁ μάρτυρ, -υρος, *witness*.
- υς — υος, εος (εως), masculine or feminine; as ὁ, ἡ σῦς, *sus*, *swine*, *swine*, *hog*, ὁ μῦς, *mus*, *mouse*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ γλυκύς, -κέος, *dulcis*, *sweet*. In masculine substantives the Attic genitive is in εως; as ὁ πέλεκυς, -κεως.
- υς — υδος, υθος, feminine; as δαγύς, -ῦδος, κώμυς, -ῦθος.
- ῦς or -ῦν — ὕνος, masculine or feminine; as ὁ Φόρκυς, ἡ Γόρτυς.
- ῦς — υντος, masculine; as δεικνύς, φύς, δύς.
- ψ — πος, βος, φος, masculine, rarely feminine; as ὁ γύψ γυπός, *vulture*, ὁ Ἄραψ, -αβος, ἡ κατῆλιψ, -ιφος, *trap-door*?
- ων — ωνος, ονος, masculine, feminine, or common; as ὁ αἰών, -ώνος, *aevum*, *age*, ὁ ἄξων, -ονος, *axis*, *axle-tree*, ὁ, ἡ εὐδαίμων, -ονος, *happy*.
- Proper names in -άων are contracted; as, Ποσειδάων, -δῶν, *Posidon*, (Ξενοφάων) Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*.
- ων — οντος, masculine; λέων, *leo*, *lion*.
- ωρ — ωρος, ορος, masculine, sometimes feminine or common; as ὁ φῶρ φωρός, *fur*, *thief*, ὁ ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ἡ προμήτωρ, -ορος. But τὸ ἔλδωρ, τὸ ἔλωρ, τὸ ὕδωρ.
- ως — ωτος, ωος, masculine; as γέλως, -ωτος, *laughter*, φῶς φωτός, *man*, θῶς θωός, Μίνως, -ωος. But ἡ δῶς, *dos*, *gift*, τὸ φῶς, (φάος,) *light*.
- ώς — ότος, participle masculine; βεβουλευκός.
- ως — φδος, only ἡ φῶς φωδός, *blister*, a *burn*, contracted from φωῖς.

4. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the root ends in ε, ι, υ, are contracted.

The *contracted accusative plural* is always like the contracted nominative plural.

(a) Nouns in ης, ες, ος are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the vowel of the root; as τριήρης, τριήρεος τριήρους; σαφές, σαφέος σαφούς; τεῖχος, τείχεος τείχους.

(b) Nouns in *is*, *i*, *us*, *u*, and *εύs* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as *πόλις*, *πόλι πολῖ*; *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ*; *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλέες βασιλεῖς*.

(c) The radical vowels *i* and *u* are, in many nouns, changed into *e* in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular; as *πόλις πόλεως*, *πέλεκυς πελέκεως*.

(d) Neuters in *as* often drop the *τ* and are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the *a*; as *κέρας*, *κέρατος κέραος κέρως*.

(e) *Βοῦς*, *ὁ, ἡ*, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, *ἡ γραῦς*, *old woman*, and *ἡ ναῦς*, *navis*, *ship*, are contracted only in the accusative plural; thus *βόας*, *βοῦς*, *γρᾶας*, *γραῦς*, *νᾶας*, *ναῦς*.

## 5. Examples.

### Singular.

	<i>ὁ, crow.</i>	<i>ὁ, vulture.</i>	<i>ἡ, grace.</i>	<i>ἡ, hope.</i>	<i>ὁ, jackal.</i>	<i>ὁ, orator.</i>
N.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρις	ἐλπίς	θώς	ρήτωρ
G.	κόρακος	γυπός	χάριτος	ἐλπίδος	θωός	ρήτορος
D.	κόρακι	γυπί	χάριτι	ἐλπίδι	θωῖ	ρήτορι
A.	κόρακα	γῦπα	χάριν	ἐλπίδα	θῶα	ρήτορα
V.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρι	ἐλπί	θώς	ρήτορ

### Dual.

N. A. V.	κόρακε	γῦπε	χάριτε	ἐλπίδε	θῶε	ρήτορε
G. D.	κοράκοιν	γυποῖν	χαρίτοιιν	ἐλπίδοιν	θώοιν	ρήτόροιν

### Plural.

N.	κόρακες	γῦπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ρήτορες
G.	κοράκων	γυπῶν	χαρίτων	ἐλπίδων	θῶων	ρήτόρων
D.	κόραξι	γυψί	χάρισι	ἐλπίσι	θωσί	ρήτορσι
A.	κόρακας	γῦπας	χάριτας	ἐλπίδας	θῶας	ρήτορας
V.	κόρακες	γῦπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ρήτορες

### Singular.

	<i>τὸ, thing.</i>	<i>ὁ, age.</i>	<i>ὁ, god.</i>	<i>ὁ, haven.</i>	<i>ὁ, lion.</i>	<i>ὁ, giant.</i>
N.	πρᾶγμα	αἰών	δαίμων	λιμήν	λέων	γίγᾱς
G.	πράγματος	αἰῶνος	δαίμονος	λιμένος	λέοντος	γίγαντος
D.	πράγματι	αἰῶνι	δαίμονι	λιμένι	λέοντι	γίγαντι
A.	πρᾶγμα	αἰῶνα	δαίμονα	λιμένα	λέοντα	γίγαντα
V.	πρᾶγμα	αἰών	δαῖμον	λιμήν	λέον	γίγαν

### Dual.

N. A. V.	πράγματε	αἰῶνε	δαίμονε	λιμένε	λέοντε	γίγαντε
G. D.	πραγμάτοιιν	αἰῶνοιιν	δαιμόνοιιν	λιμένοιιν	λεόντοιιν	γιγάντοιιν

*Plural.*

N.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λιμένων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	πράγμασι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	λιμέσι	λέουσι	γίγασι
A.	πράγματα	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λιμένας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

	ἡ, galley.		τὸ, wall.		ὁ, fish.	
N.	τριήρης		τείχος		ἰχθύς	
G.	τριήρεος	τριήρους	τείχεος	τείχους	ἰχθύος	
D.	τριήρεϊ	τριήρει	τείχεϊ	τείχει	ἰχθύϊ	ἰχθυῖ
A.	τριήρεα	τριήρη	τείχος		ἰχθύν	
V.	τρίηρες		τείχος		ἰχθύ	

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τριήρεε	τριήρη	τείχεε	τείχη	ἰχθύε
G. D.	τριηρέοιν	τριηροῖν	τειχέοιν	τειχοῖν	ἰχθύοιν

*Plural.*

N.	τριήρεες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθῦς
G.	τριηρέων	τριήρων	τειχέων	τειχῶν	ἰχθύων	
D.	τριήρεσι		τείχεσι		ἰχθύσι	
A.	τριήρεας	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύας	ἰχθῦς
V.	τριήρεες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθῦς

*Singular.*

	ἡ, state.		τὸ, mustard.	
N.	πόλις		σινᾶπι	
G.	πόλεος	πόλεως	σινάπεος	
D.	πόλεϊ	πόλει	σινάπεϊ	σινάπει
A.	πόλιν		σίναπι	
V.	πόλι		σίναπι	

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	πόλεε	σινάπεε
G. D.	πολέοιν	σιναπέοιν

*Plural.*

N.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
G.	πόλεων		σιναπέων	
D.	πόλεσι		σινάπεσι	
A.	πόλεας	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
V.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη



*Singular.*

	<i>δ, cubit.</i>	<i>τὸ, city.</i>	<i>δ, king.</i>
N.	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	βασιλεύς
G.	πήχεως	ἄστεος	βασιλέως
D.	πήχεϊ    πήχει	ἄστεϊ    ἄστει	βασιλεῖ    βασιλεῖ
A.	πῆχυν	ἄστυ	βασιλέα
V.	πῆχυν	ἄστυ	βασιλεῦ

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	πήχεε	ἄστεε	βασιλέε
G. D.	πηχέοιν	ἀστέοιν	βασιλέοιν

*Plural.*

N.	πήχεες    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέες    βασιλ-εῖς, -ῆς
G.	πήχεων	ἀστέων	βασιλέων
D.	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι
A.	πήχεας    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέας    βασιλεῖς
V.	πήχεες    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέες    βασιλεῖς

*Singular.*

	<i>τὸ, horn.</i>	<i>τὸ, prize.</i>
N.	κέρας	γέρας
G.	κέρατος    κέραος    κέρως	γέραος    γέρως
D.	κέρατι    κέραϊ    κέρα	γέραϊ    γέρα
A.	κέρας	γέρας
V.	κέρας	γέρας

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	κέρατε    κέραε    κέρα	γέραε    γέρα
G. D.	κεράτοιιν    κεράοιν    κερῶν	γεράοιν    γερῶν

*Plural.*

N.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα
G.	κεράτων    κεράων    κερῶν	γεράων    γερῶν
D.	κέρασι	γέρασι
A.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα
V.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα

NOTE 1. Proper names in *-κλέης*, contracted *-κλήης*, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular; as

N.	Περικλέης	Περικλήης, Pericles
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέους
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέει    Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέεα	Περικλέα    Περικλή
V.	Περικλέες	Περικλείς

NOTE 2. In later Greek, the *genitive* of nouns in *υς* may be contracted; as *πῆχυς*, *πηχέων* *πηχῶν*. Further, the *genitive singular* and *neuter plural* of *adjectives* in *υς* may be contracted; as *ἡμῖν*, *ἡμίσεος* *ἡμίσεως*, *ἡμίσεα* *ἡμίση*, (*Luc.* 19, 8.)

NOTE 3. (a) The *genitive singular* of nouns in *ευς* may be contracted after a vowel; as *Πειραιεύς*, *Πειραιέως* *Πειραιῶς*; *χοεύς*, *χοέως* *χοῶς*, a kind of measure.

(b) In the old Attic dialect, the ending *εες* of nouns in *ευς* is contracted into *ῆς*; as *ἵππεύς* *ἵππῆς*, *πλυνεύς* *πλυνῆς*.

NOTE 4. The ending *εε* of the dual of neuters in *ος* was also contracted into *ει*; as *σκέλος* *σκέλει*, *ζεύγος* *ζεύγει*, found in Attic inscriptions.

NOTE 5. The contracted dative singular of neuters in *ας* lengthens the *α* after the analogy of the first declension; as *γέρας* *γέραι* *γέρα*.

NOTE 6. The *genitive singular* of neuters may, in Attic Poetry, end in *ως*; as *ἄστυ* *ἄστεως*. In later Greek, such *genitives* were used also in prose; as *σίναπι* *σινάπεως*, *βραχύ* *βραχέως*.

NOTE 7. According to the old grammarians, the Attic *genitive* and *dative dual* of nouns in *ις* and *υς* end in *ων*; as *πόλις* *πόλεων*.

§ 48. 1. Most nouns of the third declension form the *nominative singular* by annexing *ς* to the root; as *θώ-ς* *θω-ός*, *σαφέ-ς* *σαφέ-ος*.

So *κίς* *κίος*, *πόλις* *πόλιος*, *κόραξ* *κόρακος*, *θρίξ* *τριχός*, *γύψ* *γυπός*, *κατήλιψ* *κατήλιφος*, *χάρις* *χάριτος*, *ἔλμινς* *ἐλμινθος*, *μέλας* *μέλανος*, *βουλεύσας* *βουλεύσαντος*, *τιθείς* *τιθέντος*. (§§ 13; 14.)

(a) When the root ends in *ε*, masculines and feminines lengthen *ες* into *ης*; as *τριήρης* *τριήρεος*, *triremis*, *σαφής* *σαφέος*.

(b) The perfect active participle lengthens *ο* into *ω* in the masculine; as *βεβουλευκώς* *βεβουλευκότος*.

(c) All neuter substantives change *ες* into *ος*; as *τείχος* *τείχεος*, *βέλος* *βέλεος*.

(d) Some neuters change *ς* into *ρ*; as *ἦπαρ* *ῆπατος*, *φρέαρ* *φρέατος*.

(e) *Πούς*, *pes*, *foot*, lengthens *ος* into *ους*. Homer has *ἀρτίπος*, *sound-footed*.

(f) Nouns whose root originally ended in *αϝ*, *εϝ*, *οϝ*, change *ϝ* into *υ* before *ς*; as *ναϝς* *ναῦς*, *γραϝς* *γραῦς*, *βασιλεϝς* *βασιλεύς*, *Ζεϝς* *Ζεύς*, *βοϝς* *βοῦς*, *χοϝς* *χοῦς*, *ροϝς* *ροῦς*.

2. When the *nominative* is not formed according to the preceding rule, it is the same as the root,

with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5). Masculines and feminines lengthen  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$ , in the last syllable, into  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ , respectively. E. g. αἰών αἰών-ος, λιμήν λιμέν-ος, ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος.

So πᾶγμα πράγματος, παῖν παιᾶνος, δάμαρ δάμαρτος, χεῖρ χειρός, σῖναπι σινάπιος, πῦρ πυρός, δαίμων δαίμονος, λέων λέοντος.

§ 49. 1. The *accusative* singular of masculines and feminines is formed by annexing  $\alpha$  to the root; as κόραξ κόρακ-α, λέων λέοντ-α.

2. Nouns in  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , of which the root ends in a vowel, form their accusative by dropping  $\varsigma$  of the nominative and annexing  $\nu$ ; as πόλις πόλιν, ἰχθύς ἰχθύν, πέλεκυς πέλεκυν.

So γραῦς γραῦν, ναῦς ναῦν, βοῦς βοῦν, χοῦς χοῦν, ροῦς ροῦν.

3. If the root ends in a consonant, paroxytones and proparoxytones in  $\iota\varsigma$  and  $\upsilon\varsigma$  have  $\alpha$  or  $\nu$  in the accusative; as ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν; κόρυς, κόρυθα or κόρυν; εὐελπίς, εὐέλπιδα or εὐέλπιν.

The accusative in  $\alpha$ , in nouns of this description, is rather Poetic.

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the following nouns often have  $\alpha$  in the accusative singular, contrary to the second rule: βοῦς βόα, εὐρύς εὐρέα, ἰχθύς ἰχθύα, ναῦς νέα, πόλις πόληα.

The accusative of ΔΙΣ (originally ΔΙΦΣ) is always Δία.

§ 50. In many instances, the *vocative* singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

1. The vocative of nouns in  $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$  (arising from  $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\varsigma$ ),  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  (from  $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\varsigma$ ),  $\eta\rho$ ,  $\omega\nu$ ,  $\omega\rho$ , is the same as the root with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5); as γίγας γίγαντος γίγᾱν, πατήρ πατέρος πάτερ.

So *χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεν, δαίμων δαίμονος δαῖμον*. So also *γυνή γυναικός γύναι, ἀναξ ἀνακτος ἄνα*.

2. Nouns in *ις, υς, ες*, and the compounds of *πούς*, *foot*, drop the *s* of the nominative: *ευ* is always circumflexed; as *ἐλπίς ἐλπί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύ, βασιλεύς βασιλεῦ, χαλκόπους χαλκόπου*.

So also *γραῦς γραῦ, old woman, παῖς παῖ, child*.

3. Nouns in *ης*, G. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *ες* in the vocative; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, τριήρης τρίηρες, ἀληθής ἀληθές*.

4. *Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν*, and *σωτήρ* shorten the final syllable in the vocative; thus, *Ἀπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ*.

§ 51. 1. The *dative plural* is formed by annexing *σι* to the root; as *θώς θωός θωσί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύος ἰχθύσι*.

So *τριήρης τριήρεος τριήρεσι, θρίξ τριχός θριξί, πούς ποδός ποσί, τάλας τάλανος τάλασι, τιθείς τιθέντος τιθείσι, λέων λέοντος λέουσι, δεικνύς δεικνύντος δεικνῦσι*. (§§ 13; 14.)

2. Nouns in *εύς* form their dative plural by dropping *s* of the nominative and annexing *σι*; as *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦσι*.

Also *γραῦς γραυσί, ναῦς ναυσί, βοῦς βουσί, χοῦς χουσί, ροῦς ρουσί*.

NOTE. Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* annex the Doric case-ending *άσι* to the syncopated root; see *ἀνήρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ*, also *ἄρνός, ἀστήρ, υῖός*, in the Catalogue of Anomalous Nouns.

## § 52. Dialects.

P. D. *-σι*, Æolic and Bæotic *-εσσι*; as *πούς πόδεσσι, ἐλθών ἐλθόντεσσι, διάλυσις διαλυσίεσσι*: Doric *-ασι, -ασσι, -εσι*; as *ὑπάρχων ὑπαρχόντασσι, πράσσων πρασσόντασσι, θήρ θήρεσι, ἴς ἴνεσι, μάθημα μαθημάτεσι*: Epic *-εσσι, -εσι, -σσι*; as *πούς ποσσί, ἔπος ἔπεσσι*.

D.G. D. *-οιν*, Epic *οιν*; as *Σειρήν Σειρήνοιν, πούς ποδοῖν*.

1 Example of nouns in *is* of which the root ends in *ι* :

- S. N. πόλις, *city, state*  
 G. Æolic, Bæotic, Thessalian, Doric, and Ionic πόλιος  
 D. (πόλι), Æ. B. Th. D. I. πόλῑ  
 A. πόλιν, in all the dialects
- D. N. A. Ionic πόλιε  
 G. D. Ionic πολίοιν
- P. N. Æ. B. Th. I. πόλιες, Doric πολίες  
 G. Æ. B. Th. D. I. πολίων  
 D. Æ. B. Th. D. πολίεσσι, Ionic πόλισι  
 A. Æ. B. Th. πόλιας, Doric πολίας, Ionic πόλιας πόλῑς

2. Example of nouns in *-eus* :

- S. N. βασιλεύς, Æolic βασιλευς, Doric βασιλεῦς, *king*  
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέος, Bæotic βασιλείος, Æolic βασι-  
 ληος, Epic βασιλῆος  
 D. Ionic βασιλέϊ, Doric βασιλεῖ, Bæotic βασιλεῖν, Æolic βασι-  
 λῆϊ, Epic βασιλῆϊ  
 A. Ionic βασιλέα, Doric βασιλῆ, Bæotic βασιλεία, Æolic βασι-  
 ληα, Epic βασιλῆα. The Attic Poets sometimes use the  
 Doric accusative ; as ἱερέυς ἱερῆ, ξυγγραφεύς ξυγγραφῆ.
- D. N. A. Epic βασιλῆε, G. D. βασιλήοιν
- P. N. Doric and Ionic βασιλέες, Bæotic βασιλείες, Æolic βασιλῆες,  
 Epic βασιλῆες  
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέων, Bæotic βασιλείων, Æolic and  
 Epic βασιλήων  
 D. Doric, Bæotic, Ionic, and Epic βασιλεῦσι, Æ. βασιλήεσσι  
 A. Doric and Ionic βασιλέας, Bæotic βασιλείας, Æolic βασι-  
 λῆας, Epic βασιλῆας

3. Nouns in *έης* (especially proper nouns in *-κλέης*), and neuters in *έος* are sometimes inflected without the *ε* ; that is, they are syn-  
 copated ; as

Ἡρακλέης Ἡρακλῆς, G. Ἡρακλέος, D. Ἡρακλέϊ, A. Ἡρακλέα, V  
 Ἡρακλες, Ionic and Doric, in part.  
 τὸ κλέος, τὰ κλέᾶ ; τὸ σπέος, τοῖς σπέσσι, Epic.

So δυσκλέᾶ, ὑπερδέᾶ, in Homer ; εὐκλέᾶς, in Pindar. Also, τὰ κρέᾶ,  
 τὰ κέρᾶ, from κρέας, κέρας.

Νηλῆς for νηλεῆς, and θεουδῆς for θεοδεῆς, drop the *ε* in the nom-  
 inative.

4. The Ionic contracts *-εος*, from nouns in *ης*, *ος*, into *-ευσ* ; as  
 θάμβος, G. θάμβεος θάμβευσ.

5. In nouns in *-κλέης*, the Epic contracts *εε* into *η* or *ει*, and the  
 Bæotic into *ει* ; as Ἡρακλέης, -κλέεος -κλῆος, -κλέεϊ -κλῆϊ, -κλέεα -κλῆα ;  
 εὔρρεῆς, εὔρρεεός εὔρρεῖος ; εὔκλεῆς, εὔκλεεᾶς εὔκλεῖας ; Δαμοκλῆς, Δα-  
 μοκλέεος Δαμοκλεῖος.

6. The later Greeks made G. *-κλείους* from nouns in *-κλεης* ; as  
 Πασικλῆς -κλείους, Αριστοκλῆς -κλείους.

7. According to the ancient grammarians, the Æolic vocative of contract nouns in *ης* is the same as the root; as *Ἀριστοφάνης Ἀριστόφανε, Σωκράτης Σώκρατε*.

8. The later Dorians sometimes shortened *-εις* of the contracted nominative and accusative plural into *-ες*; as *οἱ, τοὺς ἱαρές, βιοπλανές, Πριανσιές*, from *ἱερεύς, βιοπλανής, Πριανσιεύς*.

9. In inscriptions belonging to the brazen age of the Greek language, the accusative singular of the third declension often ends in *αν*, which, properly speaking, is the original case-ending of this declension; as *τὸν ἄνδραν, τὴν γυναῖκαν, τὴν μητέρα*.

10. In later Greek, some diminutives in *ῦς* retain the *υ* throughout; as *ὁ Διονῦς, τοῦ Διονύ, τῷ Διονῦ; ὁ Κλαυσῦς, τοῦ Κλαυσύ, τῷ Κλαυσῦ*. (*Bekker. Anecd. Gr. no. 1195.*)

### ANOMALOUS, DEFECTIVE, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ 53. Nouns which have more than one root are regarded as anomalous.

1. All contract proper names in *ης* of the third declension may be inflected after the analogy of the first. In classical Greek, however, this rule applies chiefly to the accusative singular. E. g.

*Ἀριστοφάνης, Α. Ἀριστοφάνη or Ἀριστοφάνην*

*Τισσαφέρνης, Α. Τισσαφέρνην, V. Τισσαφέρνη*

*Καλλισθένης, G. Καλλισθένου*

*Ἀριστοκλῆς, Μενεκράτης, V. Ἀριστοκλῆ, Μενεκράτη*

The Æolic dialect applies this principle also to adjectives; as *ὁ δυσμένης, τὸν δυσμένην; ὁ κυκλοτέρης, τὸν κυκλοτέρην*.

2. On the other hand, masculines of the first declension may, in the Ionic dialect, make the accusative in *εα, εας*; as

*Γύγης, δεσπότης, Α. Γύγεα, δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας.*

*Ἀρταξέρξης*, in an Ionic inscription, has G. *Ἀρταξέρξευς*, contracted from *Ἀρταξέρξεος*.

3. Some nouns in *ις* have G. *ιος* or *ιδος*; as *μῆνις μῆνιος* or *μήνιδος, θέτις θέτιδος* or *θέτιος*. See also *ὄρνις, κλείς, θέμις, τίγρις*, in the Catalogue.

4. Some neuters in *ας*, G. *ας*, change, in the Ionic dialect, *α* into *ε*, in the inflection. See *βρέτας, κνέφας, κῶας, οὔδας, ὕδας, ΔΟΡΑΣ*, in the Catalogue.

5. Nouns in *ās* (arising from *ανς, αντς*) of the third declension sometimes are inflected after the analogy of the first; as

Πολυδάμας, V. Πολυδάμᾱ, *Polydamas*

λυκάβας, μέλας, Αἴας, ἄπας, A. λυκάβαν, μέλαν, Αἴαν, ἄπαν

6. Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, and κυκεῶν commonly drop ν in the accusative, and then contract ωα into ω; thus, Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκειῶ (Epic).

7. Sometimes the genitive of the second declension is formed after the analogy of the first; thus, Herodotus has Βάττος, Κλεόμβροτος, G. Βάττεω, Κλεομβρότεω.

So βλεφάρων κυανέων, in Hesiod; νῆσος νησάων (*Ahrens*, I, p. 229).

8. The ending ῶν (circumflexed) of the genitive plural of the third declension may be changed into έων by the Ionians, and into αν by the Dorians, after the analogy of the first; as ρίς ρινέων, χήν χηνέων, αἶξ αἰγᾶν.

So Σειρήν Σειρηνάων, χιλιάς χιλιαδέων (*Her.* 7, 103).

9. The later Doric uses also -οις for -σι, in the dative plural of the third declension; as άγών άγώνοις, έντυγχάνων έντυγχανόν-τοις, Λαμιεύς Λαμείοις, γέρων γερόντοις. (Compare Latin -matis for -matibus, as poëma poëmatis; also -οιν of the dual of the same declension.)

So ἡγυς, that is, αἰγοις, from αἶξ, goat, found in a Bæotic inscription.

10. Some nouns in ηρ, which make the genitive in ερος, are generally syncopated in the genitive and dative singular. See άνήρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, and πατήρ, in the Catalogue.

11. Some nouns of the second declension are masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as ό λύχνος, οί λύχνοι or τὰ λύχνα; ό δεσμός, οί δεσμοί or τὰ δεσμά; ό σῖτος, τὰ σῖτα.

12. Many nouns have more than one form even in the nominative; such nouns are commonly called *redundant*; as ἡ έως and ἡώς, *morn, morning*; ἡ γάλως, Ionic γαλόως, glos, *husband's sister*; τὸ δένδρον and δένδρος -εος, *tree*; ἡ χώρα and ό χώρος, *place, space*.

§ 54. 1. *Defective* nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use; as τὸ γλάφυ, *cave*, τὴν νίφα, *snow*.

2. Names of *festivals* are used only in the plural; as τὰ Παναθήναια, τὰ Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἴσθμια.

§ 55. *Indeclinable* nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*; as τὸ ἄλφα, τοῦ ἄλφα, τῷ ἄλφα.

2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive; as οἱ πέντε, αἱ πέντε, τὰ πέντε, τοὺς πέντε.

3. All *foreign names* not Grecized; as ὁ Ἀδάμ, τοῦ Ἀδάμ, τῷ Ἀδάμ, τὸν Ἀδάμ, *Adam*.

4. Χρεών, τὸ, *necessity, destiny, fate*. — Θέμις, in the expression θέμις εἶναι, *to be lawful*.

§ 56. In the following Catalogue, assumed or imaginary nominatives are written in capital letters.

ἁηδών (ΑΗΔΩ), όνος, ἡ, *nightingale*, regular. Also, G. ἁηδοῦς, V. ἁηδοί.

Αἰδῆς (Α-ΙΣ), ου, ό, *Hades*, regular. Also, G. \*Αἶδος, D. \*Αἶδι, A. \*Αἶδα.

ἄλκη (ΑΛΞ), ἡς, ἡ, *strength*, regular. Also, D. ἄλκι.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τὸ, *meal, bread*, regular. Also, τὸ ἄλφι, Epic.

ἄλως, ω οἱ ωος, ἡ, *threshing-floor*.

ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ό, *sovereign*, regular. When employed to invoke a god, it has V. ἄναξ or ἄνα; elsewhere the vocative is always like the nominative.

ἄνδράποδον (ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΥΣ), ου, τὸ, *slave*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ἄνδρα πόδεσσι, Epic.

ἄνῆρ, ό, *man, vir*, G. ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, A. ἀνέρα ἄνδρα, V. ἄνερ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρε ἄνδρε, G. D. ἀνέροι ἀνδροῖν, Plur. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. ἀνέρων ἀνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας ἄνδρας, V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες. (In this word, ε is dropped, and the lingual δ is inserted between ν and ρ.)

Ἀπόλλων, ό, *Apollo*, G. Ἀπόλλωνος, D. Ἀπόλλωνι, A. Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, V. \*Ἀπολλον.

\*Ἀρης, ό, *Ares*, G. \*Ἀρεος, rarely \*Ἀρεως, D. \*Ἀρεῖ \*Ἀρει, A. \*Ἀρεα \*Ἀρη \*Ἀρην, V. \*Ἀρες. — Epic, G. \*Ἀρηος, D. \*Ἀρηϊ, A. \*Ἀρηα.

ΑΡΝ-, ό, ἡ, *lamb*, G. ἀρνός, D. ἀρνί, A. ἄρνα, Dual ἄρνε ἀρνοῖν, Pl. N. ἄρνες, G. ἀρνῶν, D. ἀρνάσι, A. ἄρνας.

ἀστήρ, έρος, ό, *stella, star*, regular; but D. Pl. ἀστράσι, after the analogy of πατράσι from πατήρ.

Βάττος, ου, ό, *Battus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Βάττεω.

βοῦς, ό, ἡ, *bos, ox, coiv*, G. βοός, D. βοί, A. βοῦν (Poetic βόα), V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, Pl. N. βόες, G. βοῶν, D. βουσι, A. βόας βοῦς. — Bæotic Pl. G. βουῶν, D. βούεσσι, found in inscriptions.

βρέτας, εος, τὸ, a wooden *image*, Poetic.

γαστήρ, ἡ, *venter, belly*, G. γαστέρος γαστρός, D. γαστέρι γαστρί, D. Pl. γαστράσι rarely γαστήρσι; the rest is regular.



γέλως, ὦτος οἱ ὦ, ὁ, *laughter*.

γλάφυ, τὸ, *cave*, defective.

γόνυ (ΓΟΝΑΣ, ΓΟΥΝ), τὸ, *genu, knee*, G. γόνατος, D. γόνατι, Dual N. A. γόνατε, G. D. γονάτοι, Pl. N. A. γόνατα, G. γονάτων, D. γόνασι. Poetic forms, G. γουνός, D. γουνί, Pl. N. γούνα, G. γούνων. The Ionic changes ο into ου in the inflection, as G. γούνατος.

γραῦς, ἡ, *old woman*, G. γραός, D. γραί, A. γραῦν, V. γραῦ, Dual N. A. V. γράε, G. D. γραοῖν, Pl. N. γράες, G. γραῶν, D. γραυσί, A. γραῦς, V. γράες. The Ionic changes α into η; γρηῦς, γρηῦ. It further uses ηῦ for ην; thus, γρηῦς, γρηῦ.

γυνή (ΓΥΝΑΙΞ), ἡ, *woman, wife*, G. γυναικός, D. γυναικί, A. γυνάικα, V. γύναι, Dual N. A. V. γυνάικε, G. D. γυναικοῖν, Pl. N. γυνάϊκες, G. γυναικῶν, D. γυναιξί, A. γυνάϊκας, V. γυνάϊκες. The comedians sometimes inflected γυνή after the analogy of the first declension; as τὴν γυνήν.

δαῖς (ΔΑΣ), ἴδος, ἡ, *fight*, regular. Also, D. δαί.

δάκρυον, ον, τὸ, *lacryma, tear*, regular. Also, τὸ δάκρυ, Pl. D. δάκρυσσι, Poetic.

δέμας, τὸ, *body*, defective.

Δημήτηρ, ἡ, *Demeter*, G. Δημήτερος Δήμητρος, D. Δημήτερι Δήμητρι, A. Δημήτερα Δήμητρα, V. Δήμητερ.

δόρυ (ΔΟΡΑΣ, δούρας, ΔΟΡ ΔΟΥΡ), τὸ, *spear*, G. δόρατος, D. δόρατι, Dual N. A. δόρατε, G. D. δοράτοι, Pl. N. A. δόρατα, G. δοράτων, D. δόρασι. Poetic forms, G. δορός, Epic δούρατος, δουρός, D. δορί, δόρει, Epic δουρί, δούρατι, Dual Epic δοῦρε, Pl. N. δόρη, Epic δοῦρα, δούρατα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι.

δορυξόος (ΔΟΥΡΥΞΟΣ), ον, ὁ, *spear-polisher*, regular. V. δορυξέ.

δῶμα, ατος, τὸ, *domus, house*, regular. Also, τὸ δῶ, Epic.

ἔγκατα, τὰ, *entrails*, D. Pl. ἔγκασσι.

ἔγχελυς, υος, ἡ, *anguilla, eel*, regular. The Attic has Pl. N. ἐγχελεῖς, G. ἐγχέλεων.

εἰκών (ΕΙΚΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *image*, regular. Also, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκώ, Pl. A. εἰκούς.

ἐτησίαι, ων, οἱ, *etesian or trade winds*.

Ζεὺς (ΔΙΣ), ὁ, *Zeus*, G. Διός, D. Δί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ. Also Ζήν, G. Ζηνός, D. Ζηνί, A. Ζήνα, Poetic. In Doric inscriptions we find D. Δί, and Διφί.

ἦρα, τὰ, used only in the expression ἦρα φέρειν, *to show favor, to humor*.

ἦρως, ωος, ὁ, *hero*, regular. Also, D. ἦρω, A. ἦρω, A. Pl. ἦρως.

Θαλῆς, οὔ, ὁ, *Thales*, regular. The early Attic authors use G. Θάλεω. In later Greek it is inflected Θάλης, Θάλητος, -ητι, -ητα.

θέμις, ιδος, Ionic ιος, Doric ιτος, Epic ιστος, ἡ, *justice, right*.

θεράπων (ΘΕΡΑΨ), οντος, ὁ, *attendant*, regular. Also, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέραπες.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, *daughter*, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, A. θυγατέρα, Poetic θύγατρα, V. θύγατερ, Dual N. A. V. θυγατέρε, G. D. θυγατέροι, Pl. N. θυγατέρες, Poetic θύγατρες, G. θυγατέρων, Poetic θυγατρῶν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, V. θυγατέρες.

ιδρώς, ὦ οἱ ὦτος, ὁ, *sudor, sweat*.

ἰκτῖνος (ΙΚΤΙΣ), ου, ό, a kind of *hawk*, regular. Also, A. ἰκτίνα, N. Pl. ἰκτῖνες.

ἰχώρ (ΙΧΩΣ), ὠρος, ό, *ichor*, regular. Also, A. ἰχῶ.

ἰωκή (ΙΩΞ), ἦς, ἥ, *din of battle*, regular. Also, A. ἰῶκα.

κάλως (κάλος), ω, later Epic ωος, *cable*. Also, Pl. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους.

κάρᾱ (ΚΡΑΣ, ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΑΡΗΑΣ), Ionic κάρη, τὸ, *head*, G. κάρητος κράτος κρᾱτός κάρητος, also τῆς κρατός, D. κάρητι κράτι κρᾱτί κάρητι κᾱρά κάρη, A. κᾱρά κάρη, τὸ οἱ τὸν κρᾱτα, Pl. N. κάρηατα κᾱρα, G. κᾱτών, D. κρᾱσί, A. κάρηατα κᾱατα, τοὺς κρᾱτας. Later Greek ἡ κάρη, τῆς κάρης; latest ἡ κᾱρα, τῆς κᾱρας.

ΚΑΡΗΝΟΝ, ου, τὸ, *head*, regular.

κέρας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, cornu, *horn*.

κλάδος (ΚΛΑΣ), ου, ό, *bough*, regular. Also, D. κλαδί, Pl. D. κλάδεσι.

κλείς, Ionic κληῖς, old Attic κλῆς, ἥ, *clavis, key, lock*, G. κλειδός κληῖδος κληδός, regular. Also, A. κλεῖν, Pl. N. A. κλείς.

Κλεόμβροτος, ου, ό, *Cleombrotus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Κλεομβρότεω.

κνέφας, τὸ, *darkness*, G. Epic κνέφαος κνέφεος, Attic κνέφους, later κνέφατος.

κοινωνός (ΚΟΙΝΩΝ), οὔ, ό, *partaker*, regular. Also, Pl. N. κοινωνῶνες, A. κοινωνῶνας.

κρέας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, caro, *meat*.

κριθή, ἦς, ἥ, *barley*, regular. Also, Epic τὸ κρῖ.

κρίνον (ΚΡΙΝΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *lily*, regular. Also, Pl. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη (ΚΡΟΞ), ἦς, ἥ, *woof, the filling*, regular. Also, A. κρόκα, Pl. N. κρόκες.

κυκεών, ὠνος, ό, a kind of *mixed drink*, regular. Also, A. κυκειῶ Epic.

κύων (ΚΥΝ-), ό, ἥ, *canis, dog, bitch*, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Pl. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας.

κῶας, κῶεος, τὸ, *fleece*.

λᾱας λᾱς, ό, *lapis, stone*, G. λᾱος λᾱου, D. λᾱῖ, A. λᾱαν λᾱν, rarely λᾱα, Pl. D. λάεσσι.

λέων, οντος, ό, *leo, lion*, regular. Also, Epic N. λῖς, A. λῖν, later Epic Pl. N. λῖες, D. λῖεσσι.

λιβάς (ΛΙΨ), ᾱδος, ἥ, *drop*, regular. Also, A. λίβα.

λίπα (ΛΙΨ), τὸ, *fat, oil*, chiefly in the Epic expression λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, *with olive-oil*.

ΛΙΣ, ό, *fine linen*, D. λιτί, A. λίτα, defective.

μᾱλης, *armpit*, a defective Genitive used in the phrase ὑπὸ μᾱλης, *under the arm*, that is, *clandestinely*.

μάρτυς, later μάρτυρ, ό, *witness*, G. μάρτυρος, D. μάρτυρι, A. μάρτυρα, rarely μάρτυν, Pl. N. μάρτυρες, G. μαρτύρων, D. μάρτυσι, A. μάρτυρας, V. μάρτυρες.

μάστιξ (ΜΑΣΤΙΣ), ιγος, ἥ, *scourge, whip*, regular. Also, D. μάστι, A. μάστιν.

μῆλον (ΜΗΛΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *sheep*, regular. Also, G. Pl. μηλάτων, rare. μητηρ, ἥ, *mater, mother*, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, A. μη-

τέρα, V. μήτηρ, Pl. N. μητέρες, G. μητέρων, D. μητρασι, A. μητέρας, V. μητέρες.

μήτρως, ω οτ ωος, ό, *maternal uncle*.

Μίνως, ω οτ ωος, ό, *Minos*.

μύκης, ου οτ ητος, ό, *mushroom*.

ναῦς, νᾱός, ή, *navis, ship*, regularly inflected like γραῦς. The Attic inflection is as follows; ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηϊ, A. ναῦν, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσί, A. ναῦς. The Ionic changes α into η, as νηῦς νηός νηϊ νῆα: it has also G. νεός, A. νέα, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νέες, G. νεῶν, A. νέας.

ΝΙΨ, ή, νιχ, snow, A. νίφα, defective.

νόος νοῦς, ό, *mind*, regular. In later Greek it is inflected like βοῦς.

Οἰδίπους (ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ), ό, *Œdipus*, G. Οἰδίποδος, Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδαο, Οἰδιπόδα, Οἰδιπόδεω, D. Οἰδίποδι, Οἰδιπόδη, A. Οἰδίποδα, Οἰδίπουν, Οἰδιπόδην, V. Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδα.

οἷς οἷς, ό, ή, *ovis, sheep*, G. οἷος οἷός, D. οἷ οἷ, A. οἷν οἷν, Pl. N. οἷες οἷες οἷς, G. οἷων οἷων, D. οἷσι, A. οἷας οἷας οἷς.

ὄνειρον (ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ), τὸ, *dream*, G. ὄνειρατος, D. ὄνείρατι, Pl. N. A. ὄνειρατα, sometimes ὄνειρα, G. ὄνειράτων, D. ὄνείρασι. Also, τὸ ὄναρ.

ὄρνις, ἰθος, ό, ή, *bird*, regular. Also, Pl. N. ὄρνεις ὄρνις, G. ὄρνεων.

ΟΣΣ-, ΟΣΣΟΝ, τὸ, *eye*, Dual N. A. ὄσσε, G. ὄσσων, D. ὄσσοις ὄσσοι-σι, defective.

οὔδας, -δεος, τὸ, *floor*.

οὖς (οὔας), Doric ὤς, τὸ, *ear*, G. ὠτός, D. ὠτί, Dual N. A. ὦτε, G. D. ὦτοι, Pl. N. A. ὦτα, G. ὦτων, D. ὠσί.

ὄφελος, τὸ, *advantage*, defective.

πατήρ, ό, *pater, father*, G. πατέρος πατρός, D. πατέρι πατρί, A. πατέρα, V. πάτερ, Pl. N. πατέρες, G. πατέρων, D. πατράσι, A. πατέρας, V. πατέρες.

Πάτροκλος, ου, ό, *Patroclus*, regular. In Homer also G. Πατροκλῆς, A. Πατροκλῆα, V. Πατρόκλεις, as if from a nominative in -εης.

πάτρως, ω οτ ωος, ό, *patruus, paternal uncle*.

Πνύξ (ΠΥΚΝ-), ή, *Pnyx*, a place of meeting in Athens, G. Πυκνός, D. Πυκνί, A. Πύκνα. Later forms Πυκός, Πυκί, Πύκα.

πόλις, εως, ή, *city, state*, regular. Epic also G. πόλῃος, D. πόλῃι, Pl. N. πόλῃες, A. πόλῃας.

Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν, ό, *Posidon*, G. Ποσειδάωνος Ποσειδῶνος, D. Ποσειδάωνι Ποσειδῶνι, A. Ποσειδάωνα Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, V. Πόσειδον.

πρέσβυς, ό, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ, Pl. N. πρέσβῃες (in Hesiod). The rest is from the regular πρεσβύτης.

πρέσβυς, εως, ό, *ambassador*, Pl. N. A. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεσι. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, οὔ.

πρόσωπον (ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *face*, regular. Also, Pl. N. προσώπατα, D. προσώπασι.

πρόχοος (ΠΡΟΧΟΥΣ), όου, ή, *ever*, regular. Also, D. Pl. πρόχουσι.

πῦρ (ΠΥΡΟΝ), πυρός, πυρί, τὸ, *fire*. Also, Pl. πυρά, G. πυρῶν, D. πυροῖς, *fires, watch-fires*.

ρόδον (ΡΟΔΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *rosa, rose*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ροδέεσσι, later Epic.

**Σαρπηδών**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Sarpedon*, regular. Also, G. **Σαρπήδοντος**, D. **Σαρπήδοντι**, V. **Σαρπήδον**, Epic.  
**σῆς**, σεός οἱ σητός, ὁ, *moth*.  
**σκώρ** (ΣΚΑΣ), τὸ, G. **σκατός**, D. **σκατί**.  
**σμῶδιξ**, ιγγος, ἡ, *wale*.  
**σπέος οἱ σπέιος** (ΣΠΕ-), *specus, grotto*, G. **σπέιους**, D. **σπηῖ**, Pl. G. **σπέιων**, D. **σπέεσσι**, **σπήεσσι**, Epic.  
**σταγών** (ΣΤΑΞ), ὄνος, ἡ, *drop*, regular. Also, N. Pl. **στάγες**.  
**στίχος** (ΣΤΙΞ), ου, ὁ, *rois*, regular. Also, G. **τῆς στιχός**, D. **τῇ στιχί**, &c.  
**Στρεψιάδης**, ου, ὁ, *Strepsiades*, regular; but V. **Στρεψιάδες**.  
**σωτήρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, *preserver*, regular; but V. **σῶτερ**.  
**τάν**, used in the expression ὦ τάν, *O thou!*  
**ταώς** (ΤΑΟΣ), ὦ, ὁ, *pavo, peacock*, regular. Also, N. Pl. **ταοί**.  
**τίγρις**, ιος οἱ ἰδος, *tiger*, Pl. N. **τίγρεις**, G. **τίγρεων**; the rest is regular.  
**Τισσαφέρνης**, -νους, -νει, -νην, -νη, ὁ, *Tissaphernes*.  
**ὔδωρ** (ΥΔΑΣ, ὕδος), τὸ, *water*, G. **ὔδατος**, D. **ὔδατι** (rare ὕδει), Pl. N. **ὔδατα**, G. **ὑδάτων**, D. **ὔδασι**.  
**υἱός** (ΥΙΕΥΣ, ΥΙΣ), οὐ, ὁ, regular. Also, G. **υἱέος**, D. **υἱεῖ**, &c., like **βασιλεύς**. Also, Epic, G. **υἱός**; D. **υῖ**, A. **υῖα**, Dual **υῖε**, Pl. N. **υῖες**, D. **υῖέσι** οἱ **υῖάσι**, A. **υῖας**.  
**ὑπαρ**, τὸ, *waking*, opposed to **ὄναρ**.  
**ὑσμίνη** (ΥΣΜΙΣ), ης, ἡ, *battle*, regular. Also, D. **ὑσμῖνι**.  
**φάρνυξ**, γγος, ἡ, *gullet*, regular. Poetic, G. **φάρνυγος**.  
**φθόις** φθοῖς, ὁ, a kind of *cake*, A. Pl. **φθοῖς**.  
**χείρ**, χειρός, ἡ, *hand*, regular; but D. Pl. **χερσί**. Poetic forms, G. **χερός**, D. **χερί**, Dual **χεροῖν**.  
**χελιδών** (ΧΕΛΙΔΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *swallow*, regular. Also, V. **χελιδοῖ**.  
**χοῦς** χοός, ὁ, a measure, inflected like **βοῦς**. — The form **χοεὺς** has G. **χοῶς** (χοέως), A. **χοᾶ**, A. Pl. **χοᾶς**. — **Χοῦς**, a *heap of earth*, is always inflected like **βοῦς**.  
**χρέως** (ΧΡΑΟΣ), τὸ, *debt*, G. **χρέως**. The rest is from the regular **χρέος**; Pl. N. A. **χρέεα** **χρέα**.  
**χρῶς**, χρωτός, ὁ, *skin*, D. **χρωτί**, A. **χρῶτα**. **ΧΡΟΥΣ** is inflected like **βοῦς**, as G. **χροός**. The dative **χρῶ**, in the expression ἐν χρῶ, follows the analogy of **πλῶ** from **πλοῦς**.

## ADJECTIVES.

§ 57. 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. As to gender, they are either masculine, feminine, or common.

§ 58. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος, η, ον*; as *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise*.

When *ος* is preceded by a vowel or by *ρ*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as *ἄξιος, ἄξία, ἄξιον, worthy*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*.

All *participles* in *ος* are declined like *σοφός*; as *βουλευόμενος, βουλευομένη, βουλευόμενον*.

2. Many adjectives in *ος*, especially such as have the accent on the *antepenult*, have only two endings, *ος, ον*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἥσυχος, τὸ ἥσυχον, quiet*; *ὁ ἄλογος, ἄλογον, irrational*.

3. Adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine, except when *οος* is preceded by *ρ*; as *ἀπλός, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόον, simple*; *ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, crowded together, in a heap*.

4. Adjectives in *ως* have two endings, *ως, ων*; as *ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως, τὸ εὐγεων, fertile*; *ἀγήρως, ἀγήρων, unfading*.

5. Adjectives in *εος, εα, εον*, and *όος, όη, όον*, may be *contracted*; as *χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσή, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, golden*; *ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, argenteus, of silver, silvery*; *ἀπλός ἀπλοῦς, simple*.

## 6. Examples.

### Singular.

N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχος	ἥσυχον
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	σοφῶ	σοφῇ	σοφῶ	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
A.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	ἥσυχον	ἥσυχον
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχε	ἥσυχον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἡσύχοιν	ἡσύχουν

*Plural.*

N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχαι
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχαι
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχαι

*Singular.*

N.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον
G.	μακροῦ	μακρᾶς	μακροῦ	ἄξιου	ἄξιας	ἄξιου
D.	μακρῷ	μακρᾷ	μακρῷ	ἄξίῳ	ἄξίῃ	ἄξίῳ
A.	μακρόν	μακράν	μακρόν	ἄξιον	ἄξίαν	ἄξιον
V.	μακρέ	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιε	ἄξια	ἄξιον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	μακρῶ	μακρά	μακρῶ	ἄξίῳ	ἄξια	ἄξίῳ
G. D.	μακροῖν	μακραῖν	μακροῖν	ἄξίοιν	ἄξίαιν	ἄξίοιν

*Plural.*

N.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια
G.	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	ἄξίων	ἄξίων	ἄξίων
D.	μακροῖς	μακραῖς	μακροῖς	ἄξίοις	ἄξίαις	ἄξίοις
A.	μακρούς	μακράς	μακρά	ἄξίους	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια

*Singular.*

N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
D.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεφ	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
V.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρων

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
G. D.	εὐγεφν	εὐγεφν	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ

*Plural.*

N.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
D.	εὐγεφς	εὐγεφς	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρως
A.	εὐγεως	εὐγεω	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρω
V.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρω

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

N.	χρύσεος	χρυσούς	χρυσέα	χρυσῇ	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν
G.	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέα	χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
A.	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν	χρυσέαν	χρυσῇν	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A.	χρυσέω	χρυσώ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾷ	χρυσέω	χρυσώ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν	χρυσαιν	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	χρύσειοι	χρυσοῖ	χρύσσαι	χρυσαῖ	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις	χρυσαῖς	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ

*Singular.*

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
A.	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρώ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρώ
G. D.	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαιν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἀργύρεοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύραι	ἀργυραῖ	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ

*Singular.*

N.	ἀπλός	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλόης	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ
A.	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλόην	ἀπλῇν	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἀπλώ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾷ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλώ
G. D.	ἀπλόοιν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόαιν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλόοιν	ἀπλοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς
A.	ἀπλόους	ἀπλούς	ἀπλόας	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ

NOTE. In Attic writers and in the Poets, many adjectives in *ος*, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two ; as *ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, free ; κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια, the illustrious Hippodamia.*

Even *comparatives* and *superlatives* are sometimes found with only two endings ; as *ἡ ἀπορώτερος, ἡ δυσεμβολώτατος, ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή, a very offensive odor, πρῶτιστον ὀπωπὴν, first sight, (Hom. Hym. 4, 157.)*

§ 59. 1. There are but three adjectives in *ας* ; *πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, ὅς ἅπας ἅπασα ἅπαν, all*, inflected like *ιστάς* ; *μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν, black* ; and *τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν, unfortunate*, inflected like *μέλας*.

2. Participles in *ας* have three endings, *ᾶς, ᾶσα, αν* ; as *ὁ ιστάς, ἡ ιστᾶσα, τὸ ιστάν, erecting*.

3. Adjectives in *εις* have three endings, *εις, εσσα, εν* ; as *ὁ χαρίεις, ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν, graceful*.

4. Participles in *είς* have *είς, εῖσα, έν* ; as *ὁ τιθείς, ἡ τιθεῖσα, τὸ τιθέν, placing, putting*.

5. Participles in *ων* have three endings, *ων, ουσα, ον* ; as *ὁ βουλεύων, ἡ βουλεύουσα, τὸ βουλεύον, counselling*.

Those in *άων, έων, όων* are *contracted* throughout ; as *φιλέων, φιλῶν, φιλέουσα, φιλοῦσα, φιλέον, φιλοῦν, G. φιλέοντος, φιλοῦντος*.

6. Adjectives in *ων* have two endings, *ων, ον* ; as *ὁ, ἡ πέπων, τὸ πέπον, ripe*.

But *έκών, έκούσα, έκόν, willing*, and its compound *ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον, unwilling*, have three endings, and are inflected like *βουλεύων*.



7. Participles in ούς have three endings, ούς, οὔσα, όν ; as ό διδούς, ή διδοῦσα, τὸ διδόν, *giving*;

8. Participles in ύς have three endings, ύς, ὕσα, ύν ; as ό δεικνύς, ή δεικνῦσα, τὸ δεικνύν, *showing*.

9. Participles in ώς have three endings, ώς, ὠια, ός ; as ό βεβουλευκώς, ή βεβουλευκυία, τὸ βεβουλευκός, *having counselled*.

10. Contract adjectives in ης have two endings, ης, ες ; as ό, ή ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, *true* ; πρηνής, *pro-nus, with the face downward*.

11. Adjectives in υς have three endings, υς, εια, υ ; as ό γλυκύς, ή γλυκεία, τὸ γλυκύ, *dulcis, sweet* ; βραχύς, *breviis, short*.

12. There are but two adjectives in ην ; ό τέρην, ή τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν, G. τέρενος, *tener, tender*, and ό ἄρσην or ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρσεν or ἄρρεν, G. ἄρσενος or ἄρρενος, *male*.

13. Adjectives in ις have two endings, ις, ι ; as ό, ή ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι, *knouing*.

#### 14. Examples.

##### *Singular.*

N.	ιστάς	ιστᾶσα	ιστάν	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G.	ιστάντος	ιστάσης	ιστάντος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	ιστάντι	ιστάση	ιστάντι	μέλανι	μελαίνη	μέλανι
A.	ιστάντα	ιστᾶσαν	ιστάν	μέλانا	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
V.	ιστάς	ιστᾶσα	ιστάν	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν

##### *Dual.*

N. A. V.	ιστάντε	ιστάσα	ιστάντε	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	ιστάντοι	ιστάσαι	ιστάντοι	μελάνοι	μελαίνοι	μελάνοι

*Plural.*

N.	ἰσάντες	ἰσᾶσαι	ἰσάντα	μέλανε	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
G.	ἰσάντων	ἰσασῶν	ἰσάντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ἰσᾶσι	ἰσάσαις	ἰσᾶσι	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
A.	ἰσάντας	ἰσάσας	ἰσάντα	μέλανε	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	ἰσάντες	ἰσᾶσαι	ἰσάντα	μέλανε	μέλαιναι	μέλανα

*Singular.*

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσση	χαρίεντι	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαριέσσα	χαρίεντε	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	χαριέντοι	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοι	τιθέντοι	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοι

*Plural.*

N.	χαρίεντες	χαριέσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	χαριέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαριέντων	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαριέσαις	χαρίεσι	τιθείσι	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσας	χαρίεντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαριέσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα

*Singular.*

N.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπων	πέπον
G.	βουλεύοντος	βουλευούσης	βουλεύοντος	πέποντος	πέποντος
D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούσῃ	βουλεύοντι	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσιν	βουλεύον	πέπονα	πέπον
V.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπον	πέπον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	βουλεύοντε	βουλευούσα	βουλεύοντε	πέπονε	πέπονέ
G. D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούσαιν	βουλεύοντι	πεπόνον	πεπόνον

*Plural.*

N.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα
G.	βουλεύοντων	βουλευουσῶν	βουλεύοντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	βουλεύουσι	βουλευούσαις	βουλεύουσι	πέποσι	πέποσι
A.	βουλεύοντας	βουλευούσας	βουλεύοντα	πέποντας	πέπονα
V.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα

*Singular.*

N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

*Dual.*

N.A.V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	διδόντοιν	διδούσαι	διδόντοιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντοιν

*Plural.*

N.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	διδούσι	διδούσαις	διδούσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

*Singular.*

N.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
G.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότος
D.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότι
A.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
V.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

*Dual.*

N.A.V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότε
G. D.	βεβουλευκότοι	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότοι

*Plural.*

N.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
G.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖων	βεβουλευκότων
D.	βεβουλευκόσι	βεβουλευκυῖαις	βεβουλευκόσι
A.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότα
V.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκῆσ

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	
G.	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές	
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές	

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῇ
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ
V.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ

*Singular.*

N.	γλυκύς		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος		γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν		γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	
V.	γλυκύ		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέοιν

*Plural.*

N.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων		γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι		γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

*Singular.*

N.	ἴδρις	ἴδρι
G.	ἴδριος	ἴδριος
D.	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι
A.	ἴδριν	ἴδρι
V.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι

*Plural.*

N.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια
G.	ἰδρίων	ἰδρίων
D.	ἴδρισι	ἴδρισι
A.	ἴδριας ἴδρις	ἴδρια
V.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια

<i>Dual.</i>	N. A. V.	ἴδριε	G. D.	ἰδρίοιν
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## Participles of Contract Verbs.

*Singular.*

N.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶι
G.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	τιμαούσης	τιμώσης	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος
D.	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι	τιμαούση	τιμώση	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι
A.	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα	τιμάουσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάον	τιμῶν
V.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε	τιμαούσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε
G. D.	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι

*Plural.*

N.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμῶσων	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D.	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμῶσαις	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι
A.	τιμάοντας	τιμῶντας	τιμαούσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
V.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα

*Singular.*

N.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D.	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A.	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσιν	φιλοῦσιν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	φιλέοντε	φιλεούσα	φιλέοντε
	φιλοῦντε	φιλούσα	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	φιλέοντοι	φιλεούσαι	φιλέοντοι
	φιλοῦντοι	φιλούσαι	φιλοῦντοι

*Plural.*

N.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G.	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων
D.	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A.	φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

*Singular.*

N.	δηλῶν	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόν	δηλοῦν
G.	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος	δηλοούσης	δηλούσης	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος
D.	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι	δηλοούσῃ	δηλούσῃ	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι
A.	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα	δηλόουσιν	δηλοῦσιν	δηλόν	δηλοῦν
V.	δηλῶν	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόν	δηλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	δηλόοντε	δηλοούσα	δηλόοντε
	δηλοῦντε	δηλούσα	δηλοῦντε
G. D.	δηλοόντοι	δηλοούσαι	δηλοόντοι
	δηλούντοι	δηλούσαι	δηλούντοι

*Plural.*

N.	δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
G.	δηλοόντων	δηλούντων	δηλοουσῶν	δηλουσῶν	δηλοόντων	δηλούντων
D.	δηλόουσι	δηλούσι	δηλοούσαις	δηλούσαις	δηλόουσι	δηλούσι
A.	δηλόοντας	δηλούντας	δηλοούσας	δηλούσας	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
V.	δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα

NOTE 1. The endings -ήεις, -ήεσσα, -ῆεν are contracted into -ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν; as

τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν, *valuable*, G. τιμήεντος τιμῆντος, τιμηέσσης τιμήσσης, τιμήεντος τιμῆντος.

The endings -όεις, -όεσσα, -όεν are contracted into -οῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν; as

πλακύεις πλακοῦς, πλακόεσσα πλακοῦσσα, πλακόεν πλακοῦν, *flat*, G. πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος, πλακοέσσης πλακούσσης, πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος.

NOTE 2. In the Ionic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* commonly ends in *εα* or *έη*; as βαθύς βαθέα or βαθέη, βαρύς βαρέα, θήλυς θήλεα, ἥμις ἡμίσεα.

NOTE 3. (a) In the Epic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* sometimes is like the masculine; as ό, ή ήδύς, ό, ή θήλυς, ό, ή πούλύς, in Homer.

(b) In Homer, ἡμαθόεις, ἀνθεμόεις, ἀργινάεις, ποιήεις sometimes seem to agree with feminine nouns.

NOTE 4. The Poets sometimes form feminines in *εια* from adjectives in *ής*; as μουνογενής μουνογένεια, ἡδυεπής ἡδυέπεια, θεσπιεπής θεσπιέπεια. So ἡριγένεια, θάλεια, δυσαριστοτόκεια.

NOTE 5. The feminine of adjectives and participles in *ās*, *εις*, *ους*, *ῶς*, *ων* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and changing *τ* into *σ*; as ιστάντα ιστάνσα ιστᾶσα, χαρίεντα χαρίενσα χαρίεσσα, τιθέντα τιθένσα τιθείσα, διδόντα διδόνσα διδοῦσα, δεικνύντα δεικνύνσα δεικνῶσα, ἐκόντα ἐκόνσα ἐκοῦσα.

The feminine of adjectives in *ūs* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and lengthening the radical *ε* into *ει*; the Ionic however retains *ε* before *a* or *η*; as γλυκύς, γλυκεία, Ionic γλυκέα or γλυκέη.

§ 60. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a substantive, follow the declension of that substantive.

Compound adjectives of the third declension may have a *neuter*, when it can be formed by dropping *s*, or by changing *ω* into *ο*. E. g.

εὐχαρίς, ι, G. ιτος, *graceful*; εὖ, χάρις.

εὐελπίς, ι, G. ιδος, *hopeful*; εὖ, ἐλπίς.

ἄδακρυς, υ, G. υος, *tearless*; ἄ-, δάκρυ.

εὐδαίμων, ον, G. ονος, *happy*; εὖ, δαίμων.

μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. ορος, *magnanimous*; μέγας, ἦτορ.

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

*Plural.*

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα			

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	πράου	πραείας	πράου	πραέων		πραειῶν	πραέων
D.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ	πράοις	πραεῖσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον	πράους	πραεῖς	πραείας	πραέα
V.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	πράω	πραεῖα	πράω
G. D.	πράοιν	πραεῖαιν	πράοιν

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

§ 63. 1. Adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* for the comparative, and *τατος* for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, *ο* is changed into *ω*. E. g.

σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*,  
 ἄξιος ἀξιώτερος ἀξιώτατος, *worthy*  
 ἄτιμος ἀτιμότερος ἀτιμώτατος, *dishonorable*  
 σεμνός σεμνότερος σεμνώτατος, *venerable*

In general, *ο* remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid; as *πυκνός πυκνότερος πυκνώτατος*, *dense*; *πικρός πικρότερος πικρότατος*, *bitter*.

(a) The comparative and superlative of adjectives in *εος* are contracted after they have been formed according to the preceding rule; as *πορφύρεος πορφυροῦς, πορφυρεώτερος πορφυρώτερος, πορφυρεώτατος πορφυρώτατος*, *purple*.

(b) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *αίτερος αίτατος*; as *μέσος μεσαίτερος μεσαίτατος*, *middle*.

So *εὔδιος εὐδιαίτερος εὐδιαίτατος, ἴδιος ἰδιαίτερος ἰδιαίτατος, ἴσος ἰσαίτερος, ὀρθιος ὀρθιαίτερος ὀρθιαίτατος, ὀψιος ὀψιαίτερος ὀψιαίτατος*.

(c) A few adjectives in *ος* drop *ος* and annex *τερος τατος* ; as *περη̃ος περαι̃τερος περαι̃τατος*, *on the other side*.

(d) Adjectives in *ος*, and many others in *ος*, drop *ος* and annex *ε̃στερος ε̃στατος* ; here *ο̃ε̃στερος ο̃ε̃στατος* are contracted into *ο̃υ̃στερος ο̃υ̃στατος* ; as *α̃πλ̃ος α̃πλ̃ου̃στερος α̃πλ̃ου̃στατος*, *simple*.

So *α̃ιδ̃ο̃ι̃ος α̃ιδ̃ο̃ι̃ε̃στατος*, *α̃κρατος α̃κρα̃τε̃στερος α̃κρα̃τε̃στατος*, *α̃νι̃η̃ρ̃ος α̃νι̃η̃ρ̃ε̃στερος*, *ε̃ρρω̃με̃νος ε̃ρρω̃με̃νε̃στερος ε̃ρρω̃με̃νε̃στατος*.

Those in *ος* are sometimes compared according to the first rule ; as *ευ̃πνοος ευ̃πνο̃ω̃τερος*, *ευ̃χροος ευ̃χρο̃ω̃τερος*.

(e) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *ι̃στερος ι̃στατος* ; as *λα̃λος λα̃λι̃στερος λα̃λι̃στατος*, *loquacious*.

So *ο̃ψο̃φα̃γος*, *μονο̃φα̃γος*, *πτω̃χος*.

2. Adjectives in *υς* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος τατος* ; as *ο̃ξυ̃ς ο̃ξυ̃τερος ο̃ξυ̃τατος*, *sharp*.

3. *Μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*, annex *τερος τατος* to the root ; thus, *μέλας μελ̃άντερος μελ̃άντατος*, *τάλας ταλ̃άντερος ταλ̃άντατος*.

4. Adjectives in *ης* and *εις* shorten these endings into *ες*, and annex *τερος τατος* ; as *α̃λη̃θη̃ς α̃λη̃θε̃στερος α̃λη̃θε̃στατος*, *true* ; *χα̃ρι̃εις χα̃ρι̃ε̃στερος χα̃ρι̃ε̃στατος*, *graceful*.

5. Adjectives in *ων* annex *ε̃στερος ε̃στατος* to the root ; as *σω̃φρων σω̃φρον̃ε̃στερος σω̃φρον̃ε̃στατος*, *discreet*.

6. Some comparatives and superlatives are derived from substantives, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs ; as,

*βασι̃λεύς*, *king*, *βασι̃λεύτερος*, *more kingly*, *a greater king*, *βασι̃λεύτατος*, *most kingly*, *a very great king*.

*α̃νω*, *up*, *α̃νω̃τερος*, *upper*, *α̃νω̃τατος*, *uppermost*.

*υ̃πε̃ρ*, *over*, *υ̃πε̃ρτερος*, *higher*, *υ̃πε̃ρτατος* *ο̃ι̃ υ̃πατος*, *highest*.

*φα̃ινω*, *to shine*, *φα̃άντερος*, *brighter*, *φα̃άντατος*, *brightest*.

7. The comparative and superlative may be formed by means of the positive and *μα̃λλον*, *magis*, *more*, *μά̃λιστα* *ο̃ι̃ πλε̃ϊστα*, *maxime*, *most* ; as,



μᾶλλον φίλος, μάλιστα φίλος  
μᾶλλον σώφρων, πλείστα μῶροι

NOTE 1. In the Epic dialect, *o* may be changed into *ω* even when the penult of the positive is long; as *κακοξεινώτερος, ὀϊζυρώτερος ὀϊζυρώτατος, λᾶρώτατος*.

Even the Attic Poets sometimes change *o* into *ω* after a mute and a liquid; as *εὐτεκνώτερος, δυσποτμώτερα*.

NOTE 2. *Substantives, pronouns, and participles*, as such, do not admit of different degrees in their signification. The comedians however compare *αὐτός*; thus, *αὐτός, himself, αὐτότερος, himselfer, αὐτότατος, ipsissimus, himselfest*. They compare also proper names; as *Δαναός Δαναώτατος, Danaus*.

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect, some superlatives end in *ατος*; as *μέσος μέσατος or μέσσατος*. See also *νέος, μυχός, πρό, ἐξ, πυθμήν, ὑπέρ*, below (§ 65).

NOTE 4. In a few instances, new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives which are already in the comparative or superlative degree; as *πρῶτος πρώτιστος*. See also *ἀγαθός, ἐξ, κακός, μικρός*, below (§ 65).

**64. 1.** Some adjectives in *υς* drop this ending, and annex *ῖων* for the comparative, and *ιστος* for the superlative; as *ἡδύς ἡδῖων, ἡδιστος, suavis, pleasant*.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* form the comparative by dropping *υς* and annexing *σων*; as *παχύς πάσσων, pinguis, fat*. (§ 13, 10.)

See also *βαθύς, βραδύς, γλυκύς, ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, ἥΚΥΣ, μακρός, ταχύς*, below (§ 65).

3. Comparatives in *ων* are inflected according to the following example:

*Singular.*

N.	ἡδῖων	ἡδῖον
G.	ἡδίωνος	ἡδίωνος
D.	ἡδίονι	ἡδίονι
A.	ἡδίονα ἡδίω	ἡδιον
V.	ἡδίω	ἡδιον

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἡδίονε
G. D.	ἡδιόνοιν

*Plural.*

N.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι		ἡδίοσι	
A.	ἡδίονας	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
V.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω

The endings -ονα, -ονες, -ονας drop ν and are then contracted into -ω, -ους.

NOTE. Κρατύς, κρέσσων or κρείσσων, changes α into ε which in the Attic dialect becomes ει. The Doric comparative is κάρρων formed from κρατύς as follows; κρασσων, καρσων, κάρρων.

Μέγας, μέζων or μείζων, and ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων, imply ΜΕΓΥΣ, ΟΛΙΓΥΣ, whence μεσσων ολισσων, μέζων ὀλίζων. (§ 10, ζ, σσ.)

§ 65. The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when that adjective has, or implies, more than one positive.

The comparison is *defective* when the adjective has no positive in use.

The following list contains nearly all the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

ἀγαθός, *good*, Comparative ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείσσων or κρείττων, λωϊων λώων, Ionic κρέσσων, Doric κάρρων, Poetic ἀμεινότερος, βέλτερος, λωϊτερος, ἀρείων or ἀρειότερος, φέρτερος; Superlative ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λώϊστος λῶστος, Poetic ἀγαθώτατος, βέλτατος, κάρτιστος (Epic), φέρτατος, φέριστος, Doric βέντιστος.

ἄγχι or ἀγχοῦ, *near*, ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος or ἄγχιστος.

αἰσchrός (ΑΙΣΧΥΣ), *ugly*, αἰσχίων, sometimes αἰσchrότερος, αἰσchrιστος.

ἀλγεινός (ΑΛΓΥΣ), *painful*, ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος, sometimes ἀλγίων ἄλγιστος.

ἄνω, *up*, ἀνώτερος, ὑπέρ, ἀνώτατος, ὑπερμόστος.

ἀοιδός, *bard*, ἀοιδότατος, *very celebrated*.

ἄρπαξ, γαπαχ, *rapacious*, ἀρπαγίστερος, ἀρπαγίστατος.

ἄφαρ, *quickly*, ἀφάρτερος, *quicker*.

ἀφῆλιξ, *having passed the meridian of life*, ἀφελικέστερος.

ἄφθονος, *abundant*, ἀφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέστατος, or ἀφθονώτερος, ἀφθονώτατος.

ἄχαρις, *disagreeable*, ἀχαρίστερος.

βαθύς, *deep*, βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος, Epic βάσσων, βάθιστος.

βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος, *more kingly*, a greater king, βασιλεύτατος, *most kingly*, a very great king.

βλάξ, *stupid*, βλακώτερος, βλακώτατος or βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος.

βραδύς, *tardus*, βραδύς, *slow*, βραδύτερος, βραδύτατος, Epic βράσσων, βάρδιος.

γεραιός, *old*, venerable, γεραίτερος rarely γεραιότερος, γεραίτατος.

γλυκύς, *dulcis*, sweet, γλυκύτερος, γλυκύτατος, Epic γλυκίων, rarely γλύσσων.

διάκονος, *servant*, διακονέστερος, *more attentive to his duty, a better servant*.

διπλός, *duplex, double*, διπλότερος, *in the New Testament*.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *ελάχιστων, ελάχιστος, see μικρός*.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamioſus, ελέγχιστος*.

ἐξ (ἐξς), *ex, out of*, ἔσχατος, *last*; also ἐσχατώτερος, ἐσχατώτατος.

ἐξω, *out*, ἐξώτερος, *exterior, outer*, ἐξώτατος, *extremus, extremus*.

ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful*, ἐπιλησμότατος.

ἐπίχαρις, *agreeable*, ἐπιχαριτώτερος, ἐπιχαριτώτατος.

ἐταῖρος, *friend*, ἐταιρότατος, *most friendly, a very good friend, the best friend*.

ἐχθρός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), *hostile*, ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, or ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος.

ἥκΥΣ, ἥσσω, ἥκιστος, *see κακός*.

ἡρέμα, *quietly*, ἡρεμέστερος, *more quiet*, ἡρεμέστατος, *most quiet*.

ἡσυχος, *quiet*, ἡσυχαιότερος or ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος.

κακός (ΚΑΚΥΣ), *bad*, Comparative κακίων (Poetic κακώτερος), χείρων (Poetic χερείων, χερείότερος, χειρότερος), ἥσσω (Ionic ἑσσω); Superlative κάκιστος, χείριστος, Poetic ἥκιστος.

καλός (ΚΑΛΛΥΣ), *beautiful*, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

κάτω, *down*, κατώτερος, *lower*, κατώτατος, *lowest, lowermost*.

ΚΕΡΔΥΣ, *crafty*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος.

ΚΗΔΥΣ, *dear*, κήδιστος.

κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστερος, *more thievish, a greater thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *most thievish, a very great thief*.

κυδρός (ΚΥΔΥΣ), *glorious*, κυδίων, κύδιστος.

κύων, *canis, dog*, κύντερος, *more imprudent*, κύντατος, *most imprudent*.

μάκαρ, *happy*, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.

μακρός (ΜΑΚΥΣ, ΜΗΚΥΣ), *long*, μακρότερος, μακρότατος, also μάσσω, μήκιστος.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΥΣ), *magnus, great*, μείζων (Ionic μέζων), μέγιστος.

μέσος, *medius, middle*, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος (Epic μέσατος, μέσσατος).

μικρός, *small*, Comparative μικρότερος, ελάχιστων or ελάττων, μείων (Poetic μειότερος), ελαχιστότερος; Superlative μικρότατος, ελάχιστος Poetic μείστος.

μυχός, *recess*, μύχας or μυχοίτατος, *innermost*, Epic.

νέος, *novus, new, young, regular*. Poetic superlative νέας, Epic νεάτος, *last, lowest*.

οἰκτρός (ΟΙΚΤΥΣ), *pitiabile*, οἰκτίων, οἰκτιστος or οἰκτρότατος.

οἷς, *ovis, sheep*, οἰότερος, *more sheepish, a greater sheep*.

ὀλίγος (ΟΛΙΓΥΣ), *little*, in the plural few, ὀλίγων later ὀλιγώτερος (Sextus), ὀλίγιστος. It borrows also the comparatives and superlatives of μικρός.

ὀπίσω, *behind*, ὀπίστατος, *hindermost*.

ὄπλα, *arms*, ὀπλότερος, *younger*, ὀπλότατος, *youngest*.

παλαιός, *old*, παλαιότερος or παλαιότερος, παλαιότατος.

παχύς, *pinguis, fat*, παχύτερος, παχύτατος, Epic πάσσω, πάχιστος.

πένης, *ητος, poor*, πενέστερος, πενέστατος.

πέπων, *ripe*, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

τίων, *fat*, *πιότερος*, *πιότατος*.  
 πλεονέκτης, *a covetous person*, *πλεονεκτίστατος*.  
 πλησίος, *near*, *πλησιαίτερος*, *πλησιαίτατος*, or *πλησιέστερος*, *πλησιέστατος*.  
 πολὺς, *much*, *πλείων* or *πλέων*, *πλείστος*, *plus*, *plurimus*.  
 πρέσβυς, *old*, *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος* Epic *πρέσβιστος*.  
 πρό, *prae*, *before*, *πρότερος* rarely *προτέραίτερος*, *prior*, *former*, *πρώτος* (*προ-ατος*), *πρώτιστος*, Doric *πρᾶτος*, *primus*, *first*.  
 πρόσω, *forward*, *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.  
 προὔργου, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερος*, *προὔργιαίτατος*.  
 πυθμὴν, *bottom*, *πύματος*, *hindermost*, *last*, Epic.  
 ῥάδιος (PA-YΣ), Ionic *ρήϊδιος*, *easy*, *ῥᾶων*, *ῥᾶστος*, Ionic *ρήϊων*, *ρήϊστος*, Epic *ρήϊτερος*, *ρήϊτατος*.  
 ΡΙΓΥΣ, *frigidus*, *cold*, *dreadful*, *ρίγιων*, *ρίγιστος*.  
 σπουδαῖος, *serious*, *earnest*, *σπουδαιέστερος*, *σπουδαιέστατος* or *σπουδαιότερος*, *σπουδαιότατος*.  
 σχολαῖος, *slow*, *σχολαίτερος* or *σχολαιότερος*, *σχολαίτατος*.  
 ταχύς (ΘΑΧΥΣ), *swift*, *ταχίων* commonly *θάσσω*, *τάχιστος*.  
 ὑβριστής, *an insolent person*, *ὑβριστότερος*, *ὑβριστότατος*.  
 ὑγιής, *healthy*, *regular*. Doric comparative *ὑγιώτερος*.  
 ὑπέρ (ΥΠ-), *super*, *over*, *ὑπέρτερος*, *higher*, *ὑπέρτατος* or *ὑπατος*, *highest*, *superior*, *supremus* or *summus*.  
 ὑπό, *sub-*, *under*, *ὑστερος*, *later*, *ὑστατος*, *latest*.  
 ὕψυς, *high*, *ὑψίων* rarely *ὑψίτερος*, *ὑψιστος*.  
 φαίνω, *to shine*, *φαάντερος*, *brighter*, *φαάντατος*, *brightest*.  
 φίλος (ΦΙΛΥΣ), *friendly*, *dear*, *beloved*, *φιλώτερος* *φιλώτατος*, *φιλαίτερος* *φιλαίτατος*, *φίλτερος* *φίλτατος*, or *φιλίων* *φίλιστος*.  
 φῶρ, *fur*, *thief*, *φῶρτατος*, *very thievish*, *a very great thief*.  
 ψευδής, *false*, *ψευδέστερος* or *ψευδίστερος*, *ψευδίστατος*.  
 ὠκύς, *swift*, *ὠκύτερος*, *ὠκύτατος* Epic *ὠκιστος*, *ocior*, *ocissimus*.

### Comparison of Adverbs.

§ 66. 1.<sup>o</sup> The comparative of an adverb derived from an adjective is the same with the *neuter singular* of the comparative, and the superlative is the same with the *neuter plural* of the superlative, of that adjective ; as

σοφός — σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wisely*, *very wisely*  
 ὀξύς — ὀξέως, *sharply*, ὀξύτερον, ὀξύτατα  
 ἀληθής — ἀληθῶς, *truly*, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα  
 χαρίεις — χαριέντως, *gracefully*, χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα  
 σώφρων — σωφρόνως, *discreetly*, σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα  
 ἡδύς — ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, ἡδῖον, ἡδιστα  
 ταχύς — τάχως, *quickly*, θᾶσσον or θᾶττον, τάχιστα

2. Primitive adverbs generally make the com-

parative in *τερω*, and superlative in *τατω* ; as *ἄνω*, *υῤῥ*, *ἀνωτέρω* *ἀνωτάτω*.

So *ἀγχοῦ* or *ἄγχι*, *near*, *ἀγχοτέρω* or *ἄσσον* (Epic *ἀσσοτέρω*, Doric *ἄσσιον*), *ἀγχοτάτω* or *ἄγχιστα* ; *ἄπο*, *far*, *ἀπωτέρω*, *ἀπωτάτω* ; *ἐγγύς*, *near*, *ἐγγυτέρω* *ἐγγυτάτω*, *ἐγγύτερον* *ἐγγύτατα*, or *ἐγγῖον* *ἐγγιστα* ; *ἐκάς*, *far*, *ἐκαστέρω*, *ἐκαστάτω* ; *ἐνδον*, *within*, *in*, *ἐνδοτέρω*, *ἐνδοτάτω* ; *κάτω*, *down*, *κατωτέρω*, *κατωτάτω* ; *πέρα*, *further*, *beyond*, *περαιτέρω* or *περαιτέρον*, *περαιτάτω* ; *πόρρω*, *far*, *πορρωτέρω*, *πορρωτάτω* ; *τηλοῦ* or *τῆλε*, *τηλοτέρω*, *τηλοτάτω*.

NOTE 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in *ως* ; as *χαλεπῶς* *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀληθῶς* *ἀληθεστέρως*, *καλῶς* *καλλιόνως*, *μεγάλως* *μειζόνως*. Superlatives in *ως* are very rare.

NOTE 2. The following adverbs are more or less anomalous in their comparison :

*ἰθύ*, *straightforward*, *ἰθύντατα*.

*μάλα*, *very*, *μᾶλλον* (Doric *μᾶλλον*), *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *very much*, *especially*.

*νύκτωρ*, *noctu*, *nightly*, *by night*, *νυκτιαίτερον*, *farther back in the night*, that is, *early in the morning*, *νυκτιαίτατα*, *very early in the morning*.

*πολλάκις*, *often*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*.

*προὔργου*, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερον*, *more to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτατα*, *very much to the purpose*.

## PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

§ 67. There are eight kinds of pronouns ; the personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative. The personal, reflexive, and reciprocal are usually called *substantive* pronouns, the rest, *adjective*.

§ 68. 1. The *personal* pronouns are *ἐγώ*, *ego*, *I*, *νῶ*, *we two*, *both of us*, *ἡμεῖς*, *we*, *σύ*, *tu*, *thou*, *σφώ*, *you two*, *both of you*, *ὑμεῖς*, *you*, *ἷ*, *is*, *he*, *σφεῖς*, *they*, *αὐτός*, *ipse*, *he*, *himself*.

### Singular.

N. ἐγώ	σύ	(ἷ)	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G. ἐμοῦ, μου	σου	οὔ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἑ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

*Dual.*

N. A.	νώ	σφώ	σφωέ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νών	σφῶν	σφωῖν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, σφέα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, σφέα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

2. *Αὐτός* with the article before it means *idem*, *the same*, and is often contracted with the article ; as τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταύτου ; τῷ αὐτῷ, ταύτῳ ; τῇ αὐτῇ, ταύτῃ. (§ 20.)

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has *o* or *on* ; thus, τὸ αὐτό, ταυτό or ταυτόν.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the nominative of the third person singular was *ī*, *is*, *ea*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*.

NOTE 2. The forms σφωέ σφωῖν belong to the Epic dialect. Σφωέ is always an *accusative*. — Σφέα is neuter.

NOTE 3. The particle γέ is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second persons for the sake of emphasis ; as ἐγωγε, *egomet*, *I indeed*, *for my part* ; σύγε, *tute*, *tutemet*, *thou indeed*.

§ 69. The reflexive pronouns are ἐμαντοῦ, *of myself*, *my own*, σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*, *thy own*, and ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*, *his own*. They are compounded of the oblique cases of the personal pronouns and αὐτός.

*Singular.**Plural.*

G.	ἐμαντοῦ ἐμαντῆς
D.	ἐμαντῷ ἐμαντῇ
A.	ἐμαντόν ἐμαντήν

ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
ἡμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)

G.	σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς
D.	σεαυτῷ σεαυτῇ
A.	σεαυτόν σεαυτήν

ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
ὕμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)

G.	ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτῆς
D.	ἑαυτῷ ἑαυτῇ
A.	ἑαυτόν ἑαυτήν ἑαυτό

ἑαυτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν
ἑαυτ-οῖς, -αῖς, or σφίσιν αὐτ-αῖς (-αῖς)
ἑαυτ-οὺς, -άς, -ά, or σφᾶς αὐτ-οὺς (-άς)

Σεαυτοῦ and έαυτοῦ are often contracted; thus, G. σαντοῦ σαντῆς, αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν, D. σαντῶ σαντῇ, αὐτῶ αὐτῇ, αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς, A. σαντόν σαντήν, αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό, αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά. Also, G. Dual αὐτοῖν.

§ 70. The *reciprocal* pronoun is ἀλλήλων, *of one another*, formed from ἄλλος. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλαις ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλους ἀλλήλας ἄλληλα	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλα ἀλλήλω

§ 71. The *possessive* pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. They are inflected like adjectives in ος.

ἐμός, ἡ, όν, meus, my, mine : νωῖτερος, α, ον, of us two, our,

Epic : ἡμέτερος, α, ον, noster, our, ours.

σός, σή, σόν, tuus, thy, thine : σφωῖτερος, α, ον, of you two, your, Epic : ὑμέτερος, α, ον, vester, your, yours.

ός, ἡ, όν, suus, his, her, hers, its, Epic : σφέτερος, α, ον, suus, their, theirs.

§ 72. 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, quis? who? which? what? always takes the acute on the ι.

The *indefinite* pronoun τις, aliquis, quidam, ullus, any, certain, some, takes the accent on the last syllable.

	Interrogative.			Indefinite.	
	Singular.			Dual.	
	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
N.	τίς	τί		τις	τὶ
G.	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	τινός, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ		τινὶ, τῷ	τινὶ, τῷ
A.	τίνα	τί		τινὰ	τὶ
N. A.	τίνε			τινέ	
G. D.	τίνοι			τινοῖν	

*Plural.*

N.	τινες	τίνα	τινές	τινὰ
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσι	τίσι	τισὶ	τισὶ
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινὰς	τινὰ, ἄσσα or ἄττα

2. The indefinite demonstrative *δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows :

	<i>Sing.</i> ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	<i>Plur.</i> οἱ, αἱ, τὰ
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δεῖνων
D.	δεῖνι	—
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Sometimes it is found indeclinable ; as τοῦ δεῖνα, (*Arist. Th.* 629.)

§ 73. The *article* ὁ (originally ΤΟΣ) is declined in the following manner :

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ					D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό					A.	τούς	τάς	τά

§ 74. The *demonstrative* pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, hic, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. "Οδε is simply the article with the inseparable particle -δε ; thus, ὅδε ἥδε τόδε, G. τοῦδε τῆςδε τοῦδε, D. τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε, &c.

*Singular.*

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο

*Dual.*

N. A.	τούτῳ	ταύτῳ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῳ
G. D.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων



*Plural.*

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

§ 75. The *relative* pronoun *ὅς, qui, who, which, that*, is declined as follows :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N. A. ὧ	ᾧ	ὧ	N. οἱ	αἱ	ᾧ
G. οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G. D. οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G. ὧν	ᾧν	ὧν
D. ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ				D. οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A. ὧν	ἣν	ὅ				A. οὖς	ᾑς	ᾑ

2. The relative *ὅστις, quisquis, whoever, who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the indefinite pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G. οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
D. ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ἣτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
A. ὧντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ τι
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ᾑτινα, ᾑσσα ᾑττα
G. ὧντινων, ὅτων	ᾧντινων	ᾧντινων, ὅτων
D. οἷστίσι, ὅτοις	αἷστίσι	οἷστίσι, ὅτοις
A. οὖστινας	ᾑστινας	ᾑτινα, ᾑσσα ᾑττα

§ 76. 1. The following pronouns and adverbs, or pronominal adjectives and adverbs, are derived from ΠΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, and ὅς.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.
1. πόσος, quantus, quot, <i>how much? how many?</i>	ποσός, of a certain quantity
2. ποῖος, qualis, of what quality?	ποιός, of a certain quality
3. πότερος, uter, which of the two?	
4. πόστος, quotus, of what number?	
5. ποσταῖος, in how many days?	

6. *πηλίκος*, *how old or large?*  
 7. *ποδαπός*, *cujas, of what country?*  
 8. *quantulum*, *how little?*

*πηλίκος*, *of a certain age or size*

## Demonstrative.

1. *τόσος*, *τοσόσδε*, *τοσοῦτος*, *tantus, tot, so much, so many*  
 2. *τοῖος*, *τοιόσδε*, *τοιοῦτος*, *talīs, such*  
 3.  
 4.  
 5.  
 6. *τηλίκος*, *τηλικόσδε*, *τηλικοῦτος*, *so old, so large*  
 7.  
 8. *τύννος*, *τυννοῦτος*, *tantulus, tantillus, so little*

## Relative.

- ὅσος*, *ὀπόσος*, *quantus, quot, as, as much as, as many as*  
*οἷος*, *ὀποῖος*, *qualis, as, such as*  
*ὁπότερος*, *whichever of the two*  
*ὀπόστος*, *of what number soever*  
*ὀποσταῖος*, *in whatever number of days*  
*ἡλίκος*, *ὀπηλίκος*, *as old as, as large as*  
*ὀποδαπός*, *of what country soever*  
*quantulum*, *as little as*

## Adverbs.

## Interrogative.

1. *πού*, *πόθι*, *ubi, where?*  
 2. *πόθεν*, *unde, whence?*  
 3. *ποί*, *πόσε*, *quo, whither?*  
 4. *πῇ*, *qua, in what direction or way?*  
 5. *πότε*, *quando, when?*  
 6. *πῶς*, *quomodo, how?*  
 7. *πηνίκα*, *at what time of the day?*  
 8. *πῆμος*, *when?*  
 9. *ποσάκις*, *quoties, how often?*

## Indefinite.

- πού*, *alicubi, somewhere*  
*ποθέν*, *alibunde, from some place*  
*ποί*, *aliquo, to some place*  
*πῇ*, *in some direction*  
*ποτέ*, *aliquando, quondam, at some time, once*  
*πῶς*, *quodammodo, somehow, in a manner*

## Demonstrative.

1. *τόθι*, *hic, here*  
 2. *τόθεν*, *thence*  
 3.  
 4. *τῇ*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ*, *hac, in this direction or way*  
 5. *τότε*, *then*  
 6. *τῶς*, *ἔδε*, *οὕτως*, *ᾧς*, *sic, thus, so*  
 7. *τηνίκα*, *τηνικάδε*, *τηνικαῦτα*, *at this or that time of the day*  
 8. *τῆμος*, *τημόσδε*, *τημοῦτος*, *then*  
 9. *τοσάκις*, *toties, so often*  
 10. *τέως*, *so long*  
 11. *τόφρα*, *so long as*

## Relative.

- οὗ*, *ὅθι*, *ὅπου*, *ὀπόθι*, *ubi, where*  
*ὀθεν*, *ὀπόθεν*, *unde, whence*  
*οἷ*, *ὀποι*, *ὀπόσε*, *quo, whither*  
*ῇ*, *ὀπη*, *qua, in which direction or way*  
*ὅτε*, *ὀπότε*, *quando, when*  
*ἡνίκα*, *ὀπηνίκα*, *at which time of the day*  
*ῆμος*, *ὀπῆμος*, *when*  
*ὀσάκις*, *ὀποσάκις*, *quoties, as often as*  
*ἕως*, *till, until*  
*ὀφρα*, *as long as*

(a) Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικούτος coincide with οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο in respect to the diphthongs ου and αυ. In the neuter, they have ο or ον; as τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον.

(b) The adverbs πόθι, ποθί, τόθι, ὅθι, τόθεν, οἶ, τῶς, ὥς for τῶς, πῆμος, ἥμος, τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, τόφρα, ὄφρα are Poetic.

(c) In the expressions τοτέ μέν . . . . . τοτέ δέ, and ὁτέ μέν . . . . . ὁτέ δέ, the adverbs τοτέ and ὁτέ have the force of the indefinite ποτέ.

(d) The adverbs δεῦρο, ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (Ionic ἐνθαῦτα), ἔνθεν, ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν (Ionic ἐνθεῦτεν), and νῦν are regarded as demonstrative; the adverbs ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, as relative.

2. The following adjectives are regarded as pronouns:

ἄλλος, η, ο, *alius, other, another*: ἄλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, *from another country, foreign*.

ἑκάτερος, α, ον, *uterque, each, both*, said of two: ἕκαστος, η, ον, *quisque, each, every*.

ἕτερος, α, ον, *cetera, ceterum, alter, other, another*, said of two: negative οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, *neuter, neither*.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, *nostras, our countryman*.

ἴδιος, α, ον, *proprius, proper, peculiar, his own*.

ἴσος, η, ον, *aequus, aequalis, equal*.

μόνος, η, ον, and οἶος, α, ον, *solus, alone*.

ὅλος, η, ον, *totus, whole*.

πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, *omnis, all, every*: παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, *of all kinds*.

ὑμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, *vestras, your countryman*.

3. The indefinite ἔνιοι, *sunt qui, some*, is declined like the plural of ἄξιος; thus, ἔνιοι, αι, G. ἐνίων, D. ἐνίοις, αις, οἰς, A. ἐνίους, ας, α.

4. The following pronouns are formed by prefixing οὐ, μή, εἰ to τίς: οὔτις, οὔτι, *no one, none*: μήτις, μήτι, *nequis, none, lest any one*: εἷτις, εἷτι, *siquis, if any one*.

§ 77. 1. The letter ι (long) is appended to the demonstrative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the demonstrative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as οὔτοσί αὐτῇ τοῦτί, ὁδί ἡδί τοδί, *this here*; τοσουτοσί, *as much as you see here*.

So ταυτηί, ὠδί, οὔτωσί, δευρί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνταυθί, ἐντευθενί, νυνί; also ἐνγεταυθί, ἐνμεντευθενί, νυνμενί, comic for ἐνταυθί γε, ἐτευθενί μέν, νυνί μέν.

The short vowel is dropped before ι; thus, ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί, τοῦτί, ταυτί, δευρί, for ὁδεί, ἡδεί, τοδεί, τοῦτοί, ταυταί, δευροί.

2. The particles πέρ, οὖν, περὺν, δῆ, δήποτε, δηποτοῦν are ap-

pended to the relative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the relative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as *ὅσπερ ἤπερ ὅπερ*, G. *οὐπερ ἤσπερ*.

So *ὅσος περ ὅση περ ὅσον περ*, G. *ὅσου περ*: *οἷός περ οἷα περ οἷόν περ*, G. *οἷου περ*: *ὅστισοῦν ἤτισοῦν ὅτιοῦν*, G. *οὔτινοσοῦν, ὅτουοῦν*, A. *ὄντιναοῦν, quicunque*: *ὅστισδῆποτε, ὅσοσδῆ*; *ὅποιοσδηποτοῦν, quailsuncque, of what sort soever*: *ὥσπερ, ὥσπεροῦν, ὅπουοῦν*.

3. When the relative adverbs *ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή* are modified by *ἄν*, they become *ὅταν* (Doric *ὄκκα*), *ὁπόταν, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν*.

## § 78. Dialects.

### Personal Pronouns.

#### Εγώ.

- S. N. *ἐγώ*, Doric *ἐγών, ἐγώνη*: Bæotic *ἰώ, ἰών, ἰώνει*: Epic *ἐγών* before a vowel. *Ἐγωγε*, Doric *ἐγώνγα*: Bæotic *ἰώγα, ἰώνγα*.
- G. *ἐμοῦ, μοῦ*, Doric *ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ, μέθεν*: Bæotic *ἐμοῦς*: Æolic *ἔμεθεν*: Ionic *ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ*: Epic *ἐμέο, ἐμείο, ἐμέθεν*.
- D. *ἐμοί*, Doric *ἐμίν, ἐμίνη*: Bæotic *ἐμύ*. *Ἐμοιγε*, Doric *ἐμίνγα*.
- A. *ἐμέ, μέ*, Doric *ἐμεί*; also *μα*, in an inscription.
- D. N. A. *νῶ*, Epic *νῶϊ*: Bæotic *νῶε*. G. D. *νῶν*, Epic *νῶϊν*.
- P. N. *ἡμεῖς*, Ionic *ἡμέες*: Doric *ἄμές (ā)*: Æolic and Epic *ἄμμες*.
- G. *ἡμῶν*, Ionic *ἡμέων*, Doric *ἄμέων, ἄμῶν*: Æolic *ἄμμέων*: Bæotic *ἄμίων*: Epic *ἡμείων*.
- D. *ἡμῖν*, Doric *ἄμίν (ĩ)*: Æolic and Epic *ἄμμι, ἄμμιν*; Æolic also *ἄμμεσιν*: Poetic *ἡμίν (ĩ), ἡμῖν*.
- A. *ἡμᾶς*, Ionic *ἡμέας*: Doric *ἄμέ (ā)*: Æolic and Epic *ἄμμε*: Poetic *ἡμάς (ǎ), ἡμᾶς*.

#### Σύ.

- S. N. *σύ*, Doric *τύ, τύνη*: Laconian *τούνη*: Æolic *τύ*: Bæotic *τού, τούν*: Epic *τύνη*. *Σύγε*, Doric *τύγα*: Bæotic *τούγα*.
- G. *σοῦ*, Doric *τέος, τέο, τεοῦς, τεοῦ, τεῦς, τεῦ, τίος, τίω, τίως*: Cretan *τέορ*: Bæotic *τεοῦς, τιοῦς, τεῦς*: Æolic *σέθεν*: Ionic *σεῦ*: Epic *σέο, σείο, σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο*.
- D. *σοί*, Doric *τοί, τίν, τεῖν, τίνη*: Ionic *τοί*.
- A. *σέ*, Doric *τέ, τεί, τυ* enclitic, *τένη*: Bæotic *τίν*: Cretan *τρέ (τφέ?)*.
- D. N. A. *σφῶ*, Epic *σφῶϊ*. G. D. *σφῶν*, Epic *σφῶϊν*.
- P. N. *ὑμεῖς*, Ionic *ὑμέες*: Doric *ὑμές (ũ)*: Æolic and Epic *ὑμμες*: Bæotic *οὐμές*.
- G. *ὑμῶν*, Ionic *ὑμέων*: Æolic *ὑμμέων*: Bæotic *οὐμίων*: Epic *ὑμείων*.
- D. *ὑμῖν*, Doric *ὑμίν (ĩ), ὑμῖν*: Æolic and Epic *ὑμμι, ὑμμιν*: Bæotic *οὐμῖν*.

A. ὑμᾶς, Ionic ὑμέας : Doric ὑμέ : Æolic and Epic ὕμμε : Poetic ὑμάς (ǎ).

‘I.

S. G. οὔ, Doric εἰὺς, εἰὺ, οὔς : Bæotic εἰὺς, εἰὺ : Æolic εἰθεν : Ionic εἰ : Epic εἴο, εἴο, εἴθεν, later Epic εἴεο.

D. οἷ, Æolic and Bæotic φοί : Bæotic also ὕ, εἰν : Doric ὦ (φίν) : Epic εἰοί.

A. εἷ, Æolic εἶ : Epic εἶ : Ionic and Epic μίν : Doric νίν, used also by the Attic Poets for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, (*Eur. Bach.* 814. 979 ?)

P. G. σφῶν, Ionic σφέων : Æolic, Doric, and Epic σφείων : Doric also ὦν, rare.

D. σφίσι, Doric, Ionic, and Epic σφί, σφίν : Æolic ᾄσφι : Laconian φίν : Syracusan ψίν.

A. σφᾶς, Ionic σφέας : Epic σφέ : Æolic ᾄσφε : Syracusan ψέ : Poetic σφάς (ǎ). The Attic Poets use σφέ in all genders and numbers, *him, her, it, them*.

Αὐτός.

S. G. αὐτοῦ, in an Ionic inscription AFYTO αφυτοῦ. — The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings ; as αὐτέη for αὐτῇ. — In the Doric dialect αὐτός was sometimes *reduplicated* ; thus, αὐταντῶ, αὐταντόν, αὐταντῶν, after the analogy of οὗτος τούτου, from ΤΟΣ, and of ἀλλήλων from ἄλλος.

## 2. Reflexive Pronoun.

(a) The Ionic uses εωῦ for *an* ; thus, ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the component parts of these pronouns are always separate ; as G. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, D. οἱ αὐτῶ, A. ἐμ' αὐτόν, αὐτόν μιν.

## 3. Possessive Pronoun.

Ἡμέτερος, Doric and Bæotic ἄμός (ā) : Æolic ἄμμος, ἄμμέτερος : Epic ἄμός (ā). — Σός, Doric τεός : Æolic τέος : Bæotic τῖός. — Ὑμέτερος, Doric and Epic ὑμός (ῡ) : Bæotic or Laconian οὐμός : Æolic ὕμμος. — Ὅς, Æolic and Doric ρός : Epic έός. — Σφέτερος, Æolic and Epic σφός. Alcman uses σφός for ὅς, *his*.

## 4. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun.

S. N. τί, Doric σά, rare.

G. τοῦ, Ionic and Epic τέο, τεῦ ; indefinite τεο, τευ, enclitic.

D. τῶ, Ionic and Epic τέφ, indefinite τεφ enclitic : Æolic τίφ.

P. G. ΤΩΝ, Ionic τέων ; indefinite τεων enclitic.

D. ΤΟΙΣ, Ionic τέοισι : Æolic τίοισι.

Ποῖος, πότερος, Ionic (κοτέρος) κότερον.

## 5. Article.

The article has all the dialectic peculiarities of the first two declensions ; as Doric τῶ τᾶς τᾷ, Bæotic τῶ τᾶς τῇ, for τοῦ, τῆς, τῇ.

Further, the Doric has τοί, ταί, for οί, αί, formed from the full form ΤΟΣ.

### 6. Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ὅδε, Pl. G. τῶνδε, Æolic τῶνδεων, D. τοῖσδε, Epic τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι. — Οὗτος, N. Pl. οὗτοι αὗται, Doric τούτοι ταύται. The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as τουτέου, τουτέων. — Εκείνος, Ionic κείνος: Æolic and Doric κῆνος: Doric also τῆνος, used commonly when the object is near the person addressed, *that which is near you*. — Τόσος, Poetic τοσσάτιος.

### 7. Relative Pronoun.

Ὅς, G. οὗ, Epic ὅου, ἑς.

S. N. ὅστις, ὅτι, Epic ὅτις, ὅτι.

G. οὗτινος, Doric ὅτινος. — Ὅτου, Ionic ὅτεο, ὅτεν: Epic ὅτεν, ὅττεο, ὅττεν.

D. ὅτινι, Doric ὅτινι. — Ὅτῳ, Ionic and Epic ὅτεῳ.

A. ὅτινα, Epic ὅτινα.

P. N. οἷτινες, Æolic ὅτινες.

G. ὅτων, Ionic and Epic ὅτεων.

D. ὅτοιςι, Ionic and Epic ὀτέοιςι, feminine ὀτέῃςι.

A. οὗστινας, ἄτινα, Æolic ὅτινας: Epic ὅτινα, neuter.

Ὅσος, Epic ὅσος, ὀσσάτιος: Poetic ὀσάτιος. — Ὅπόσος, Boeotic ὀπόττος: Epic ὀππόσος: Ionic ὀκόσος. — Ὅποῖος, Epic ὀπποῖος: Ionic ὀκοῖος. — Ὅπότερος, Epic ὀππότερος.

### Pronominal Adverbs.

Ποῦ, Ionic κοῦ. Πῶς, Ionic κῶς.

Ὅπόθεν, Ionic ὀκόθεν, Epic ὀππόθεν. — Ὅπόθι, Epic ὀππόθι. —

Ὅπως, Ionic ὀκως, Epic ὀππως. — Ὅπόσε, ὀπότε, ὀποσάκισ, Epic ὀππόσε, ὀππότε, ὀποσάκισ.

### NUMERALS.

§ 79. Numeral words are divided into *cardinal*, *ordinal*, *multiplicative*, *numeral adjectives*, *substantives*, and *adverbs*.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.	Substantives.
1. εἷς	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ	μονάς
2. δύο	δεύτερος	δίς	δυάς
3. τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς	τριάς
4. τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκισ	τετράς
5. πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκισ	πεντάς
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκισ	ἑξάς
7. ἑπτά	ἑβδομος	ἑπτάκισ	ἑβδομάς
8. ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκισ	ὀγδοάς
9. ἑννέα	ἑννατος	ἑννεάκισ	ἑννεάς

10. δεκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις	δεκάς
11. ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις	ένδεκάς
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις	δωδεκάς
13. τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος		
14. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέ- κατος		
15. πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος		
16. έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος		
17. έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος		
18. όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος		
19. έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος		
20. είκοσι	είκοστός	είκοσάκις	είκάς
21. είς καί είκοσι	πρώτος καί είκο- στός		
30. τριακόντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις	
40. τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακον- τάκις	τεσσαρακοντάς
50. πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός		
60. εξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις	
70. έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις	
80. όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός		
90. έννεηήκοντα	έννεηηκοστός		
100. εκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις	έκατοντάς
200. διακόσιοι	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις	
300. τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός		
400. τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός		
500. πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός		
600. εξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός		
700. έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός		
800. όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός		
900. έννακόσιοι	έννακοσιοστός		
1000. χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις	χιλιάς
2000. δισχίλιοι			
10000. μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις	μυριάς
20000. δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός		
&c.	&c.		

1. The *cardinal* numbers answer to πόσοι; *how many?* From 5 to 100, inclusive, they are indeclinable. Those in ιοι are declined like the plural of άξιος; as χίλιοι χίλιαι χίλια.

*Thousands* are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to χίλιοι; as δισχίλιοι, *two thousand*. *Tens of thousands* are formed by prefixing these adverbs to μύριοι; as τρισμύριοι, *three myriads*.

2. The *ordinal* numbers answer to πόστος, *which in order? one of how many?* They end in τος (except δεύτερος, έβδομος, όγδοος), and are inflected like σοφός; δεύτερος is inflected like μακρός.

3. *Multiplicatives*, answering to ποσαπλάσιος, *how many fold? how many times as large?* end in -πλόςος, -πλάσιος (Ionic -πλήσιος), or -πλασίων, -plex, -fold; as διπλόςος or διπλάσιος, duplex, double.

Those in *-πλός* refer to *size*; those in *-πλάσιος* or *-πλασίων* commonly refer to *number*.

4. Numeral *adjectives* answering to *ποσταῖος*, *on what day?* end in *αῖος*; they are formed from the ordinals; as *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*.

5. Numeral *substantives* end in *άς* G. *άδος*, feminine; as *μονάς*, *monad, unit*, *τριάς*, *triad, trinity*.

A few end in *ύς*; thus *ἡ τριτύς*, *τριτύς* (*τριτύα*), *ternary*, *ἡ τετρακτύς*, *quaternary*, *ἡ χιλιοστύς*, *a thousand*.

6. The numeral *adverbs* answer to *ποσάκις*, *how often?* they end in *άκις*, except the first three.

Add to these *πολλάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλείστακις*, *ὀλιγάκις*, *συχνάκις*, *ἀμφοτεράκις*, *ἐκατεράκις*.

7. The ending *χος* or *χθος* appears chiefly in the adverbs *δίχα* *διχῇ* *διχθά*, *τρίχα* *τριχῇ* *τριχθά*, *τετραχῇ* *τετραχθά*, *πένταχα*, *ἑπταχα*, and a few others. *Δισσός* and *τρισσός* (Ionic *διξός*, *τριξός*) are formed from *-χος* by annexing *σ* to *χ*.

8. *Εἷς*, *unus, one*, *δύο*, *duo, two*, *τρεις*, *tres, three*, and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, *quatuor, four*, are inflected as follows:

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	οἱ, τὼ δύο, δύο
G.	ένός	μῆς	ένός	τοῖν δυοῖν, δυεῖν, τῶν δυῶν
D.	ένί	μῇ	ένί	τοῖν δυοῖν, τοῖς δυσί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	τὸ, τοὺς δύο, δύο

N.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

9. The negatives *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς*, *nullus, no one, not one, none*, can be used also in the plural; thus, N. *οὐδένες*, G. *οὐδένων*, D. *οὐδέσι*, A. *οὐδένας*, *none*, also *insignificant persons*.

10. In cardinals and ordinals after *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοστός*, the smaller is usually put first, and is connected to the larger by *καί*; as *εἷς καὶ εἴκοσιν*; *ἕξ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν*; *ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστός καὶ ἑκατοστός*. When the larger is put first, *καί* is usually omitted; as *εἴκοσι εἷς*; *ἑκατόν εἴκοσι ἕξ*; *ἑκατοστός εἰκοστός ἕκτος*.

Sometimes the cardinals and ordinals from 13 to 19, inclusive, follow this analogy; as *τρεις καὶ δέκα*; *τρίτος καὶ δέκατος*. When *δέκα* precedes, the two parts are written as one word; thus, *δεκατρεις*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, *δεκαἕξ*, *δεκαεπτά*, *δεκαοκτώ*, *δεκαεννέα*; in which case *δεκατρεις*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, also the first component part of *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεις*, *τέσσαρες*, respectively.

11. *Ἄμφω*, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν*, *ambo, both*, of all genders, and its comparative *ἀμφότερος*, *α, ον, both*, answer to *πότερος*, *which of the two?*



NOTE 1. Δύο, Δύω, in Homer, are indeclinable. — Ἀμφω is found indeclinable in one of the Homeric hymns. — Εἰς καὶ εἰκοστός is found for πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός.

NOTE 2. The ancient grammarians say that μύριοι, proparoxytone, means *ten thousand*; but μυρίοι, paroxytone, *innumerable, countless*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes, in numerals larger than εἴκοσι, εἰκοστός, the conjunction καί was omitted; thus in an inscription we find ἑπτὰ ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτακόσια; ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα; τέσσαρες ἐνενήκοντα; τέσσαρα ἐνενήκοντα διακόσια τετρακισχίλια ἕξ δέκα μυριάδες; ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα ἑνακόσια χίλια.

The same order was sometimes observed in numeral figures; as βι, γπρ, εγρ, θλφ, for ιβ, ρπς, ργς, φλθ.

NOTE 4. Ἐννεήκοντα, ἑννακόσιοι were also written with one ν. (See the preceding note.)

NOTE 5. When a declinable cardinal number agrees with a *collective* noun in the singular, it takes the endings of the singular; as (*Xen. An.* 1, 7, 10) ἀσπίς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία.

### § 80. Dialects.

1. εἰς, Doric ἦς: μία, Æolic ἴα: ἐνί, in Homer ἰῶ: πρῶτος, Doric πρᾶτος: ἀπαξ, Cretan ἀμάκισ, Tarentine ἀμάκισ.

2. δύο, Epic δοιῶ δοιοί, inflected throughout: δυσί, Æolic δύοσι.

3. τρεῖς, Doric τρίς: τρίτος, Æolic τέρτος, tertius, Epic τρίτατος: for τρίς, Laconian τριάκισ.

4. τέσσαρες, Æolic πίσυρες πέσσυρες; Bæotic πέτταρες, quatuor; Doric τέτορες τέττορες; Ionic τέσσερες: for τέσσαρσι, τέταρτος, Poetic τέτρασι, τέτρατος.

5. πέντε, Æolic πέμπε, quinque.

6. ἕξ, ἕκτος, Doric ῥέξ, ῥέκτος, in the Heracleian Tables.

7, 8, 9. ἑβδομος, ὀγδοος, ἑννατος, Epic ἑβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, ἑνατος or εἵνατος.

11. ἑνδεκα, Doric δέκα εἰς, rare.

12. δώδεκα, Doric and Ionic δυνώδεκα; Doric also δέκα δύο; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα: for δωδέκατος, Poetic δυωδέκατος.

14. Ionic τεσσσερεσκαίδεκα, indeclinable; also τεσσσερεσκαιδάτη for τεσσσερακαιδεκάτη.

20. εἴκοσι, Bæotic φίκατι, viginti; Doric φίκατι, φείκατι, βείκατι, εἴκατι, ἴκατι; Epic ἐείκοσι.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, τεσσσερήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα; διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι. For τεσσαράκοντα, Bæotic πετταράκοντα, Doric τετρώκοντα.

60, 70. ἐξήκοντα, ἑβδομήκοντα, Doric ρεξήκοντα, ἑβδεμήκοντα.

200–900. For -κόσιοι, Bæotic -κάτιοι; as διακάτιοι, τριακάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, πεντακάτιοι.

1000. χίλιοι, Bæotic χείλιοι.

9000, 10000. Epic ἑννεάχιλοι, δεκάχιλοι.

## V E R B.

§ 81. 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*; active, passive, and middle.

2. There are five *moods*; indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

3. There are seven *tenses*; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, aorist, and future perfect.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, perfect, and future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found: the subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

4. There are three *persons*; the first, second, and third.

5. *Deponent* verbs are those which are used only in the passive or middle. They are called deponent *passive* or deponent *middle* according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle.

NOTE. The later Greeks sometimes formed a *future* subjunctive; as *μεμισθώσονται*, in the Heracleian Tables; *καυθήσονται*, *κερδηθήσονται*, in the New Testament.

§ 82. 1. A regular verb is conjugated by forming the present, future, aorist, perfect active, perfect passive, aorist passive; as *βουλεύω* *βουλεύσω* *ἐβούλευσα* *βεβούλευκα* *βεβούλευμαι* *ἐβουλεύθην*.

2. A deponent verb is conjugated by forming the present, future middle, perfect, and aorist passive or middle (as the case may be); as *ἀρνέομαι* *ἀρνήσομαι* *ἤρνημαι* *ἤρνήθην*; *χαρίζομαι* *χαρίσομαι* *κεχάρισμαι* *ἐχαρισάμην*.

### § 83. Synopsis of the example *βουλεύω, to counsel, advise.*

<i>Active Voice.</i>					
	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
Present.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω	βουλεύοιμι	βούλευε	βουλεύειν
Imperfect.	ἐβούλεον				
Future.	βουλεύσω		βουλεύσοιμι		βουλεύσειν
Aorist.	ἐβούλεσα	βουλεύσω	βουλεύσαιμι	βούλευσον	βουλεύσας
Perfect.	βεβούλεκα	βεβουλεύκω	βεβουλεύκοιμι	βεβούλευκε	βεβουλεύκεις
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβουλεύκειν				
<i>Passive Voice.</i>					
Present.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύωμαι	βουλευοίμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύομενος
Imperfect.	ἐβουλευόμην				
Future.	βουλευθήσομαι		βουλευθησοίμην		βουλευθήσόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλεύθην	βουλευθῶ	βουλευθείην	βουλεύθῃτι	βουλευθείς
Perfect.	βεβούλενμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ	βεβουλευμένος εἶην	βεβούλευσο	βεβουλευμένος
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβουλεύμην				
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσομαι		βεβουλευσοίμην	βεβουλεύσεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος
<i>Middle Voice.</i>					
Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, the same as in the Passive.					
Future.	βουλεύσομαι		βουλευσοίμην		βουλευσόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλευσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι	βουλευσαίμην	βούλευσαι	βουλευσάμενος

# § 84. Inflection of βουλεύω.

## Indicative Active.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύεις βουλεύει	βουλεύσω βουλεύσεις βουλεύσει	βεβούλευκα βεβούλευκας βεβούλευκε
D.	βουλεύετον βουλεύετον	βουλεύσετον βουλεύσετον	βεβουλεύκατον βεβουλεύκατον
P.	βουλεύομεν βουλεύετε βουλεύουσι	βουλεύσομεν βουλεύσετε βουλεύουσιν	βεβουλεύκαμεν βεβουλεύκατε βεβουλεύκασιν
	Imperfect.	Aorist.	Pluperfect.
S.	ἐβούλευον ἐβούλευες ἐβούλευε	ἐβούλευσα ἐβούλευσας ἐβούλευσε	ἐβεβουλεύκειν ἐβεβουλεύκεις ἐβεβουλεύκει
D.	ἐβουλεύετον ἐβουλεύετην	ἐβουλεύσατον ἐβουλεύσατην	ἐβεβουλεύκειτον ἐβεβουλεύκειτην
P.	ἐβουλεύομεν ἐβουλεύετε ἐβούλευον	ἐβουλεύσαμεν ἐβουλεύσατε ἐβούλευσαν	ἐβεβουλεύκειμεν ἐβεβουλεύκειτε ἐβεβουλεύκεισαν οἱ ἐβεβουλεύκεσαν

## Subjunctive Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βουλεύσω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βεβουλεύκω βεβουλεύῃς βεβουλεύῃ
D.	βουλεύητον βουλεύητον	βουλεύσῃτον βουλεύσῃτον	βεβουλεύκῃτον βεβουλεύκῃτον
P.	βουλεύωμεν βουλεύητε βουλεύωσι	βουλεύσωμεν βουλεύσητε βουλεύωσι	βεβουλεύκωμεν βεβουλεύκητε βεβουλεύκωσι

## Optative Active.

	Present	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύοιμι βουλεύοις βουλεύοι	βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις βουλεύσοι	βεβουλεύκοιμι βεβουλεύκοις βεβουλεύκοι
D.	_____	_____	_____
	βουλεύοιτον βουλευοίτην	βουλεύσοιτον βουλευσοίτην	βεβουλεύκοιτον βεβουλευκοίτην
P.	βουλεύοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύοιεν	βουλεύσοιμεν βουλεύσοιτε βουλεύσοιεν	βεβουλεύκοιμεν βεβουλεύκοιτε βεβουλεύκοιεν

## Aorist.

S.	βουλεύσμαι βουλεύσαις or βουλεύσειας βουλεύσαι or βουλεύσειε	D. _____ βουλεύσαιτον βουλευσαίτην	P. βουλεύσαιμεν βουλεύσαιτε βουλεύσαιεν or βουλεύσειαν
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## Imperative Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S. 2	βούλευε	βούλευσον	βεβούλευκε
3	βουλεύετω	βουλευσάτω	βεβουλευκέτω
D. 2	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσατον	βεβουλεύκετον
3	βουλεύετων	βουλευσάτων	βεβουλευκέτων
P. 2	βουλεύετε	βουλεύσατε	βεβουλεύκετε
3	βουλεύετωσαν or βουλευόντων	βουλευσάτωσαν or βουλευσάντων	βεβουλευκέτωσαν

## Infinitive Active.

Present.	βουλεύειν
Future.	βουλεύσειν
Aorist.	βουλεύσαι
Perfect.	βεβουλευκέναι

## Participle Active.

βουλεύων
βουλεύων
βουλευσας
βεβουλευκώς

## Indicative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλεύομαι βουλεύ-η, -ει βουλεύεται	βεβούλευμαι βεβούλευσαι βεβούλευται	βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσ-η, -ει βουλευθήσεται
D.	βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον βεβούλευσθον	βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσεσθον
P.	βουλευόμεθα βουλεύεσθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλεύεμεθα βεβούλευσθε βεβούλευνται	βουλευθησόμεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται
	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist.
S.	ἐβουλεύομην ἐβουλεύου ἐβουλεύετο	ἐβεβούλευμην ἐβεβούλευσο ἐβεβούλευτο	ἐβουλεύθην ἐβουλεύθης ἐβουλεύθη
D.	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην	ἐβεβούλευσθον ἐβεβούλεύεσθην	ἐβουλεύθητον ἐβουλευθήτην
P.	ἐβουλευόμεθα ἐβουλεύεσθε ἐβουλεύοντο	ἐβεβουλεύεμεθα ἐβεβούλευσθε ἐβεβούλευντο	ἐβουλεύθημεν ἐβουλεύητε ἐβουλεύθησαν

## Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλεύσομαι	D. —————	P. βεβουλευσόμεθα
	βεβουλεύσ-η, -ει	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσεσθε
	βεβουλεύσεται	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσονται

## Subjunctive Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S.	βουλεύωμαι βουλεύη βουλεύηται	βεβουλευμένος ὦ βεβουλευμένος ἦς βεβουλευμένος ἦ	βουλευθῶ βουλευθῆς βουλευθῇ
D.	βουλεύησθον βουλεύησθον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον βεβουλευμένω ἦτον	βουλευθῆτον βουλευθῆτον
P.	βουλευώμεθα βουλεύησθε βουλεύωνται	βεβουλευμένοι ὦμεν βεβουλευμένοι ἦτε βεβουλευμένοι ὦσι	βουλευθῶμεν βουλευθῆτε βουλευθῶσι

## Optative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλευοίμην βουλεύοιο βουλεύοιτο	βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἶη	βουλευθησοίμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο
D.	βουλεύοισθον βουλευοίσθην	βεβουλευμένω εἶητον βεβουλευμένω εἶήτην	βουλευθήσοισθον βουλευθησοίσθην
P.	βουλευοίμεθα βουλεύοισθε βουλεύοιντο	βεβουλευμένοι εἶημεν βεβουλευμένοι εἶητε βεβουλευμένοι εἶσαν	βουλευθησοίμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσονται
Aorist.			
S.	βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη	D. βουλευθείητον βουλευθείήτην	P. βουλευθ-εἶημεν, -εἶμεν βουλευθ-εἶητε, -εἶτε βουλευθ-εἶσαν, -εἶεν

## Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλευσοίμην βεβουλεύσοιο βεβουλεύσοιτο	D. βεβουλεύσοισθον βεβουλευσοίσθην	P. βεβουλευσοίμεθα βεβουλεύσοισθε βεβουλεύσονται
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## Imperative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S. 2	βουλεύου	βεβούλευσο	βουλεύθητι
3	βουλεύεσθω	βεβουλεύσθω	βουλευθήτω
D. 2	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλεύθητον
3	βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	βουλευθήτων
P. 2	βουλεύεσθε	βεβούλευσθε	βουλεύθητε
3	βουλεύεσθωσαν or βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύσθωσαν or βεβουλεύσθων	βουλευθήτωσαν or βουλευθέντων

## Infinitive Passive.

## Participle Passive.

Present.	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλευόμενος
Perfect.	βεβουλεύσθαι	βεβουλευμένος
Aorist.	βουλευθῆναι	βουλευθείς
Future.	βουλευθήσεσθαι	βουλευθησόμενος
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος

## Indicative Middle.

## Future.

S. βουλεύσομαι βουλεύσ-η, -ει βουλεύσεται	D. _____ βουλεύσεσθον βουλεύσεσθον	P. βουλευσόμεθα βουλεύσεσθε βουλεύσονται
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## Aorist.

S. ἐβουλευσάμην ἐβουλεύσω ἐβουλεύσατο	D. _____ ἐβουλεύσασθον ἐβουλευσάσθην	P. ἐβουλευσάμεθα ἐβουλεύσασθε ἐβουλεύσαντο
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## Subjunctive Middle.

## Aorist.

S. βουλεύσωμαι βουλεύσῃ βουλεύσῃται	D. _____ βουλεύσῃσθον βουλεύσῃσθον	P. βουλευσώμεθα βουλεύσῃσθε βουλεύσονται
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## Optative Middle.

## Future.

S. βουλευσοίμην βουλεύσοιο βουλεύσοιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσοισθον βουλευσοίσθην	P. βουλευσοίμεθα βουλεύσοισθε βουλεύσονται
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## Aorist.

S. βουλευσαίμην βουλεύσαιο βουλεύσαιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσαισθον βουλευσαίσθην	P. βουλευσαίμεθα βουλεύσαισθε βουλεύσαιντο
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## Imperative Middle.

## Aorist.

S. 2 βούλευσαι 3 βουλευσάσθω	D. βουλεύσασθον βουλευσάσθων	P. βουλεύσασθε βουλευσάσθωσαν οἱ βουλευσάσθων
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## Infinitive Middle.

## Participle Middle.

Future. βουλεύσεσθαι  
Aorist. βουλεύσασθαι

βουλευσόμενος  
βουλευσάμενος

§ 85. 1. The first person singular of the example βουλεύω translated:

## Indicative Active.

Present. *I advise, I do advise, I am advising.*  
Imperfect. *I was advising, I advised.*



Future. *I shall, or will, advise.*

Aorist. *I advised, I did advise, I have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I have advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

### Subjunctive Active.

Present. *I may, or can, advise or be advising, I advise, I am advising.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, advise or have advised, I shall, or will, advise, I have advised, I shall, or will, have advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have advised, I have advised.*

### Optative Active.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or be advising, I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I should, or would, advise.*

Aorist. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, would, or should, have advised, I had advised.*

### Imperative Active.

Present. *Advise, do advise, be advising.*

Aorist. *Advise, do advise.*

### Infinitive Active.

Present. *To advise or be advising.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, advise.*

Aorist. *To advise, to have advised.*

Perfect. *To have advised.*

### Participle Active.

Present. *Advising.*

Future. *Being about to advise, who shall advise, and in certain connections, to advise, in order to advise.*

Aorist. *Advising, having advised, who has advised.*

Perfect. *Having advised.*

### Indicative Passive.

Present. *I am advised, continually.*

Imperfect. *I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I shall, or will, be advised.*

Aorist. *I was advised, I have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I have been advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I shall, or will, have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised.*

### Subjunctive Passive.

Present. *I may, or can, be advised, I am advised, continually.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, be advised or have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised, I have been advised, I shall, or will, have been advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have been advised, I have been advised.*

### Optative Passive.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, be advised, I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I should, or would, be advised.*

Aorist. *I might, could, should, or would, be advised or have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, should, or would, have been advised, I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I should, or would, be advised.*

### Imperative Passive.

Present. *Be advised, continually.*

Aorist. *Be advised.*

Perfect. *Be advised.*

### Infinitive Passive.

Present. *To be advised, continually.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

Aorist. *To be advised, to have been advised.*

Perfect. *To have been advised.*

Future Perfect. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

### Participle Passive.

Present. *Being advised, continually.*

Future. *Being about to be advised, who shall be advised, to be advised, in order to be advised.*

Aorist. *Being advised, having been advised, who has been advised.*

Perfect. *Having been advised.*

Future Perfect, like the future.

### Middle.

The middle is the same as the active with the reflexive pronoun appended to it; as, Present, *I advise myself*, simply *I deliberate*.

## 2. The Latin paradigm *amo* adapted to the Greek.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperat.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	amo	amem	amarem	ama	amare	amans
Imperf.	amabam					
Aor.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Perf.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Plup.	amaveram					
Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim or fuerim	amaturus es- sem or fuisset		amaturus es- se or fuisset	amaturus
F. Per.	amavero					

§ 86. Example of the future active and middle of liquid verbs: *ἀγγέλλω*, to announce.

### Synopsis.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
F. A.	ἀγγεῶ	ἀγγελοῖμι	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
F. M.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελούμενος

## Future Active.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
S.	ἄγγελῶ ἄγγελεῖς ἄγγελεῖ	ἄγγελ-οῖμι, -οίην ἄγγελ-οῖς, -οίης ἄγγελ-οῖ, -οίη	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν
D.	ἄγγελεῖτον ἄγγελεῖτον	ἄγγελ-οῖτον, -οίητον ἄγγελ-οίτην, -οιήτην		
P.	ἄγγελοῦμεν ἄγγελεῖτε ἄγγελοῦσι	ἄγγελ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν ἄγγελ-οῖτε, -οίητε ἄγγελ-οῖεν, -οίησαν		

## Future Middle.

S.	ἄγγελοῦμαι ἄγγελ-ῆ, -εῖ ἄγγελεῖται	ἄγγελοίμην ἄγγελοῖο ἄγγελοῖτο	ἄγγελεῖσθαι	ἄγγελούμενος
D.	ἄγγελεῖσθον ἄγγελεῖσθον	ἄγγελοῖσθον ἄγγελοῖσθην		
P.	ἄγγελούμεθα ἄγγελεῖσθε ἄγγελοῦνται	ἄγγελοίμεθα ἄγγελοῖσθε ἄγγελοῦντο		

§ 87. Examples of the second aorist, second perfect and pluperfect, and second future passive : *λείπω, to leave.*

## Synopsis.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2 A. A.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 A. M.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος
2 A. P.	ἐλίπην	λιπῶ	λιπεῖην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπεῖς
2 F. P.	λιπήσομαι		λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
2 P.	λέλοιπα	λελοίπω	λελοίποιμι	λέλοιπε	λελοιπέναι	λελοιπώς
2 Pl.	ἐλελοίπευ					

## Indicative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S. ἔλιπον ἔλιπες ἔλιπε	ἐλιπόμην ἐλίπου ἐλίπετο	ἐλίπην ἐλίπης ἐλίπη	λιπήσομαι λιπήσ-η, -ει λιπήσεται
D. ἐλίπετον ἐλιπέτην	ἐλίπεσθον ἐλιπέσθην	ἐλίπητον ἐλιπήτην	λιπήσεσθον λιπήσεσθον
P. ἐλίπομεν ἐλίπετε ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμεθα ἐλίπεσθε ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπημεν ἐλίπητε ἐλίπησαν	λιπησόμεθα λιπήσεσθε λιπήσονται

## 2 Perfect.

S. λέλοιπα  
λέλοιπας  
λέλοιπε

D. ———  
λελοίπατον  
λελοίπατον

P. λελοίπαμεν  
λελοίπατε  
λελοίπασι

## 2 Pluperfect.

S. ἐλελοίπ-ειν, -η  
ἐλελοίπ-εις, -ης  
ἐλελοίπ-ει, -ειν

D. ———  
ἐλελοίπειτον  
ἐλελοιπείτην

P. ἐλελοίπειμεν  
ἐλελοίπειτε  
ἐλελοίπ-εισαν, -εσαν

## Subjunctive.

## 2 Aor. Act.

S. λίπω  
λίπῃς  
λίπη

D. ———  
λίπητον  
λίπητον

P. λίπωμεν  
λίπητε  
λίπωσι

## 2 Aor. Mid.

λίπωμαι  
λίπη  
λίπηται

λίπησθον  
λίπησθον

λίπώμεθα  
λίπησθε  
λίπωνται

## 2 Aor. Pass.

λιπῶ  
λιπῇς  
λιπή

λιπήτον  
λιπήτον

λιπώμεν  
λιπήτε  
λίπῳσι

## 2 Perf.

λελοίπω  
λελοίπῃς  
λελοίπη

λελοίπητον  
λελοίπητον

λελοίπωμεν  
λελοίπητε  
λελοίπῳσι

## Optative.

## 2 Aor. Act.

S. λίποιμι  
λίποις  
λίποι

D. ———  
λίποιτον  
λιποίτην

P. λίποιμεν  
λίποιτε  
λίποιεν

## 2 Aor. Mid.

λιποίμην  
λίποιο  
λίποιτο

λίποισθον  
λιποίσθην

λιποίμεθα  
λίποισθε  
λίποιντο

## 2 Aor. Pass.

λιπείην  
λιπείης  
λιπείη

λιπ-είητον, -εῖτον  
λιπ-είήτην, -εῖτην

λιπ-είημεν, -εῖμεν  
λιπ-είητε, -εῖτε  
λιπ-είησαν, εῖεν

## 2 Fut. Pass.

λιπησοίμην  
λιπήσοιο  
λιπήσοιτο

λιπήσοισθον  
λιπησοίσθην

λιπησοίμεθα  
λιπήσοισθε  
λιπήσονται

## 2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπ-οιμι, -οίην  
λελοίπ-οις, -οίης  
λελοίπ-οι, -οίη

D. ———  
λελοίποιτον  
λελοιποίτην

P. λελοίπ-οιμεν, -οίημεν  
λελοίπ-οιτε, -οίητε  
λελοίπ-οιεν, -οίησαν

## Imperative.

## 2 Aor. Act.

S. λίπε  
λιπέτω

D. λίπετον  
λιπέτων

P. λίπετε  
λιπέτωσαν,  
λιπόντων

## 2 Aor. Mid.

λιποῦ  
λιπέσθω

λίπεσθον  
λιπέσθων

λίπεσθε  
λιπέσθωσαν,  
λιπέσθων

## 2 Aor. Pass.

λίπηθι  
λιπήτω

λίπητον  
λιπήτων

λίπητε  
λιπήτωσαν,  
λιπέντων

## 2 Perf.

λέλοιπε  
λελοιπέτω

λελοίπετον  
λελοιπέτων

λελοίπετε  
λελοιπέτωσαν

## Infinitive.

2 A. A. λιπεῖν 2 A. M. λιπέσθαι 2 A. P. λιπῆναι 2 F. P. λιπήσεσθαι  
2 Perf. λελοιπέναι

## Participle.

2 A. A. λιπών 2 A. M. λιπόμενος 2 A. P. λιπεῖς 2 F. P. λιπησόμενος  
2 Perf. λελοιπός

§ 88. Examples of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of mute and liquid verbs: τρίβω, *to rub*, πλέκω, *to knit*, πείθω, *to persuade*, ἀγγέλλω, *to announce*.

## Perfect Passive and Middle.

Ind. S.	τέτριμμαι τέτριψαι τέτριπται	πέπλεγμαι πέπλεξαι πέπλεκται	πέπεισμαι πέπεισαι πέπεισται	ἤγγελμαι ἤγγελσαι ἤγγελται
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
P.	τετρίμμεθα τέτριφθε τετρημένοι εἰσί	πεπλέγμεθα πέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί	πεπείσμεθα πέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι εἰσί
Imp. S.	τέτριψο τετρίφθω	πέπλεξο πεπλέχθω	πέπεισο πεπείσθω	ἤγγελσο ἤγγέλθω
D.	τέτριφθον τετρίφθων	πέπλεχθον πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθον πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθων
P.	τέτριφθε τετρίφθωσαν, τετρίφθων	πέπλεχθε πεπλέχθωσαν, πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθε πεπείσθωσαν, πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθε ἤγγέλθωσαν, ἤγγέλθων
Inf.	τετρίφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἤγγέλθαι
Part.	τετριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἤγγελμένος

## Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

S.	ἐτετρίμμην ἐτέτριψο ἐτέτριπτο	ἐπεπλέγμην ἐπέπλεξο ἐπέπλεκτο	ἐπεπείσμην ἐπέπεισο ἐπέπειστο	ἤγγέλμην ἤγγελσο ἤγγελτο
D.	ἐτέτριφθον ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπέπλεχθον ἐπεπλέχθην	ἐπέπεισθον ἐπεπείσθην	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθην
P.	ἐτετρίμμεθα ἐτέτριφθε τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	ἐπεπλέγμεθα ἐπέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	ἐπεπείσμεθα ἐπέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι ἦσαν

The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of verbs in πω, βω, φω, are inflected like τέτριμμαι ἐτετρίμμην; of verbs in κω, γω, χω, like πέπλεγμαι ἐπεπλέγμην; of verbs in τω, δω, θω, ζω, like πέπεισμαι ἐπεπείσμην; of verbs in λω, νω, ρω, like ἤγγελμαι ἤγγέλμην.

§ 89. 1. Not unfrequently the tenses are, for the sake of greater strength, formed by means of the participle and the *auxiliary* verbs εἰμί, γίγνομαι, διαγίγνομαι, κυρέω, ὑπάρχω, πέλω, and ἔχω; also ἔρχομαι with the future participle; as,

Present. βουλευῶν εἰμί

Imperfect. βουλευῶν ἦν

Future. βουλευῶν ἔσομαι, βουλεύσων εἰμί or βουλεύσων ἔρχομαι

Aorist. βουλεύσας ἔχω, or βουλεύσας εἶχον; passive βουλευθείς.  
εἰμι

Perfect. βεβουλευκῶς εἰμι, sometimes βεβουλευκῶς ἔχω

Pluperfect. βεβουλευκῶς ἦν, sometimes βεβουλευκῶς εἶχον

Fut. Perf. βεβουλευκῶς ἔσομαι, or βουλεύσας ἔσομαι

And so through all the voices, moods, numbers, persons, and genders.

2. Μέλλω, to be about to do any thing, to intend, shall, followed by the present, future, or aorist, of the infinitive, forms a periphrastic *future*; as Μέλλει τιθέναι, He is about to place.

## AUGMENT.

§ 90. 1. The perfect and future perfect of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.

2. There are two kinds of augment; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment*.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

§ 91. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. This kind of augment is called *reduplication*. E. g. βουλεύω βεβούλευκα βεβούλευμαι, γράφω γέγραφα γέγραμμαι.

So θύω τέθυκα, φύω πέφυκα, χρίνω κέχηνα, χράομαι κέχρημαι, θεάομαι τεθέαμαι. (§ 15.)

§ 93. 1. Verbs, which originally began with the digamma F, are augmented as if the digamma was still prefixed to them; that is, they take the syllabic augment ε. Some of them take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. E. g. ἄγνυμι, ἔαξα ἔαγα ἐάγην; οἶγω, ἔωξα ἔωχα ἔωγμαι ἐώχθην ἔωγα.

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἰλέω, εἶλω, εἶμι, ΕΙΠΩ, εἶρω, *to join*, ἔλπω, ἔννυμι, ἐορτάζω, ἔρδω, ἜΩ, *to place*, ἱημι, οἰκέω, οἰνοχοέω, ὀράω, οὐρέω, ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Some digammated verbs, after the omission of the digamma, contracted the initial syllables εε- into ει; as ἐάω, εἶαον εἶ-  
ἄσα εἶακα εἶαθην.

See also ἐθίζω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκόω, ἔλκω, ἘΛΩ, ἔπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἱημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. ΕΙΔΩ and εἶμι lengthen the syllabic augment ε into -η, in the forms ἡ-εἶδεν, ἡ-ῖον ἡ-ῖσαν. — Ἐθω lengthens the augment ε into ει in the forms εἶ-ωθα εἶ-ώθειν.

NOTE 2. The forms ἔωθα εἶωθα, ἔωκα ἔωνται, from ἔθω, ἱημι, pre-suppose εοθα ειοθα, εοκα εονται.

The pluperfects ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, from εἶκω, ἔλπω, ἔρδω, come directly from their perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα.

NOTE 3. In some of the dialects, these verbs were also augmented in the usual way; as ἔλκω ἤλκον, ἔχω ἤχον. So ἐξ-ηργάσατο, from ἐξ-εργάζομαι, found in a later inscription.

NOTE 4. Some verbs of this class retain the augment of the aorist throughout the dependent moods; thus, ἄγνυμι, ἐξ-εαγεῖσα κατ-εάξας κατ-εαγῶ κατ-εαγείς; ΕΙΔΩ, ἐισάμενος; εἶλω, ἐέλσαι; ἘΩ, εἶσον εἶ-  
σας; ὠνέομαι, ὠνηθῆναι.

§ 94. 1. Some verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the *perfect* by prefixing the first two letters of the root to the temporal augment. This kind of augment is called the *Attic reduplication*. E. g.

ἀκούω	perf.	ἀκ-ήκοα
ἐμέω	“	ἐμ-ήμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
ὀρύσσω	“	ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρ-ώρυγμαι

See also ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάομαι, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρόω, ἐγείρω, ἔδω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγ-  
χω, ἐλίσσω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐρείδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔρχομαι, ἔχω, ἡμύω, ΟΔΥΩ, ὄζω, ὀλλυμι, ὀμνυμι, ὀράω, ὀρέγω, ὑφαίνω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. When the perfect takes the Attic reduplication, the pluperfect takes no additional augment; as, *ἀγείρω ἀγήγερκα*, pluperf. *ἀγηγέρκειν*.

Except *ἀκούω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ἐλαύνω*, *ἐρείδω*, *ᾔζω*, *ᾔλλυμι*, *ᾔρνυμι*, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE. (a) The Epic forms *ἀκάχημαι*, *ἀκαχμένος*, *ἀλάλημαι*, *ἀαλύκτημαι*, from *ἀκαχίζω*, ΑΚΩ, *ἀλάομαι*, *ἀλυκτάζω*, and the feminine participle *ἀρᾶρυῖα*, from *ἀραρίσκω*, do not lengthen the second syllable. The common perfect *ᾤραρα*, from *ἀραρίσκω*, merely lengthens the second syllable.

(b) The Epic *ἡρήρεισμαι* and *εἰλήλουθα*, from *ἐρείδω*, *ἔρχομαι*, lengthen the first syllable.

(c) The Epic form *ἐρέριπτο* from *ἐρείπω*, and the later *ἐμεμέκειν* from *ἐμέω*, omit the temporal augment.

(d) *Αἰρέω* and *ἡμύω* shorten the reduplication; thus *ἀραίρηκα* *ἀραίρημαι*, with the smooth breathing; *ὑπ-εμνήμυκε* with *ν* inserted.

(e) The perfect *ἐγρήγορα*, from *ἐγείρω*, prefixes *ἐγρ-* to the temporal augment; that is, it prefixes the root without the second *ε*.

(f) The perfect participle *συν-οχωκώς*, from *ἔχω*, changes *ε* into *ο* before it takes the Attic reduplication; thus, *ἔχω* ΟΧΩ, *ωχα*, *οχ-ωχα*, *ᾔχωκα*.

(g) The perfect *ἀγήγοχα* or *ἀγήοχα*, from *ᾔγω*, comes from the reduplicated theme ΑΓΑΓΩ.

§ 95. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition.

Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment *ε*; except *περί* and *πρό*. E. g.

*προσ-γράφω*, *προσ-έγραφον*, *προσ-γέγραφα*, *προσ-εγεγράφειν*, *προσ-έγραψα*  
*ἀπο-κόπτω*, *ἀπ-έκοπτον*, *ἀπο-κέκυφα*, *ἀπ-εκεκόφειν*, *ἀπ-έκοψα*

So *περι-γράφω* *περι-έγραφον* *περι-γέγραμμαι* *περι-εγεγράμμην* *περι-εγράφην*, *προ-λέγω* *προ-έλεγον*, *ἐμπίπτω* *ἐνέπιπτον*, *ἐγκρίνω* *ἐνέκρινον* *ἐγκέκρικα*, *συλλύω* *συνέλυον* *συλλέλυκα*, *συζυμώω* *συνεζύμουν*, *ἐκλύω* *ἐξέλυσα*. (§§ 14; 17.)

2. Verbs compounded with *εὖ* and *δυσ-*, if they begin with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, take the augment after these particles; in all other cases the augment precedes them, or, in compounds with *εὖ*, it may be omitted:



as, *εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστουν εὐηρέστηκα; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν δυσηρέστηκα.*

So *εὐδοκίμέω ηὐδοκίμουν ηὐδοκίμηκα, δυστυχέω ἐδυστύχουν δεδυστήχηκα, δυσωπέω ἐδυσώπουν, εὐεργετέω εὐηργέτουν.* So also *ἀντευποιέω ἀντευ-πεποίηκα, συνευ-πεπονθώς* from *πάσχω*.

NOTE 1. The augment is regularly put after the preposition, even when the simple verb has no existence; as *ἀπολαύω ἀπέλαυον ἀπολέλαυκα, ἐγκωμιάζω ἐνεκωμίασα ἐγκεκωμίακα.*

So *ἐγχειρέω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιτηδεύω, κατηγορέω, παρανομέω, προφασίζομαι, προφητεύω, συνεργέω.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs take the augment *before* the preposition; as *ἀνοίγω ἤνοιγον.*

A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time; as *ἀνέχω ἠνειχόμην.*

See also *ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνέχω, ἀνορθόω, ἀντιβολέω, ἀφεύω, ἀφήμι, διοικέω, ἐμπεδώ, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπίσταμαι, καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, καθίζω, μεθίημι, παροινέω, προχειρίζομαι, πρωγγυεύω, συνίημι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. *ἔκ-κλησιάζω* may repeat *ἐκ* in the imperfect and aorist; thus *ἔξ-εκ-κλησίαζον, ἔξ-εκ-κλησίασα.*

*Εγ-γυάω* repeats *ἐγ-(ἐν)* in the forms *ἐν-εγ-γυώμην, ἐν-εγ-γύησα, ἐν-εγ-γυησάμην, ἐν-εγ-γεγυήμην.*

NOTE 4. *Διαιτάω* and *διᾱκονέω* are augmented as if *δι-*, *δια-* were the preposition *διά*; thus, *διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα δεδιήτημαι διητώμην διητήθην; διακονέω, διηκόνουν δεδιηκόνηκα δεδιηκόνημαι ἐδιακονήθην.* (§ 95, n. 2.)

NOTE 5. *Αμφισβητέω*, derived from an imaginary verbal substantive in *-ητης*, compounded of *ἀμφίς* and *βαίνω*, takes the augment before the preposition (§ 95, n. 2). Two of its forms, however, namely, *ἡμφ-εσβήτουν, ἡμφ-εσβήτησα*, take the augment also after *ἀμφ-*, as if the simple verb began with *σβ-*.

NOTE 6. Verbs derived from compound nouns, the first component part of which is a noun, are augmented like simple verbs; as *ἀσεβέω ἡσέβουν ἡσέβηκα.* Except *ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἵπποτροφέω, μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω*, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

§ 96. 1. The *present* of some verbs, beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefixes to the root that consonant together with an *ι*; as *βάω βιβάω βίβημι, ΤΡΑΩ τιτράω, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.*

(a) In a few instances, the present takes the reduplication of the perfect; as *ΤΡΑΩ τετραίνω.*

(b) *Ιάχω* and *ιέω ἱημι* come from *ΑΧΩ*, *ΈΩ*, originally *FAΧΩ*, *FEΩ*. (Compare § 93.) — *Ίπταμαι* and *Ίστημι* come from *ΠΤΑΩ* and *ΣΤΑΩ*. (Compare § 91, 2, n. 3.)

(c) The reduplication of the present of some verbs is irregular; as *δάπτω* *δαρδάπτω*, *καγχλάζω* *καχλάζω*, *κοχύω*, *λαλαγέω*, *μαιμάω*, *παιφάσσω*.

2. In a few instances the present prefixes *ε* to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the syllabic augment; as *θέλω* *έβέλω*, *δρτάζω* *έορτάζω*.

3. In a few instances the present seems to take the temporal augment; as *ᾄγω* *ήγέομαι*.

4. Sometimes the root of a verb takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable; as *ΑΧΩ* *ΑΚΑΧΩ* *ἀκαχίζω*, 2 A. *ἡκαχον*.

See also *ᾄγω*, *ἀλέξω*, *ἀπαφίσκω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ἐλελίζω*, *ἐνίπτω*, *ὄρνυμι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

*Ατιτάλλω*, *ὀνίνημι*, and *ὀπιπτεύω*, from *ἀτάλλω*, *ΟΝΑΩ*, *ΟΠΤΗΣ*, change the second vowel into *ι* after the Attic reduplication.

### § 97. *Dialects.*

1. The Epic, Æolic, and Doric Poets often omit the augment; except the syllabic augment of the perfect and pluperfect. The Ionic prose-writers often omit the temporal augment. E. g. *φέρω* *φέρον*, *τελευταίω* *τελεύτησά*, *λαμβάνω* *λάβον*; *ἀγορεύω* *ἀγόρευον*, *ἐργάζομαι* *ἐργασμαι*, *ὀμιλέω* *ὀμίλεον*.

The following verbs often omit the augment even in the Attic dialect: *ἀηθέσσω*, *αἶω*, *αὐαίνω*, *οἰακοστροφέω*, *οἰμώζω*, *οἰνόομαι*, *οἰστρέω*, *οἶχομαι*, *οἰωνίζομαι*.

2. The Epic dialect lengthens *ε* in the reduplication into *ει* in the following verbs; *δείδω* *δείδοικα*; *δείκνυμι* *δείδεγμαι* *δείδεκτο* *δειδέχεται* *δειδέχατο*; *δίω*, *to fear*, *δείδιμεν* *δειδυῖα* *ἐδείδιμεν*; *εἶκω* (*Φεικω*) *εἰοικώς* (*Φειφοικως*). The common *εἴωθα* (*Φειφωθα*), from *εἶθω*, follows the same analogy.

3. Some Epic forms beginning with a liquid, or *σ*, double that consonant after the augment *ε*; as *λαγχάνω* *ἐλλαχον*, *σεῖω* *ἐσσεῖοντο*.

See also *δείδω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λείπω*, *λίσσομαι*, *μανθάνω*, *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, *νέω*, *ΣΕΥΩ*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. In the Ionic dialect, the syllabic augment of the *pluperfect* is sometimes formed after the analogy of the imperfect; as *μηχανάομαι* *ἐμηχάνωτο*, *παλλιλογέω* *ἐπαλλιλόγητο*, in Hippocrates and Herodotus.

5. In the Epic dialect the *second aorist* active and middle sometimes takes the reduplication of the perfect; as *κάμνω* *κεκάμω*, *φράζω* *πέφραδε*.

See also *δάκνω*, *ΔΑΕΩ*, *to teach*, *θιγγάνω*, *θρώσκω*, *κέλομαι*, *κεύθω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *λάσκω*, *μάσπτω*, *πάλλω*, *πείθω*, *πλήσσω*,

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΕΜΩ, *τέρπω*, *τιτρώσκω*, *τιτύσκομαι*, *τύπτω*, *φείδομαι*, ΦΕΝΩ, *χάζω*, *χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Κέλομαι, ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, and *φράζω* may take the syllabic augment *ε* in addition to the reduplication; thus *κεκλόμην ἐκεκλόμην*, *τέτμον ἔτετμον*, *πέφνον ἔπεφνον*, *πέφραδον ἐπέφραδον*.

6. *Ενίπτω* and *έρύκω* take, in the second aorist, a kind of Attic reduplication at the end of the root; thus *ἡνίπαπον*, *ἡρύκακον*, Epic.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see below.

§ 98. 1. The *root* of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb; as *τιμάω*, *λέγω*, *μένω*, roots *τιμα-*, *λεγ-*, *μεν-*.

2. Verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, and *liquid*, according as the root ends in a vowel, a mute (*π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ*, also *ζ*), or a liquid (*λ, μ, ν, ρ*); as *βουλεύω*, a pure verb; *λείπω*, *δέχομαι*, mute verbs; *μέλω*, *ὀδύρομαι*, liquid verbs.

§ 99. The root of a pure verb is obtained by dropping *ω* or *ομαι* of the present; as *τιμά-ω*, *φιλέ-ω*, *ἀρνέ-ομαι*. The root of a liquid verb may be obtained by dropping *ω, ομαι* of the present, or *ῶ* of the future; as *μέν-ω*, *ὀδύρ-ομαι*, *βάλλω βαλ-ῶ*.

The root of a mute verb may be obtained by dropping *ω, ομαι* of the present, *ον, ομην, ην* of the second aorist, *α* of the second perfect; or from some kindred word; as *λέγ-ω*, *ἐ-τάγ-ην*, *ἄπτω ἀφ-ή*, *κρύπτω ἐ-κρύβ-ην κρύφ-α*.

§ 100. Very frequently, the root of a verb is, by the addition of one or more letters, strengthened in the present; for example, the roots of the presents *μανθάνω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *διδάσκω*, *πράσσω* are *μανθαν-*, *πυνθαν-*, *διδασκ-*, *πρασσ-*, but the roots of these verbs are *ΜΑΘ-*, *ΠΥΘ-*, *ΔΑ-*, *ΠΡΑΓ-*. For practical purposes, an *Ω* is often appended to the root of the verb when it is obscured in the present; in which case it is called the *simple theme*, or *simple* or *imaginary present*; thus, the simple themes of *μανθάνω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *διδάσκω*, *πράσσω* are *ΜΑΘΩ*, *ΠΥΘΩ*, *ΔΑΩ*, *ΠΡΑΓΩ*.

As a common rule, when the root is modified in the present, the other tenses, except the imperfect, are derived from the

simple present ; for example, the perfect active of ἀγγέλλω is ἤγγελ-κα, from ΑΓΓΕΛ-, ΑΓΓΕΛΩ.

§ 101. 1. Verbal roots are strengthened by the addition of Δ, Ζ, Θ, Κ, Ν, Σ, ΣΚ, Τ, Χ ; also by doubling λ, ν, ρ, when they stand at the end of the root.

-αῖνω or -ᾶνω is often appended to roots ; as ἀλφαῖνω, ὀσφραίνομαι, αὐξάνω, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἰκᾶνω. So δεικ-αν-άω, ἰσχ-αν-άω. — Not unfrequently a root is strengthened by annexing -ανω (sometimes -αῖνω), and inserting ν before its last letter ; as ἀνθάνω, μανθάνω, ἐργ-γάνω, λαγγάνω, λαμβάνω, (§ 14.)

-δω is appended to the root of a few verbs ; ἀμέρδω, δείδω, ἔΔΩ, ΑΧΕΔΩ, ΕΛΑΔΩ, ΒΑΔΩ vado.

-εῖνω, in ἄλε-εῖνω, ἐρε-εῖνω, φα-εῖνω.

-ζω is not unfrequently appended to the root in the present ; if the root ends in a consonant, -ζω is preceded by α, ι, or υ ; as σχάζω, δακνάζομαι, ἀκαχίζω, κτίζω, ἐρπύζω. — The root of some primitive verbs in -ζω ends in δ ; as ἔζομαι, ὄζω, φράζω. Here δ is changed into its kindred ζ (§ 10). In general however the root of verbs in -ζω ends in ζ ; as ἐλπίζ-ω, φωτίζ-ω, roots ἐλπιζ-, φωτιζ-. — See also -σσω.

θω is not unfrequently appended to the root ; when the root ends in a consonant, -θω is commonly preceded by α, ε, or υ ; πελάθω, ἀλήθω, πλήθω, σήθω, ἔσθω (ἔδ-θω), φλεγέθω, ἡγερέθομαι, τελέθω, φθινύθω. In this case, the present indicative in -αθω is not used ; thus, αλκαθω, αμυναθω, διωκαθω, εεργαθω, ειργαθω, εργαθω, κιαθω are used only in the dependent moods and imperfect ; as ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθειν, ἐδιώκαθον.

-ινω, -ινεω, in ὀρ-ίνω, ἀγ-ινέω.

-κω is appended to the root of a few verbs ; as ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω.

-λλω comes from -λω by doubling λ ; as ἀγγέλ-λω, σφάλ-λω, τίλλω. So ὀλλύω ὀλλυμι, from ΟΛΩ, with υ annexed to the root.

-ναω or -νημι, formed by inserting ν before α ; in which case, ε, in the first syllable of the verb, becomes ι ; thus, πιλνάω, κιννάω, πέτηνημι, σκίδνημι, κίδνημι, from πελάω, κεράω, πετάω, ΣΚΕΔΑΩ, ΚΕΔΑΩ. But πέρνημι, κρεμνάω κρημνάω do not change ε into ι.

-νεω is sometimes appended to the root ; as βυνέω, ἰκνέομαι, ἰσχνέομαι.

-ννω, from -νω ; an Æolic peculiarity ; as κρίννω, for κρίνω.

-νύω or -νυμι is often appended to the root ; as ἄγνυμι, δαίνυμι, δέχνυμαι. If the root ends in a vowel, the ν is generally doubled ; further, ο is lengthened into ω before ν ; as ἔννυμι (εῖνύω), ζώννυμι, τίννυμι τίννυμι. So κτίννυμι from ΚΤΕΝΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

νω is often appended to the root ; as κάμνω, δάκνω, κορθύνω, ἰστάνω, φθίνω. So πίτνω from ΠΕΤΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

-ξω, in the present, comes from -κω or -γω, by annexing σ to the root ; thus, ἀλέξω, αὐξω, ὀδάξω.

πτω, in the present, comes from -πω, -βω, -φω, by annexing τ to the

root; as *τύπτω* (π), *βλάπτω* (β), *σκάπτω* (φ). For the euphonic changes see above (§ 13, 1).

-*ρρω* comes from -*ρω* by doubling ρ; as *ἔρ-ρω*, *ἀέρ-ρω*, *ἰμέρ-ρω*. This is an Æolic peculiarity.

-*σγω*, only in *μίσγω*, from ΜΙΓΩ.

-*σκω* is, in a few instances, formed by inserting σ before -*κω* or -*χω*; thus, *ἀλύσκω*, *εἴσκω*, *λάσκω*, *τιτύσκομαι*, *δεδίσκομαι*, *διδάσκω*.

Roots, ending in a vowel; are very often strengthened, in the present, by *σκ*; in which case the radical vowel is often lengthened before *σκ*; as *βάσκω* *βιβάσκω*, *ἀρέσκω*, *πιπίσκω*, *βιβρώσκω*, *θνήσκω*, *κυκλήσκω*. — If the root ends in a consonant, ι is inserted before *σκ*; as *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἀμβλίσκω*, *εὐρίσκω*; also *κυῖσκω*.

-*σπω* is formed by inserting σ before π in the forms *ἔσπομαι*, *ἔσπετε*, *ἐνίσπω*.

-*σσω* or -*ττω*, in the present, comes from -*κω*, -*γω*, or -*χω*, and sometimes from -*τω*, -*θω*, or -*πω*, by annexing σ to the root (§ 13, 10); as *μαλάσσω* (κ), *ἀλλάσσω* (γ), *ταράσσω* (χ): *λίσσομαι* (τ), *κορύσσω* (θ): *ἐνίσσω* (π), *ᾔσσομαι* (π), *πέσσω* (π). — Sometimes σσ is changed into ζ; thus *ἀρμόσσω* *ἀρμόζω*, *ἐλίσσω* *ἐλελίζω*, *βράσσω* *βράζω*, *συρίττω* *συρίζω*, *σφάττω* *σφάζω*. In some verbs of this description -*σσω* is always changed into -*ζω*; as *ἀρπάζω* (γ), *ἀλαλάζω* (γ), *βρίζω*, *δαίζω*, *ἐναρίζω*, *κλάζω* (γ), *κοίζω*, *κράζω* (γ), *λάζομαι* (β), *μαστιίζω* (γ), *νίζω* (β), *οἰμώζω* (γ), *ὀλολύζω* (γ), *παίζω* (γ, δ), *πλάζω* (γ), *ρέζω* (γ), *στάζω* (γ), *σταλάζω*, *στηρίζω*, *στενάζω* (χ), *στίζω* (γ), *σφύζω*, *τρίζω* (γ). — A few roots ending in a vowel are strengthened by σσ or ττ; as *ἀηθέ-σσω*, *ἀφά-σσω*, *ἀλύ-σσω*.

-*σχω*, only in *ἴσχω* from *ἔχω*.

-*τω*, in a few pure verbs; *ἀρύτω*, *ἀνύτω*.

-*χω*, rare; *νήχομαι*, *ΔΙΔΑΧΩ*, *στεν-ά-χω* with α inserted.

-*ψω*, in the present of *ἔψω* (*ἐπ-σω*).

2. Some roots ending in a consonant are strengthened by inserting ν before that consonant; *ΕΝΕΓΚΩ*, *ΠΛΑΓΓΩ*, *ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓΩ*, *ΕΝΠΩ*. (§ 14.)

§ 102. The radical vowel is often lengthened in the following manner:

ǣ into η or αι, sometimes into ā; as *ΛΑΘΩ* *λήθω*, *ἀγάομαι* *ἀγαίομαι*, *ΦΑΝΩ* *φαίνω* *ἔφηναι*, *ΚΑΩ* *καίω* *κᾶω*, *ΠΡΑΓΩ* *πέπραγα*. In the aorist active of liquid verbs, and in the second perfect, it is commonly lengthened into η.

ε — ει, commonly in liquid verbs; rarely into η; as *ΑΜΕΡΩ* *ἀμείρω*, *ΣΠΕΡΩ* *σπείρω* *ἔσπειρα*, *ΕΠΩ* *ΕΙΠΩ*, *ΕΩ* *εἶμι*; *μέλω* *μέμηλα*.

ι — ει; before a liquid into ī; as *ΑΛΙΦΩ* *ἀλείφω*, *ΛΙΠΩ* *λείπω*, *ΤΙΛΩ* *ἔτιλα*, *ΚΛΙΝΩ* *κλῖνω* *ἔκλινα*.

ο — ου; *ΑΚΟΩ* *ἀκούω*, *βόλομαι* *βούλομαι*.

υ — ευ; before a liquid into ū; *ΦΥΓΩ* *φεύγω*, *ΚΥΘΩ* *κεύθω*, *ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ* *αἰσχύνω*.

§ 103. 1. When the radical vowel of a dissyllabic liquid

verb is *ε*, it is changed into *α* in the perfect, pluperfect, aorist passive, future passive, second aorist, and sometimes in the present, future active, and aorist active. This commutation takes place also in dissyllabic mute verbs when *ε* is preceded or followed by a liquid. E. g.

στέλ-λω, ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, ἐστάλην  
τρέπω τράπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράφθην, ἔτραπον ἐτράπην

See also δέρκομαι, δέρω, δρέπω, εἶλω, κείρω, κτείνω, λέπω, πείρω, πέρθω, πλέκω, σπείρω, στρέφω, τέμνω, μείρομαι, τέρπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

The following retain the *ε* in the second aorist: ΓΕΝΩ, ΕΛΩ, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, θείνω, θέρομαι, λέγω, *to collect*, στερέω, τέμνω, τέρσομαι, φλέγω.

2. When the radical vowel of a verb is *ε*, it is regularly changed into *ο* in the second perfect, and sometimes in the perfect, and second aorist active; as,

δέρκομαι δέδορκα, ΓΕΝΩ γέγονα, στέργω ἔστοργα  
κλέπτω κέκλοφα, πέμπω πέπομφα, πλέκω πέπλοχα  
μείρομαι ἔμμορα μεμορμένος ἔμμορον

See also ANEΘΩ, ἔλπω, ἐγείρω, ENEΘΩ, ἔρδω, ἐσθίω, ἴημι, λαγχάνω, λέγω, *to collect*, ΛΕΧΩ, ΜΕΝΩ, ξυν-νεφέω, πάσχω, πέρδομαι, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, φέρβω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(a) In some verbs, the *ε* of the diphthongs *ει* and *ευ* becomes *ο* in the perfect; see δείδω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, λείπω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Not unfrequently the radical vowel *ε* is changed into *ω*; as ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω. Most commonly, however, *ε* becomes *ο*, *ω*, and *εω*, *αω* are annexed to the root; as στρέφω στρωφάω.

3. Sometimes *ε* is changed into *ι*; as ἔζομαι ἴζω, ἔω ἴω, ἔχω ἴσχω.

4. Sometimes the radical vowel *α* is changed into *ο* or *ω*; as μηχανάομαι, ἀτιμάω, Ionic pluperfect ἐμηχάνωτο, ἠτίμωτο, implying -όομαι, -όω; ζάω ζώω, ΤΡΑΓΩ τρώγω.

See also ἄγω, ἀμαρτάνω, πάσχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

ΑΥΡΩ changes *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος.

§ 104. 1. Roots are very often prolonged by annexing *ε*, sometimes *α* or *ο*, rarely *ι* or *υ*, to their last letter; as αἶδομαι αἰδέομαι, ἰσχάνω ἰσχανάω, ἌΛΩ ἌΛΟΩ, ἔσθω ἐσθίω, ἄνω ἀνύω.

Particularly in the Ionic dialect, verbs in *ω* are not unfrequently inflected after the analogy of verbs in *εω*; as ἀγόμενος ἀγεόμενος, βάλλειν βαλλέειν, σχέθειν σχεθέειν, βαλλόμενος βαλλεόμενος, δύνουσι δυνέουσι, ρεούμενος ρεόμενος.

So εἶχεε, εἴψεε, ὤφλεε, Ionic for εἶχε, ἤψε, ὤφλε, from ἔχω, εἴψω, ὀφλίσκάνω.

2. When the root is thus prolonged, the radical vowel *ε* is very often changed into *ο*. The Poets may further change it into *ω*, and then prolong the root by annexing *α* to it; as ΔΡΕΜΩ δρομάω δρωμάω; πέρθω πορθέω.

3. When a root contains two consonants without an intervening vowel, it may be prolonged by inserting a short vowel between those consonants; thus, ΕΝΙΠΩ ἐνέπω ΕΝΙΠΩ, θράσσω τaráσσω, ΠΝΥΩ πινύσκω.

§ 105. 1. Sometimes the root is *syncopated*; in which case, monosyllabic roots lose their vowel; dissyllabic and polysyllabic roots most commonly drop their last vowel; as ἀγείρω ἀγρόμενος, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

See also ἀλέξω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, κέλομαι, κεράννυμι, μίμνω, πελάω, πέλω, πιπράσκω, πετάω, ἵπταμαι, πέτομαι, πίπτω, ἔπω, ἔχω, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τίκτω (for τίτ-κω), ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. In some verbs the root undergoes a *metathesis*; as δέρκομαι ἔδρακον ἐδράκη.

See also ἀμαρτάνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βλώσκω, δαμάω, δέμω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, καλέω, κάμνω, μείρομαι, μέλω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, ΠΟΡΩ, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, τέμνω, στρώννυμι, τέρπω, τιτρώσκω.

§ 106. New themes are sometimes formed from the perfect active, and second aorist, by changing *α*, *ον*, *ομην* into *ω*, *ομαι*; as γίγνομαι γέγυα, new present γεγάομαι; ΔΑΕΩ δέδαα, δεδάομαι.

So ἐγείρω ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρηγοράω γρηγορέω, both prolonged; ἵστημι ἔστηκα, στήκω; τέμνω τέτμηκα, τμήγω. So also ἴημι (ἦκα), ἦκω; ἴω (ἶκα) ἶκω.

§ 107. The last vowel of the root of a *pure* verb, if short, is lengthened in all the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

In this case, *α* is lengthened into *η*; when however it is preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, it is only lengthened. E. g.

τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην  
φιλέω φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα πεφίλημαι ἐφιλήθην  
δηλόω δηλώσω ἐδήλωσα δεδήλωκα δεδήλωμαι ἐδηλώθην

τίω τῖσω ἔτισα τέτικα τέτιμαι  
δακρύω δακρῦσω ἐδάκρῦσα δεδάκρῦκα δεδάκρῦμαι  
εἶάω εἶασω εἶᾱσα εἶᾱκα εἶᾱθην  
ἰάομαι ἰᾱσομαι ἰᾱσάμην  
δράω δρᾱσω ἔδρᾱσα δέδρᾱκα δέδρᾱμαι

NOTE 1. Ακροάομαι, θοινάω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ. πελάω (ΠΛΑΩ), and ποινάομαι, do not change *ā* into *η* ; as ἀκροάσομαι, θοινάσομαι, πάσομαι, ἐπλάθην, ποινάσομαι. — Πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), τιτράω (ΤΡΑΩ), χράω χράομαι, change *ā* into *η* ; as πρήσω, ἔτρησα, χρήσομαι. — Ἔω, *to place*, has *F*. εἴσομαι. Θέω (τίθημι), *to put*, has Perf. τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

NOTE 2. Many pure verbs retain the short radical vowel through all the tenses ; as,

γελάω γελάσω ἐγέλῳσα, καλέω καλέσω ἐκάλεσα

See also ἄγαιμαι, ΑΕΩ, ἀηθέσσω, ἀκέομαι, ἀκηδέω, ἀλέομαι, ἀλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀντιάω, ἀνύω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρύω, ἀφύω, ἄχθομαι, βδέω, γελάω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, εἰμί, ἐλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἔννυμι, ἔραμαι, ἐράω, ἐρύω, ἐσθίω, ζέω, θλάω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κεράννυμι, κλάω, κοτέω, κρεμάννυμι, λοέω, μαίομαι, μεθύσκω, ναίω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὄνομαι, ὄρνυμι, πατέομαι, πετάννυμι, πιπράσκω, πτύω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τανύω, τελέω, τρέω, φθίω, χαλάω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. The quantity of the last radical vowel of some pure verbs is *variable* ; as,

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, αἰνήσω, ἦνῃσα, ἦνεκα, ἦνημαι, ἦνέθην

See also ΑΑΩ, ἀγρέω, αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, αὔω, ἀφάω βαίνω, γαμέω, δέω, *to bind*, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, δύω, εἰρύω, ἔλκω, ἐμέω, εὐνάω, εὐρίσκω, εὐτυχέω, ἔχω, κήδω, κορέννυμι, λύω, μάχομαι, νέμω, ὄζω, ὀνίνημι, πεινάω, πίμπρημι, πινύσκω, πίνω, ποθέω, πονέω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, ῥύομαι, σβέννυμι, στερέω, τίθημι, ΦΕΝΩ, φημί, φθάνω, φθονέω, φορέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

### *Present and Imperfect.*

§ 108. 1. All verbal forms are, in-practice, referred to the present indicative.

For example, ἔμαθον, ἐλείφθην, ἔσφηλα, are, in parsing, said to come from μανθάνω, λείπω, σφάλλω.

2. To form the present passive, drop *ω* of the present active, and annex *ομαι* ; as βουλεύω βουλεύομαι.

3. To form the imperfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *ον*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω ἐβούλεον.



4. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω, βουλεύομαι ἐβουλευόμην*.

*Future and Aorist Active and Middle.*

§ 109. 1. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω*.

So *τιμάω τιμήσω, καλέω καλέσω, πλέκω πλέξω, γράφω γράψω, ἄδω ἄσω, ἐλπίζω ἐλπίσω, σπένδω σπείσω*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ) κράξω, βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) βλάψω, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) πράξω, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) πλάσω*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the future active of a liquid verb, annex *εω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the root; as *μένω μενέω μενῶ, καθαίρω καθαρέω καθαρῶ*.

So *κρίνω κρινῶ, ἀμύνω ἀμυνῶ, φαίνω φανῶ, κτείνω κτενῶ, ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ, στέλλω στελῶ, σπείρω σπερῶ*. (§§ 100 – 103.)

3. To form the future middle, drop *ω* of the future active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω βουλεύσομαι; ἀμύνω ἀμυνέω ἀμυνέομαι* contracted *ἀμυνοῦμαι*.

NOTE 1. (a) Futures in *ᾶσω* and *εσω*, from verbs in *αω*, *αζω*, *εω*, often drop *σ*, and are contracted like verbs in *αω* and *εω*. The Attic dialect uses only the contracted form. E. g.

*ἐλαύνω, βιβάζω, F. ἐλάσω ἐλῶ, βιβάσω βιβῶ  
δικάζω, τελέω, F. δικάσω δικῶ, τελέσω τελέω τελῶ*

The future middle, in this case, is contracted chiefly in *ἐμέω ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, κολάζω κολάσομαι κολῶμαι, μάχομαι μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι*.

(b) In a few instances, *ᾶσω*, *ωσω* seem to be contracted into *ῶ* according to the preceding analogy; thus, *δράω, ἐρημῶω, δέομαι, F. δράσω δρῶ, ἐρημώσετε ἐρημοῦτε, δεησόμεθα δεοῦμεθα*.

(c) In the Epic dialect, *ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑΩ), to teach, ἐρύω, to draw, ΚΕΙΩ or ΚΕΩ, to cause to lie down, and τανύω, to stretch*, drop the *σ* in the future; thus, *F. δῆω, I shall find, ἐρύσω ἐρύω, κείω or κέω, I shall lie down, τανύσω τανύω*.

NOTE 2. Futures in *ῖσω*, from verbs in *ιζω*, drop *σω* and annex *εω*, which is always contracted into *ῶ*; that is, *ῖσω ῖσομαι* become *ῶ ἰοῦμαι*, respectively; as,

*οἰκίζω, F. οἰκίσω οἰκῶ, οἰκίσομαι οἰκιοῦμαι  
φροντίζω, F. φροντίσω φροντιῶ φροντιοῦμαι*

NOTE 3. (a) Some mute verbs form the future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs; thus, *καθέζομαι καθεδούμαι, μανθάνω μαθεῖμαι* Doric for *μαθοῦμαι, τίκτω τεκούμαι, τρίβω συν-τριβεῖται*.

(b) The following form the future middle without the characteristic *σ*: *ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), to eat, F. ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, I shall eat; πίνω, to drink, F. πίομαι, I shall drink*.

For *ἔδομαι, πίομαι*, the later Greeks said *ἐδοῦμαι, πιοῦμαι*, formed according to the preceding analogy.

(c) The future *δράμομαι*, for *δραμοῦμαι*, from *τρέχω (ΔΡΕΜΩ)*, is formed after the analogy of *ἔδομαι*.

§ 110. 1. To form the aorist active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *σα*, and prefix its augment; as, *βουλεύω ἐβούλευσα*.

So *τιμάω ἐτίμησα, γελάω ἐγέλασα, καλέω ἐκάλεσα, πλέξω ἔπλεξα, γράφω ἔγραψα, ἄδω ἤσα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπισα, σπένδω ἔσπεισα*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) ἔβλαψα, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) ἔπραξα, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) ἔπλασα*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the aorist active of a *liquid verb*, annex *a* to the root, lengthen the radical vowel, and prefix its augment; as *κρίνω ἔκρινα, στέλλω ἔστειλα*.

So *ἀμύνω ἤμυνα, τίλλω ἔτιλα, σπείρω ἔσπειρα, μένω ἔμεινα, σφάλλω ἔσφηλα, φαίνω ἔφηνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθηρα*. (§ 102.)

3. To form the aorist middle, drop *a* of the aorist active, and annex *αμην*; as *βουλεύω, ἐβούλευσα ἐβουλεύσάμην; κρίνω, ἔκρινα ἐκρινάμην*.

NOTE 1. These three verbs, *δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵημι*, take *κα* instead of *σα* in the aorist; thus, *ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἤκα ἠκάμην*.

NOTE 2. Some verbs do not take *σ* in the aorist; as *ἀλέομαι* or *ἀλεύομαι ἤλεάμην* or *ἤλευάμην*. See also *δατέομαι, καίω, ΣΕΥΩ, φέρω, χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the aorist annexes *σον, σόμην* to the root, that is, it is inflected after the analogy of the second aorist. See *ἄγω, αἰίδω, βαίνω, δύω, ἴκω, ΛΕΧΩ, ὄρνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, φέρω, χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. Verbs in *-ιαίνω* and *-ραίνω* lengthen the radical vowel into *ā*; as *πιαίνω ἐπιάνα, περαίνω ἐπέρανα, επικραίνω ἐπέκράνα*. Also the following: *ισχναίνω ἴσχνᾱνα, κερδαίνω ἐκέρδᾱνα, κοιλαίνω ἐκοιλᾱνα, λευκαίνω ἐλεύκᾱνα, ὀργαίνω ὠργᾱνα, πεπαίνω ἐπέπᾱνα*. But *τετραίνω ἐτέτρηνα ἐτετρηνάμην, μιαίνω ἐμίηνα* rarely *ἐμίᾱνα*.

NOTE 5. The radical vowel of *αἶρω* and *ἄλλομαι* becomes *η* only in the indicative, in consequence of the augment; in the other moods it is merely lengthened; thus *αἶρω ἦρα ἄρω ἄραιμι ἄρον ἄρας, ἠράμην ἄρωμαι; ἄλλομαι, ἠλάμην ἄλωμαι.*

NOTE 6. In later Greek, verbs in *-αίνω* and *-αίρω* often lengthen the radical vowel into *ā*; as *σημαίνω ἐσήμāνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθāρα, ἐχθαίρω ἤχθāρα, φαίνω ἔφāνα.*

NOTE 7. The aorist in *-ηνα, -ηρα*, from verbs in *-αίνω, -αίρω*, is often written *-ηνα, -ηρα*, with iota subscript, as if *αι* were changed into *η*. But this is incorrect, first, because the aorist of liquid verbs comes from the *root*; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is written without this *ι*; thus. *ἐπ-ἐκρāνε, ἀν-ἐφηνε, καθηράντων, κατα-ἄραι ἐπ-άρη ἐπ-άρας, ἦρε ἄρατο.*

NOTE 8. The future and aorist of some liquid verbs are formed after the analogy of other verbs; that is, by annexing *σω, σα* to the root; as, *κείρω, F. κέρσω, A. ἔκερσα.* See also *αείρω, αέρρω, ἔρρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἰλω, ἐλαύνω, θέρομαι, κέλλω, κύρω, μείρομαι, ὄρνυμι, τείρω, φθείρω, φύρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

*-Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist and Future Passive.*

§ 111. 1. To form the perfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *κα*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευκα.*

So *τιμάω τετίμηκα, ἄδω ἤκα, πείθω πέπεικα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπικα.* (§§ 107; 13, 8.) So also *ἀγγέλλω ἤγγελκα, φαίνω πέφαγκα, καθαίρω κεκάθαρκα, στέλλω ἔσταλκα, σπείρω ἔσπαρκα.* (§§ 100; 101; 103; 14.)

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (*π, β, φ*) or a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), drop *ω* of the present, annex *α*, change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (*φ, χ*), and prefix its augment; *φ* and *χ* of course remain unchanged; as *τρίβω τέτριφα, πλέκω πέπλεχα.*

So *γράφω γέγραφα, ρίπτω ῥρριφα, τεύχω τέτευχα, πράσσω πέπραχα.* (§ 101.)

3. To form the perfect passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *μαι*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι.*

So τιμάω τετίμημαι, ἀνιάω ἡνιάμαι, πλέκω πέπλεγμαι, λείπω λέλειμμαι, πείθω πέπεισμαι, χωρίζω κεχώρισμαι, σπένδω ἔσπεισμαι. (§§ 107 ; 13 ; 14.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἡγγέλμαι, αἰσχύνω ἥσχυμαι, καθαίρω κεκάθαρμαι, αἶρω ἤρμαι, στέλλω ἔσταλμαι, σπείρω ἔσπαρμαι. (§§ 100 ; 103 ; 14.)

4. To form the pluperfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.

5. To form the pluperfect passive, drop *μαι* of the perfect passive, annex *μην*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι ἐβεβουλεύμην.

6. To form the aorist passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *θην*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην.

So τιμάω ἐτιμήθην, πλέκω ἐπλέχθην, λέγω ἐλέχθην, λείπω ἐλείφθην, πείθω ἐπείσθην, χωρίζω ἐχωρίσθην. (§§ 107 ; 13.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἡγγέλθην, φαίνω ἐφάνθην, αἰσχύνω ἥσχύνθην, καθαίρω ἐκαθάρθην, αἶρω ἤρθην ; στέλλω ἔστάλθην. (§§ 100 ; 103.)

7. To form the future passive, drop *θην* of the aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment ; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην βουλευθήσομαι.

NOTE 1. (a) The following mute verbs change *ε* into *α* in the perfect passive ; στρέφω ἔστραμμαι, τρέπω τέτραμμαι, τρέφω τέθραμμαι. The Ionic dialect changes it also in the aorist ; thus ἔστράφθην, ἐτράφθην. (§ 103.) Τρέπω has also perfect active τέτραφα.

(b) In some instances the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ο*, rarely *ω*, in the perfect and pluperfect ; as κλέπτω κέκλοφα ἐκεκλόφειν. (§ 103, 2.) See also αείρω, δαίδω, ἔχω, ἴημι, λαγχάνω, ΛΕΧΩ, μείρομαι, ξυννεφέω, πέμπω, πλέκω, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(c) Ἀγω and πᾶσχω change the radical *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα, πέποσχα. (§ 103, 2, b.)

NOTE 2. When, in the perfect passive, γγ or μμ would come to stand before *μαι*, *μεθα*, the combinations γγμ, μμμ become γμ, μμ, for the sake of euphony ; as ἐλέγχω ἐλήλεγγμαι ἐλήλεγμαι, κάμπτω κέκαμμμαι κέκαμμαι.

When μμ would come to stand after a consonant, it drops one *μ* ; as τέρπω τέτερμμαι τέτερμαι.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the linguals *δ*, *θ* remain unchanged

before  $\mu$ ; as ΚΑΔΩ, κέκαδμαι κορύσσω, κεκόρυθμαι, in Homer; πυκάζω πεπύκαδμαι, in Sappho.

NOTE 4. Many pure verbs, especially such as do not lengthen the radical vowel, insert  $\sigma$  before  $\muαι$ ,  $\muεθα$ ,  $\muένος$ , and  $\tauαι$  of the perfect passive, and before  $\thetaην$  of the aorist passive; as τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετελέσμεθα τετελεσμένος, τετέλεσται; ἐτελέσθην.

See also ΑΑΩ, ἄγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἀκούω, ἄλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀνύω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρύω, ἄχθομαι, βαίνω, βοάω, βνέω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, δέω, δράω, δύναμαι, εἰρύω, ἐλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἔννυμι, ἔδω, ἔΩ, *to seat*, ζέω, ζώννυμι, θλάω, θραύω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κελεύω, κεράννυμι, κλαίω, κλάω, *to break*, κλείω, *to shut*, κληῖω, κναίω, κνάω, κολούω, κορέννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρούω, κυλίω, λεύω, *to stone*, μάχομαι, μεθύω, μιμνήσκω, ναίω, νέω, ξέω, οἶομαι, ὄμνυμι, ὄνομαι, παλαίω, πατέομαι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πῖμπλημι, πῖμπρημι, πιπίσκω, πλέω, πνέω, πρίω, πτύω, ραίω, ρώννυμι, σάω, *to sift*, σβέννυμι, σείω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, τανύω, τίνω, ὕω, φέρω, φλάω, φλύω, φρέω, χαλάω, χόω, χράομαι, χράω, χρίω, χώννυμι, ψάω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 5. (a) The following verbs in  $\nu\omega$  drop  $\nu$  in the perfect active and passive, and aorist passive; κλίνω, κέκλικα κέκλιμαι ἐκλίθην; κρίνω, κέκρικα κέκριμαι ἐκρίθην; πλύνω, πέπλυκα πέπλυμαι ἐπλύθην. The Poets however often retain the  $\nu$  in the aorist passive; thus ἐκλίνθην, ἐκρίνθην, ἐπλύνθην.

(b) The perfect drops the  $\nu$  also in a few other verbs in  $\nu\omega$ ; as κερδαίνω κέκερδακα, βραδύνω ἐβεβραδύκειν, τραχύνω τετράχυμαι.

NOTE 6. Some verbs in  $\nu\omega$  drop  $\nu$  before the endings  $\muαι$ ,  $\muεθα$ ,  $\muένος$ , of the perfect passive, and insert  $\sigma$ ; as φαίνω πέφασμαι πεφασμεθα πεφασμένος.

So σημαίνω σεσήμασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, περαίνω πεπέρασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, ραίνω ῥρρασμαι, παχύνω πεπάχυσμαι, μολύνω μεμόλυσμαι, λυμαίνομαι λελύμασμαι, μαινώ μεμίασμαι, ὑφαίνω ὕφασμαι. — Ξηραίνω has ἐξήραμμαι and ἐξήρασμαι.

NOTE 7. In the following forms, the perfect takes the characteristic of the aorist: ἴσασι, εἴξασι, γεγράψαται (*Tabul. Heracl.*), for ἴδασι, εἴκασι, γεγράφαται, from ΙΔΩ, εἴκω, γράφω.

### *Future Perfect.*

§ 112. 1. To form the future perfect active, drop  $\alpha$  of the perfect, and annex  $\sigma\omega$ , which may assume the middle form  $\sigmaομαι$ ; as θνήσκω, τέθνηκα τεθνήξω or τεθνήξομαι.

See also δαίδω, ἴστημι, κήδω, κλάζω, κράζω, χαίρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. To form the future perfect passive, drop  $\alphaι$  of

the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαι* ; as βλάπτω, βέβλαψαι βεβλάψομαι.

See also βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, γράφω, δαμάω, δέχομαι, δέω, *to bind*, δηλόω, θάπτω, καλέω, κλαίω, κλείω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, κτάομαι, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λέγω, λείπω, λύω, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, παύω, πίμπρημι, πιπράσκω, πλήσσω, ποιέω, πράσσω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, σιγάω, σκοπέω, τανύω, τάσσω, τέμνω, τεύχω, τιμάω, τρέπω, φάω, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, φιλέω, φύρω, χολόω, χράομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The future perfect of δείδω, κήδω, and κράζω, inserts *η* before *σω*, after the analogy of verbs in *εω* ; further, the future perfect of κήδω retains the radical vowel ; thus, δεδοικ-ή-σω, κεκαῖδ-ή-σομαι, κεκραγήσω.

NOTE 2. The future perfect of δέω, τεύχω, and ΦΑΩ, imply a perfect passive in -ημαι, -ευγμαι ; thus, δέω, δέδεσαι δεδήσομαι ; τεύχω, τέτυξαι τετεύξομαι ; ΦΑΩ, πέφᾰσαι πεφήσομαι.

*Second Aorist, Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Future Passive.*

§ 113. Some primitive verbs form their *aorist*, *perfect* and *pluperfect active*, and *future passive*, by annexing the following endings to the root :

Aorist Active	-ον ;	as λείπω ἔλιπον, τέμνω ἔτεμον
Aorist Passive	-ην ;	as λείπω ἐλίπην, φλέγω ἐφλέγην
Aorist Middle	-όμεν ;	as λείπω ἐλιπόμεν
Perfect Active	-α ;	as λείπω λέλοιπα, πράσσω πέπρᾰγα
Pluperfect Active	-ειν ;	as ἐλελοίπειν, ἐπεπράγειν
Future Passive	-ήσομαι ;	as λείπω λιπήσομαι

These tenses are commonly designated by the numeral *second*, in order that they may be distinguished from the regular tenses of the same name, which commonly are designated by the term *first*.

For practical purposes, the *second pluperfect* may be formed by simply changing *α* of the second perfect into *ειν* ; the *second future passive*, by changing *ην* of the second aorist passive into *ησομαι*.

A list of verbs in which these tenses are found : ἀγγέλλω, ἀγείρω, ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, αἰρέω, αἶρω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκαχίζω, ἀκούω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέξω, ἀλιταίνω, ἀλλάσσω, ἄλλομαι, ἀλφαίνω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀνδάνω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀριστάω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βάπτω, ΒΑΡΕΩ, βιβρώσκω, βλάπτω, βλαστάνω, βλώσκω, βούλομαι, ΒΡΑΧΩ, βρέχω, βρίθω, ΒΡΟΧΩ, γεγωνίσκω, γηθέω, γίγνομαι, γλύφω, γράφω, ΔΑΕΩ, δαίω, δάκνω, δαμάω, δαρθάνω, δειπνέω, δέρκομαι, δέρω, δίδωμι, ΔΙΚΩ, δίω, δυνέω, δρέπω, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἶλω, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔλπω, ἐναίρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω,

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἔπω, ἔρδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, ἔρχομαι, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρύκω, ἐσθίω, εὐρίσκω, ἔχω, ζεύγνυμι, θάλλω, θάπτω, ΘΑΦΩ, θείνω, θέρομαι, θιγγάνω, θλίβω, θνήσκω, θρύπτω, θρώσκω, ἱκνέομαι, ἴστημι, καίω, κάμνω, ΚΑΦΕΩ; κείρω, κέλομαι, κεύθω, κήδω, κιχάνω, κλάζω, κλέπτω, κλίνω, κλύω, κόπτω, κορέννυμι, κοτέω, κράζω, ΚΡΙΖΩ, κρύπτω, κτείνω, κτυπέω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάμπω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, λέγω, *to collect*, λείπω, λείχω, λέπω, λίσσομαι, μαίνομαι, μανθάνω, μάρπτω, μάσσω, ΜΑΩ, μείρομαι, μέλω, μένω, μηκάομαι, μίγνυμι, μύζω, μυκάομαι, οἶγω, ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλλυμι, ὀράω, ὀρνυμι, ὀρύσσω, ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, πάλλω, πάσχω, πείθω, πείρω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, πέτομαι, πήγνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέκω, πλήθω, πλήσσω, πνίγω, ΠΟΡΩ, πράσσω, πτάρνυμαι, πτήσσω, πτύρομαι, πτύσσω, πτύω, πυνθάνομαι, ράπτω, ρέω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥιγέω, ῥίπτω, σαίρω, ΣΕΥΩ, σήπω, σκάπτω, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, σμύχω, σπείρω, στείχω, στέλλω, στέργω, στερέω, στρέφω, στυγέω, σύρω, σφάζω, σφάλλω, ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τάσσω, τέμνω, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τέρσομαι, τήκω, ΤΙΕΩ, τίκτω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τίω, τμήγω, τορέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, τρίβω, τρίζω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τύπτω, τύφω, ΦΑΓΩ, φαίνω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, φέρβω, φέρω, φεύγω, φθείρω, ΦΛΑΖΩ, φλέγω, φλίβω, φράζω, φράσσω, φρίσσω, φρύγω, φυλάσσω, φύρω, φύω, χάζω, χαίνω, χαίρω, χανδάνω, χέζω, ΧΛΑΖΩ, χλιδάω, ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, ψύχω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. Some of these verbs have also the regular form of the aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive; but, as a general rule, when the second aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive are used, the regular forms are of rare occurrence; thus, the usual aorist of ἄγω is ἤγαγον, the regular ἤξα being little used.

NOTE 2. The perfects δέδηκα, μέμνηκα, σέσηκα, πέφηκα, from δαίω, μαίνομαι, σαίρω, and φαίνω, are often written with an iota subscript; thus, δέδηκα, μέμνηκα, σέσηκα, πέφηκα. But as they come from the roots ΔΑ-, ΜΑΝ-, ΣΑΡ-, ΦΑΝ-, this iota should be omitted. (Compare § 110, n. 7.)

### § 114. *Dialects.*

1. (a) The Doric forms the *future* generally by annexing to the root -σέω, middle -σεόμαι, which are generally contracted into -σῶ, -σούμαι or -σεύμαι, and the future then is inflected throughout like contract verbs in έώ; as οἰκοδομέω, F. (οἰκοδομησέω) οἰκοδομησῶ, F. M. (οἰκοδομησεόμαι) οἰκοδομησούμαι or οἰκοδομησεύμαι. So ἀπογράφω, F. ἀπογραφῶ, inf. ἀπογραφέν.

The Attic makes use of this Doric future in the verbs θέω, *to run*, νεύω, κλαίω, παίζω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πυνθάνομαι, χέζω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs. — The future χεῶ, from χέω, is the Doric future without the σ.

(b) Not unfrequently the Doric changes -σέω, -σεόμαι into -σίω, -σιόμαι; as πράσσω, βοηθέω, προλείπω, φυλάσσω, F. πραξίω, βοηθησίω, προλειψίω, φυλαξίω.

(c) The Dorians sometimes formed the future passive by simply

changing -ην of the aorist into -ησω; thus, δειχθησοῦντι, συναχθησοῦντι, φανήσῃν, ὠατωθήσω, from δείκνυμι, συνάγω, φαίνω, ΩΑΤΟΩ.

2. (a) The future of liquid verbs is inflected throughout like verbs in εω. Its uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic; as κτείνω, Ionic future κτενέω, Attic κτενῶ.

(b) The Doric may change -έω into -ίω in the future of liquid verbs; as ἐμμένω, ἀναγγέλλω, F. ἐμμενίω, ἀναγγελίω.

3. (a) The Doric often conjugates verbs in ζω, and sometimes verbs in αω, as if the root ended in κ; as ὀρκίζω, δοκιμάζω, χαρίζομαι, ἐγδικάζω, ἐργαζόμαι, F. ὀρκιξέω, δοκιμάξω, χαριξιόμαι, ἐγδικαξούμαι, ἐργαξούμαι: σῶζω, γελάω, φθάνω, A. ἔσφαξα, ἐγέλαξα, ἔφθαξα. So κρατηρίζω ἐκεκρατηρίχην, νομίζω νενόμιγμαι, πορίζω ἐπορίχθην, θλάω τέθλαγμαι.

(b) In the Doric dialect, some verbs in εω are conjugated as if the root ended in α; as φωνέω φώνᾱσε, πτοέω ἐπτοᾱθην, φιλέω πεφιλᾱκε, ὠνέομαι ὠνασείται.

(c) In the Ionic dialect, verbs in αω are sometimes conjugated as if the root ended in ο or ω; as ἀτιμάω, μηχανάομαι, Plur. ἡτίμωτο, ἐμηχάνωτο.

4. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double the σ of the future and aorist after a short vowel; as τελέω τελέσσω ἐτέλεσσα, ἀνύω ἀνύσσομαι ἤνυσσα, δικάζω ἐδίκασσα.

## PERSONAL ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ 115. 1. The letter or letters which are peculiar to a tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense; thus, Σ is the characteristic of the aorist and future active and middle; Ε, of the future active and middle of liquid verbs; ΘΕ, ΘΗ, Ε, or Η, of the aorist passive; Κ, of the perfect and pluperfect active; ΘΗΣ, ΗΣ, of the future passive.

2: That which denotes the person and number of a verbal form is called the *personal ending*; thus, -μεν is the personal ending of λέγ-ο-μεν; -τε, of λέγ-ε-τε.

3. The following table exhibits the personal endings of the indicative.



## Primary Tenses.

		<i>Active.</i>		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	μι	σι, s, σθα	τι, σι	
Dual.	—	τον	τον	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	ντι, ντες, νθι, νσι, νι, ᾱσι	

*Passive and Middle.*

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	(μεθον)	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεθα, μεθεν, μεσθα	σθε	νται, ᾗται

## Secondary Tenses.

		<i>Active.</i>		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	ν	s, σθα	—	
Dual.	—	τον	τᾶν, την	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	σαν, ν	

*Passive and Middle.*

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μᾶν, μην	σο, ο	το
Dual.		σθον	σθᾶν, σθην
Plural.	μεθα, μεσθα	σθε	ντο, ᾗτο

- μι is found in the indicative of verbs in μι; in the Epic subjunctive active; and in the optative active. In the secondary tenses, and in the optative active of verbs in μι, the element μ becomes ν, and ι is dropped. In the greatest number of verbs this ending is dropped. — The endings μες, μεν, μαι, μαν, μην, μεθα, μεσθα, μεθεν, μεθον are modifications of -μι.
- σι of the second person is found only in the Epic ἐσσί, *thou art*, from the root ΕΣ-; in all other cases it becomes -s, which is sometimes strengthened by θα. — The endings τε, τον, σαι, σθε, σθον, σο, σθαν, σθην are modifications of σι, σθα.
- τι Doric, -σι common, found in verbs in μι, and in the Epic subjunctive active. In the greater number of verbs it is dropped; as ἔλεγε for ἐλέγε-τι. — The endings ταν, την, ται, το are its modifications.
- ντι Doric, -νσι common, formed from τι by prefixing ν. Its modifications are νται, ντο, αται, ατο.
- σαν, a modification of νσι, is found in verbs in μι; in the pluperfect active; aorist passive; and in the imperfect, second aorist, and optative, of some Boeotic forms.

NOTE. The personal endings are fragments of *personal pronouns*; thus, the endings beginning with Μ are modifications of μ-οῦ, μ-οί, μ-έ, ἡ-μεῖς; those beginning with Σ and Τ come from σ-ύ, τ-ύ, Τ-ΟΣ, τ-ό. It is evident therefore that, in Greek, the pronoun is annexed to the root; as λέγο-μεν, *we-say*, λέγε-τε, *you-say*, λέγο-ντι, *they-say*.

§ 116. The vowel which stands between the personal ending and the root or characteristic of a verbal form is called the *connecting vowel*. In the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural of the indicative, it is an *ο*; in all the other persons of the same mood, it is an *ε*. Except that,

(a) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *aorist active* and *middle*, is an *ᾱ*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the aorist active it is an *ε*.

(b) The connecting vowel-sound of the *pluperfect active* is an *ει*. In the third person plural it is an *ει* or *ε*.

(c) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *ο* into *ω* in the first person singular, and *ε* into *ει* in the second and third person singular.

§ 117: 1. The following table exhibits the personal endings and the connecting vowels of the indicative, united.

Present and Future.

	Active.				Passive.		
P.	1st.	2d.	3d.		1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω	εις	ει		ομαι	εαι, η, ει	εται
D.	—	ετον	ετον		—	εσθον	εσθον
P.	ομεν	ετε	ουσι (ονσι)		ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

	Active.				Middle.		
S.	ον	ες	ε		ομην	εο, ου	ετο
D.	—	ετον	ετην		—	εσθον	εσθην
P.	ομεν	ετε	ον		ομεθα	εσθε	οντο

Aorist.

	Active.				Middle.		
S.	α	ας	ε		αμην	αο, ω	ατο
D.	—	ατον	ατην		—	ασθον	ασθην
P.	αμεν	ατε	αν		αρεθα	ασθε	αντο

Perfect Active.

S.	α	ας	ε
D.	—	ατον	ατον
P.	αμεν	ατε	ᾱσι (ανσι)

Pluperfect Active.

S.	ειν	εις	ει
D.	—	ειτον	ειτην
P.	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν, εσαν

2. The *subjunctive* takes the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative, but lengthens the connecting vowels *ο*, *ε* into *ω*, *η*, respectively.

*Passive and Middle.*

1st Sg.	ἦται
2nd Sg.	ἠσθῶν
3rd Sg.	ἠσθαι

... the secondary

... active takes -με, and

... as ; but in the

*Passive and Middle.*

1st Sg.	ἠσθῶ
2nd Sg.	ἠσθῆν
3rd Sg.	ἠσθῆν
1st Pl.	ἠσθῶμεν
2nd Pl.	ἠσθῆτε
3rd Pl.	ἠσθῆν

... :

... consist of

... verbs ;

... ἔρχομαι

... ἔρχομαι.

... personal

... admit the

... anted.

... ἠσθῶ

...

...

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν.

... ἠσθῶ

...

...

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

...

...

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

... ἠσθῶ

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

... ἠσθῶ

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

... ἠσθῶ

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

... ἠσθῶ

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

... ἠσθῶ

... ἠσθῶ, ἠσθῶν

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are -μεναι, μεν. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	ει-ν
Perfect Active,	έ-ναι
Aorist Active,	-αι
Passive and Middle,	ε-σθαι
Aorist Middle,	α-σθαι

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in ντ, preceded by ο; in the aorist active, preceded by α. In the perfect active, the root ends in τ preceded by ο.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in -μενος preceded by ο; in the aorist middle, preceded by α.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, τον is sometimes used for την, and την for τον; thus, διώκετον, λαφύσσετον, and perhaps τετεύχετον, for διωκέτην, λαφυσσέτην, τετευχέτην, in the Iliad. On the other hand, εἰπέτην, ἐπεδημησάτην, ἦστην, ἐλεγέτην, ἐκοινωνησάτην, for εἶπετον, ἐπεδημήσατον, ἦστον, ἐλέγετον, ἐκοινωνήσατον, are found in Plato; ἡλλαξάτην for ἡλλάξατον? (Eurip. Alc. 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending -μεθον when two persons speak. Thus, περι-δώμεθον (Il. 23, 489), λελείμεθον (Soph. El. 950), ὀρμώμεθον (Id. Ph. 1079); συντριβησόμεθον (Athen. 3, 19), ἀπολούμεθον (Id. ibid.).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as πίπτω ἔπεσον, βαίνω ἐβησόμεν. See also ἄγω, αἰδῶ, δύω, ἴκω, ΛΕΧΩ, ὄρνυμι, πίνω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as ΕΙΠΩ εἶπα, εὕρισκω εὐράμην. See also αἰρέω, ΑΥΡΩ, δέρκομαι, ΕΙΔΩ, ὀσφραίνομαι, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of βαίνω, γίγνομαι, and ἴστημι, the feminine participle ends in -ῶσα (for -ονσα); as βεβαῶσα, γεγαῶσα, ἑστῶσα, contracted βεβῶσα, γεγῶσα, ἑστῶσα. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

NOTE 5. The imperfect ἦεν of εἶμι (ΕΙΩ), to go, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

## § 118. Dialects.

### 1. Indicative Active.

-εις, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -ες, as συρίσδες, ἀμέλγες : Æolic -εισθα, as ἔχω ἔχεισθα.

<i>Active.</i>				<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
S.	ω	ης	η	ωμαι	ηαι, η	ηται
D.		ητον	ητον		ησθον	ησθον
P.	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι (ωνσι)	ωμεθα	ησθε	ωνται

3. The *optative* takes the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

(a) But the first person singular of the optative active takes -μι, and the third person plural ends in -εν.

(b) For its connecting vowel-sound the optative has οι; but in the aorist active and middle it has αι.

<i>Active.</i>				<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
S.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιμην	οιο	οιτο
D.		οιτον	οιτην		οισθον	οισθην
P.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	οιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο

<i>Aorist Active.</i>				<i>Aorist Middle.</i>		
S.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιμην	αιο	αιτο
D.		αιτον	αιτην		αισθον	αισθην
P.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	αιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο

(c) The optative active has also the following endings :

S. ην, ης, η, D. ητον, ητην, P. ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

These endings are found in the second perfect and second aorist of a few verbs in ω; in contract verbs; in the future of liquid verbs; and in verbs in μι; as πείθω πεποιθοίην, φεύγω πεφευγοίην, ἔρχομαι ἐληλυθοίην; ἔχω σχοίην, ὄλλυμι ὀλοίην; εἶρω ἐροίην, φαίνω φανοίην.

4. The first of the following tables exhibits the personal endings of the *imperative*; the second and third exhibit the personal endings and the connecting vowels (ε, α, ο) united.

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	θι	τω	σο, ο	σθω
D.	τον	τωι	σθον	σθων
P.	τε	τωσαν, ντων, ντω, ντον	σθε	σθωσαν, σθων, σθω, σθον

	2d.	3d.		
S.	ε	ετω	εο, ου	εσθω
D.	ετον	ετων	εσθον	εσθων
P.	ετε	ετωσαν, οντων	εσθε	εσθωσαν, εσθων

<i>Aorist Active.</i>			<i>Aorist Middle.</i>	
S.	ον	ατω	αι	ασθω
D.	ατον	ατων	ασθον	ασθων
P.	ατε	ατωσαν, αντων	ασθε	ασθωσαν, ασθων

-θι is used only when the connecting vowel is omitted; as κέκραχ-θι, ἔστα-θι, ἴσ-θι, φά-θι, δίδω-θι.

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are *-μεναι*, *-μεν*. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	ει-ν
Perfect Active,	έ-ναι
Aorist Active,	-αι
Passive and Middle,	ε-σθαι
Aorist Middle,	α-σθαι

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in *ντ*, preceded by *ο*; in the aorist active, preceded by *α*. In the perfect active, the root ends in *τ* preceded by *ο*.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in *-μενος* preceded by *ο*; in the aorist middle, preceded by *α*.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, *τον* is sometimes used for *την*, and *την* for *τον*; thus, *διώκετον*, *λαφύσσετον*, and perhaps *τετεύχετον*, for *διωκέτην*, *λαφυσσέτην*, *τετευχέτην*, in the *Iliad*. On the other hand, *εἰπέτην*, *ἐπεδημησάτην*, *ἦστην*, *ἐλεγέτην*, *ἐκοινωνησάτην*, for *εἶπετον*, *ἐπεδημήσατον*, *ἦστον*, *ἐλέγετον*, *ἐκοινωνήσατον*, are found in Plato; *ἡλλαξάτην* for *ἡλλάξατον*? (*Eurip. Alc.* 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending *-μεθον* when two persons speak. Thus, *περι-δώμεθον* (*Il.* 23, 489), *λελείμεθον* (*Soph. El.* 950), *ὀρμώμεθον* (*Id. Ph.* 1079); *συντριβησόμεθον* (*Athen.* 3, 19), *ἀπολούμεθον* (*Id. ibid.*).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as *πίπτω ἔπεσον*, *βαίνω ἐβησόμεν*. See also *ἄγω*, *αἰδῶ*, *δύω*, *ἴκω*, *ΛΕΧΩ*, *ὄρνυμι*, *πίνω*, *φέρω*, *χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as *ΕΙΠΩ εἶπα*, *εὐρίσκω εὐράμην*. See also *αἰρέω*, *ΑΥΡΩ*, *δέρκομαι*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *ὄσφραίνομαι*, *φέρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of *βαίνω*, *γίγνομαι*, and *ἴστημι*, the feminine participle ends in *-ῶσα* (for *-ονσα*); as *βεβαῶσα*, *γεγαῶσα*, *ἴστεῶσα*, contracted *βεβῶσα*, *γεγῶσα*, *ἴστῶσα*. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

NOTE 5. The imperfect *ἦεν* of *εἶμι* (*ΕΙΩ*), *to go*, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

## § 118. Dialects.

### 1. Indicative Active.

*-εις*, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric *-εs*, as *συρίσδες*, *ἀμέλγες*: Æolic *-εισθα*, as *ἔχω ἔχεισθα*.

- μεν, 1 pers. plur. of all the tenses and moods, Doric -μες, as εὐρίσκομες, ἀπεστάλκαμες, κατετάμομες, ἐκβαλοῦμες.  
 -ουσι, 3 plur. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -οντι, as ἔχοντι ἐξοῦντι (ἐξέοντι): Cretan -ονι, -οντες, as ἔχω ἔχονι, διεξάγω δειξάγοντες: Æolic -οισι, as ἐμμενέοισι, οἰκήσοισι.  
 -ᾱσι, 3 plur. of the *perfect*, Doric -αντι, as ἀνατίθημι ἀνατεθέκαντι. Cretan -αντες, as ἀπεστάλκαντες: Bæotic -ανθι, as ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδεδόανθι: Alexandrian -ᾶν, as ἔοργαν, εἶρηκαν, πέφρικαν, ἀπέσταλκαν, ἐλήλυθαν.  
 -ον, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* and *second aorist*, Bæotic -οσαν, as ἐσχάζοσαν, δολιόω ἐδολιόουσιν (ἐδολιόοσαν), ἐμάθοσαν, εἶδοσαν, used chiefly in the Septuagint.  
 -την, 3 pers. dual of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -τᾶν, as ἐποησάτᾶν.

(a) In the following Ionic forms, the *imperfect* takes the connecting vowel of the aorist: ἔα or ἦα, ἔας, plur. ἔατε, ἔασαν, from εἰμί; ἦια or ἦα, from εἶμι; ἐτίθεα, from τιθέω. Further, during the iron age of the language, -ᾱσι was used for -ον (-αν); as, 3 pers. plur. ἐτιθέασι, for ἐτίθεον or rather ἐτίθεαν, from τιθέω.

(b) The Ionic dialect inflects the singular of the *pluperfect* after the analogy of the aorist; that is, it uses -εα, -εας, -εε, which the Attic contracts into -η, -ης, -η (?); as χαίνω, Ionic ἐκεχήνεα ἐκεχήμεναι ἐκεχήνεε, Attic ἐκεχήνη ἐκεχήνης ἐκεχήνη (?). The ending -εε of the third person singular may become -εεν, contracted -εῖν, rarely -ην; thus, πεποιθῆεν, ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, δεδειπνήκειν, ἦδεν or ἦδην. — Herodotus has pluperf. 2 pers. plur. συνηδέατε for συνήδειτε.

(c) When an action is *repeated*, the Ionic (both the old and new) uses the *iterative* endings σκον, σκόμην, which, in the imperfect, and second aorist active and middle, are preceded by ε; in the aorist active and middle, by α. When, however, the root ends in a vowel, these endings are, in the imperfect, commonly annexed without ε. They are used only in the indicative, and appear without the augment. As to inflection, they follow the analogy of the common imperfect. E. g.

ἀνοίγω, ἔρδω	— ἀναοίγεσκον, ἔρδεσκον
εἶπω, εἶκω	— εἵπεσκον, εἵξασκεν
ἐρύω, δαίομαι	— ἐρύσασκε, δασάσκετο
ἀγινέω, καλέω	— ἀγίνεσκον; καλέεσκον or κάλεσκον, καλέσκετο
πωλέομαι, ῥύομαι	— πωλέσκετο, ῥύσκειο ῥύσκευ

In a few instances, these endings are preceded by α even in the imperfect; thus, γοάασκον (γόασκον), δρομάασκον, κρύπτασκον, ναιετάασκον, πεδάασκον, ῥίπτασκον, ἀνασσεΐασκον.

(d) According to the ancient grammarians, some of the branches of the Doric dialect inflected the *perfect* and *pluperfect* indicative active after the analogy of the present and imperfect respectively; as πεποιήκω, δεδοίκω, ὀλώλω. (Compare the endings -ειν, -ην, -ων, of the perfect infinitive and participle.)

The Epic dialect follows this analogy in the forms ἀνήνοθεν, ἐδεΐδιεν, ἐνήνοθεν, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, ἄρηρεν, ἐπέφῦκον, and perhaps πέπληγον or

ἐπέπληγον, τετεύχετον, from ANEΘΩ, δίω, ENEΘΩ, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, φύω, πλήσσω, τεύχω.

## 2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

- μεθα, 1 plur. of all the tenses and moods, Poetic -μεσθα, as λεγόμεσθα: Æolic -μεθεν, as λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν.
- μην, 1 sing. of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -μᾶν, as ἐμπορευόμαν, ἀνειλόμαν, γανοίμαν.
- ντο, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* passive and middle and *second aorist* middle, Ionic -ατο. In this case the connecting vowel becomes ε; in pure verbs, however, -ατο is appended to the root. E. g. ἐγραφέ-ατο, ἐσινέ-ατο, ἐμηχανέ-ατο.

## 3. Subjunctive.

- ω, 1 sing., Epic -ωμι, as τύχωμι, ἐθέλωμι.
- ης, 2 sing., Epic -ησθα, as τύχησθα, ἐθέλησθα.
- η, 3 sing., Epic -ησι, as τύχησι, ἐθέλησι: Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ει; as ἀρτύσει, ἀποθάνει, δόξει. Even the Attic and Ionic sometimes used -ει for -η; as ἐξέλθει, εἶπει, ἐπιψηφίσει, κατάξει, ἐκκόψει, ποιήσει, found in inscriptions.
- ωσι, 3 plur., Bæotic -ωνθι, as ἴωνθι, for ἔωντι, ἔωσι, from εἰμί.

The *Epic* may, for the sake of the metre, use the connecting vowels of the indicative, ο, ε, for ω, η; as ἐρύξομεν, ἴομεν, φθίεται, for ἐρύξωμεν, ἴωμεν, φθίηται.

## 4. Optative.

- οιμι, 1 sing., very rare -οιν, with the personal ending ν of the historical tenses; thus, τρέφοι-ν; also ἀμάρτει-ν (?) in Suidas.
- οις, 2 sing., Æolic and Epic -οισθα; as χαίροισθα, κλαίοισθα.
- οιην, 1 sing., Æolic -όην, rare, λαγχάνω λαχόην.
- εν, 3 pers. plur., Bæotic -σαν, as παρέχοισαν, εἶπα εἵπαισαν: Elean -αν, as ἀποτίνω ἀποτίνοιν.
- αιμι, -αις, -αι, plur. -αιμεν, -αιεν, of the *aorist* active, Æolic -εια, -ειας, -ειε, plur. -ειμεν, -ειαν, which, with the exception of -εια, -ειμεν, are common to all the dialects.
- οιντο, 3 plur. opt. passive and middle, Ionic -οιατο, as γανοίατο, κεχαροίατο, ὀψοίατο.
- αιντο, 3 plur. aor. mid. opt., Ionic -αιατο, as ἀρησαίατο, φρασαίατο.

## 5. Imperative.

- ντων, 3 pl. imperative active, Cretan -ντω, as παρεχόντω, ἐόντω, ἀποστειλάντω, ποιούντω: Æolic -ντον, as φέροντον, φυλάσσοντον.
- σθων, 3 plur. passive and middle, Cretan -σθω, as μισθούσθω, κρινέσθω, ἐγδανειζέσθω: Æolic -σθον, as ἐπιμέλεσθον, from ἐπιμέλειμαι.

## 6. Infinitive.

- ειν, Epic -έμεναι, -έμεν, as πινέμεναι πινέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι ἐλθέμεν: Bæotic and Thessalian -έμεν, as πινέμεν: Æolic -ην, as πίνην, ἔλθην: Doric -εν, as πίνεν.



εἶν of the *second aorist*, Ionic -έειν, as βαλεῖν βαλέειν, ἰδεῖν ἰδέειν : Doric -έν, as ἐλθέν.

-εναί of the *perfect active*, Æolic -ην, as τεθνάκην, ἐπιτεθεωρήκην : Doric -ῆμεν, -ειν, as πεφυτευκῆμεν, πεπρωγγυευκῆμεν, γεγόνειν, ἀμφισβᾶτήκειν, γεγαῖκειν, ἀλώκειν. The endings -ην, -ειν are borrowed from the present. (Compare 1, d.)

### 7. Participle.

-ουσα, the feminine of -ων, Doric and Bæotic -ωσα, as ἰῶσα for ἐοῦσα, from εἰμί : Cretan and Argive -ονσα, as ὑπάρχονσα : Laconian -ωά (-ωῆα), as κλέωά for κλέουσα : Æolic -οισα, as ἔχοισα.

-ās, -āσα, of the *aorist active*, Æolic -αῖς, -αῖσα, as δισκήσαις, δισκήσαισα.

-ώς of the *perfect active participle*, Æolic -ων, the same as in the present, as φεύγω πεφύγγων, πεπληρώκων. (Compare 1, d, and 6.)

-υῖα, the feminine of the *perfect active participle*, Doric -οῦσα, -εῖα, as μεμενακούσα, ἀγεστακούσα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἑστακεῖα, συναγαγῶχεῖα, ἐρρηγεῖα.

### Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. The original personal endings of the second person singular passive and middle are -σαι, -σο. In the present, future, imperfect, and aorist, they drop σ and, in the Attic dialect, are then contracted with the connecting vowel. The optative merely drops σ. The uncontracted forms belong to the Æolic and Ionic dialects. E. g.

Pres. λέγεσαι λέγεται, later Attic λέγῃ, early Attic λέγει; subj. λέγῃσαι λέγῃται λέγῃ; opt. λέγοισο λέγοιο; imperat. λέγεσο λέγεο λέγου.

Fut. λέξεσαι λέξεαι, λέξῃ λέξει; λεχθήσεσαι λεχθήσεαι λεχθήσῃ or λεχθήσει; opt. λέξοισο λέξοιο; λεχθήσοισο λεχθήσοιο.

Imp. ἐλέγεσο ἐλέγεο ἐλέγου

Aor. ἐλέξασο ἐλέξας ἐλέξω; subj. λέξῃσαι λέξῃται λέξῃ; opt. λέξαισο λέξαιο.

The full ending -σαι is found in some forms belonging to the later Greek; as φάγεσαι, πίεσαι, καυχᾶσαι, ὀδυνᾶσαι, in the Septuagint and New Testament; κοιμᾶσαι, in Hierocles.

### CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 119. Pure verbs in αω, εω, and οω are contracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect*; as τιμάω τιμῶ, to honor, φιλέω φιλῶ, to love, δηλόω δηλῶ, to manifest.

The uncontracted form is inflected like βουλεύω. The contracted form is inflected according to the following examples.

## Indicative Active.

## Present.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾷ	φιλῶ φιλεῖς φιλεῖ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλεῖτον φιλεῖτον	δηλοῦτον δηλοῦτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλοῦμεν φιλεῖτε φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦμεν δηλοῦτε δηλοῦσι

## Imperfect.

S.	ἐτίμων ἐτίμας ἐτίμα	ἐφίλουν ἐφίλεις ἐφίλει	ἐδήλουν ἐδήλους ἐδήλου
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶτον ἐτιμάτην	ἐφιλεῖτον ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλούτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν ἐτιμᾶτε ἐτίμων	ἐφιλοῦμεν ἐφιλεῖτε ἐφίλουν	ἐδηλοῦμεν ἐδηλοῦτε ἐδήλουν

## Subjunctive Active.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾷ	φιλῶ φιλῆς φιλῇ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον φιλῆτον	δηλῶτον δηλῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλῶμεν φιλῆτε φιλῶσι	δηλῶμεν δηλῶτε δηλῶσι

## Optative Active.

S.	τιμ-ῶμι, -ῶην τιμ-ῶς, -ῶης τιμ-ῶ, -ῶη	φιλ-οῖμι, -οίην φιλ-οῖς, -οίης φιλ-οῖ, -οίη	δηλ-οῖμι, -οίην δηλ-οῖς, -οίης δηλ-οῖ, -οίη
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμ-ῶτον, -ῶήτον τιμ-ῶτην, -ῶήτην	φιλ-οῖτον, -οίητον φιλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην	δηλ-οῖτον, -οίητον δηλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην

P. τιμ-όμεν, -όμεν	φιλ-όμεν, -οίμεν	δηλ-όμεν, -οίμεν
τιμ-ότε, -ότε	φιλ-ότε, -οίτε	δηλ-ότε, -οίτε
τιμ-έν, -ήσαν	φιλ-οίεν, -οίησαν	δηλ-οίεν, -οίησαν

## Imperative Active.

S. 2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D. 2 τιμάτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P. 2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

## Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

## Participle Active.

τιμών φιλών δηλών

## Indicative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S. τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
τιμᾶ	φιλ-ῆ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
τιμᾶται	φιλείται	δηλοῦται
D. _____	_____	_____
τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

## Imperfect.

S. ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
ἐτιμῶ	ἐφιλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦ
ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D. _____	_____	_____
ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
ἐτιμᾶσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
P. ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

## Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμαι τιμᾷ τιμᾶται	φιλῶμαι φιλῇ φιλήται	δηλῶμαι δηλοῖ δηλῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον τιμᾶσθον	φιλήσθον φιλήσθον	δηλῶσθον δηλῶσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμᾶσθε τιμῶνται	φιλώμεθα φιλήσθε φιλῶνται	δηλώμεθα δηλώσθε δηλῶνται

## Optative Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμην τιμῶο τιμῶτο	φιλοίμην φιλοῖο φιλδίτο	δηλοίμην δηλοῖο δηλοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμῶσθον τιμῶσθην	φιλοῖσθον φιλοῖσθην	δηλοῖσθον δηλοῖσθην
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμῶσθε τιμῶντο	φιλοίμεθα φιλοῖσθε φιλοῖντο	δηλοίμεθα δηλοῖσθε δηλοῖντο

## Imperative Passive and Middle.

S. 2	τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
3	τιμάσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
D. 2	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3	τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
P. 2	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3	τιμάσθωσαν, τιμάσθων	φιλείσθωσαν, φιλείσθων	δηλούσθωσαν, δηλούσθων

## Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι	φιλεῖσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
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## Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος
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NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in αω is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in εω is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in οω is never used.

P.	τιμ-ῶμεν, -ῴημεν	φιλ-οῖμεν, -οῖημεν	δηλ-οῖμεν, -οῖημεν
	τιμ-ῶτε, -ῴητε	φιλ-οῖτε, -οῖητε	δηλ-οῖτε, -οῖητε
	τιμ-ῶεν, -ῴησαν	φιλ-οῖεν, -οῖησαν	δηλ-οῖεν, -οῖησαν

## Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμάτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

## Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

## Participle Active.

τιμών φιλών δηλών

## Indicative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾶ	φιλ-ῆ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμάται	φιλεῖται	δηλοῦται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
	τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

## Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφιλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμάτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλούτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμάσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

## Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμαι τιμᾷ τιμᾶται	φιλῶμαι φιλῇ φιληται	δηλῶμαι δηλοῖ δηλῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον τιμᾶσθον	φιλησθον φιλησθον	δηλῶσθον δηλῶσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμᾶσθε τιμῶνται	φιλώμεθα φιλησθε φιλώνται	δηλώμεθα δηλώσθε δηλώνται

## Optative Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμην τιμῶ τιμῶτο	φιλοίμην φιλοῖο φιλῶτο	δηλοίμην δηλοῖο δηλοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμῶσθον τιμῶσθην	φιλοῖσθον φιλοῖσθην	δηλοῖσθον δηλοῖσθην
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμῶσθε τιμῶντο	φιλοίμεθα φιλοῖσθε φιλοῖντο	δηλοίμεθα δηλοῖσθε δηλοῖντο

## Imperative Passive and Middle.

S. 2	τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
3	τιμάσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
D. 2	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3	τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
P. 2	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3	τιμάσθωσαν, τιμάσθων	φιλείσθωσαν, φιλείσθων	δηλούσθωσαν, δηλούσθων

## Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι	φιλείσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
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## Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος
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NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in αω is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in εω is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in οω is never used.

NOTE 2. Dissyllabic verbs in εω are contracted only when two ε's come together ; as,

Ind. S. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, P. πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι  
 Subj. S. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, P. πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι  
 Opt. S. πλέοιμι, πλέοις, πλέοι, P. πλέοιμεν, πλέοιτε, πλέοιεν  
 Imp. S. πλεί, πλείτω, P. πλείτε, πλείτωσαν or πλεόντων  
 Inf. πλείν : Part. πλέων πλέουσα πλέον, G. πλέοντος  
 Impf. S. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, P. ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον

Δέω, *to bind*, may be contracted in all its forms ; as δέουσι δοῦσι, δέον δοῦν, ἔδεον ἔδουν, δέομαι δοῦμαι.

NOTE 3. The following verbs in αω contract αε and αη into η, after the analogy of the Doric dialect :

διψάω διψῶ, *to thirst*, διψῆς, διψῆ ; διψῆτε : ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη, ἐδιψῆτε : inf. διψῆν

ζάω ζῶ, *to live*, ζῆς, ζῆ ; ζῆτε : ἔζης, ἔζη : inf. ζῆν

κνάω κνῶ, *to scrape*, κνῆς, κνῆ ; κνῆτε : ἔκνης, ἔκνη, ἐκνήτε : inf. κνῆν, κνήσθαι

πεινάω πεινῶ, *to hunger*, πεινῆς, πεινῆ ; πεινῆτε : ἐπείνης, ἐπεινῆτε : inf. πεινῆν

σμάω σμῶ, *to smear*, σμῆς, σμῆ, σμῆτε, &c. Herodotus has σμάται, regular.

χράομαι χρῶμαι, *to use*, χρήται ; χρήσθε : ἐχρήτο, ἐχρήσθε : inf. χρῆσθαι. The Ionic contracts regularly, as χρᾶσθαι.

χράω, *to need*, χρῆς : impersonal, χρή, χρῆν, ἐχρῆν

ψάω ψῶ, *to rub*, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψῆτε, ψῆν, &c.

NOTE 4. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in αω is, in ancient inscriptions, always found without the ι subscript ; as τιμᾶν, περιορᾶν, ζῆν ; which shows that ᾶν, ῆν arise not out of αειν, but out of the original or Doric αεν.

NOTE 5. The movable ν is sometimes appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active ; as ἦσκειν from ἦσκειν, from ἄσκέω, in Homer ; also the impersonal ἐχρῆν, for ἔχραεν ; so the Doric ἔπλην, ἔρρην, for ἔπλεεν, ἔρρεεν, from πλέω, ῥέω.

## § 120. Dialects.

### 1. Verbs in -άω.

(a) In verbs in αω, the Ionic changes α into ε ; as ὀράω, Ionic ὀρέω ὀρέεις ὀρέει. The Doric sometimes follows the analogy of the Ionic.

(b) The Ionic may change αο into εω ; as μηχανεώμενος, ἐχρέωντο.

(c) The Epic protracts α, α, contracted, into αα, αα ; ω, contracted, into οω, ωω ; φ, contracted, into οφ ; as

ἀγάομαι, contracted ἀγᾶσθε, Epic ἀγάααθε

ἔάω — ἔᾶς, E. ἔάας

ἐλάω — ἐλῶσι, E. ἐλόωσι

γελάω — γελῶ, E. γελόω; γελῶντες, E. γελῶντες, γελόωντες

μαιμάω — μαιμῶσι, E. μαιμώωσι; μαιμῶντος, E. μαιμώοντος, μαιμώωντος

αἰτιάομαι — αἰτιῶ, E. αἰτιῶο, αἰτιόφο

## 2. Verbs in -έω.

(a) In verbs in εω, the Epic changes ε into ει, as πνείω, νεικείω; the Æolic, into η, as ἀδικήω; the Doric, into ι, as ἀδικίω, ὀρμόμαι.

(b) The Doric may change εο into ιω: as ἐμετρίωμες, μετριώμενος, ἔηλιώμενος (εἰλεόμενος).

(c) The Doric shortens -εῖς of the contracted second person singular, and -εῖν of the infinitive, into -ές, -έν, respectively; as ποιέω, ποιές ποιέν, φρονέω φρονέν, κρατέω κρατέν.

(d) In the second person singular of the indicative and imperative passive and middle, the Ionic drops the connecting vowel ε; that is, it changes -έεαι, -έεο, into -έαι, -έο; as ἐπαινέω ἐπαινέαι, πωλέομαι πωλέαι, μυθέομαι μυθέαι, φοβέομαι φοβέαι φοβέο, ἀκέομαι ἀκέο, ἐξηγέομαι ἐξηγέο.

The Epic contracts -έεαι, -έεο, into -εῖαι, -εῖο, respectively; as μυθεῖαι, αἰδεῖαι, αἰδεῖο.

## 3. Verbs in -όω.

(a) In verbs in οω, the Ionic contracts οο into ευ, which implies a change of the radical ο into ε; as δικαιόω ἐδικαίειν, πληρόω πληρεῦντες, ἀξιόω ἀξιεύμεθα.

(b) Some protracted Epic forms from verbs in οω presuppose a change of ο into α (1, c); thus,

ἀρόω, contracted ἀρούσι, Epic ἀρόωσι

δηϊόω — δηϊοῦντο, E. δηϊόωντο; δηϊοῖεν, E. δηϊόφεν

ιδρόω — ιδροῦντας, E. ιδρώοντας

(c) For the Doric contraction of στεφανῶ, πριῶ, and of the infinitives ῥιγῶν, μαστιγῶν, στεφανῶν, see § 18, 5. 6.

## OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING VOWEL.

### Verbs in μι.

§ 121. Some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel in the *present*, *imperfect*, and *second aorist active* and *middle*.

They are called *verbs in μι*, because the first person singular of the indicative active takes the personal ending μι.



## Subjunctive Active.

## Present.

S.	ιστῶ ιστῆς ιστῇ	τιθῶ τιθῆς τιθῇ	διδῶ διδῶς διδῷ	δεικνύω δεικνύης δεικνύῃ
D.	ιστήτον ιστήτον	τιθήτον τιθήτον	διδῶτον διδῶτον	δεικνύητον δεικνύητον
P.	ιστῶμεν ιστῆτε ιστῶσι	τιθῶμεν τιθήτε τιθῶσι	διδῶμεν διδῶτε διδῶσι	δεικνύωμεν δεικνύητε δεικνύωσι

## Second Aorist.

S.	στῶ στῆς στῇ	θῶ θῆς θῇ	δῶ δῶς δῷ	δύω δύης δύῃ
D.	στήτον στήτον	θήτον θήτον	δῶτον δῶτον	δύητον δύητον
P.	στῶμεν στήτε στῶσι	θῶμεν θήτε θῶσι	δῶμεν δῶτε δῶσι	δύωμεν δύητε δύωσι

## Optative Active.

## Present.

S.	ισταίην ισταίης ισταίῃ	τιθείην τιθείης τιθείῃ	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίῃ	δεικνύοιμι δεικνύοις δεικνύοι
D.	ισταίητον ισταίήτην	τιθείητον τιθείήτην	διδοίητον διδοίήτην	δεικνύοιτον δεικνυοίτην
P.	ισταίημεν ισταίητε ισταίησαν	τιθείημεν τιθείητε τιθείησαν	διδοίημεν διδοίητε διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιμεν δεικνύοιτε δεικνύοιεν

## Or thus,

D.	ισταίτον ισταίτην	τιθείτον τιθείτην	διδοίτον διδοίτην
P.	ισταίμεν ισταίτε ισταίεν	τιθείμεν τιθείτε τιθείεν	διδοίμεν διδοίτε διδοίεν

Second Aorist.

S.	σταῖην σταίης σταίη	θείην θείης θείη	δοίην δοίης δοίη	δύην δύης δύη
D.	σταίητον σταίήτην	θείητον θειήτην	δοίητον δοιήτην	δύητον δυήτην
P.	σταίημεν σταίητε σταίησαν	θείημεν θείητε θείησαν	δοίημεν δοίητε δοίησαν	δύημεν δύητε δύησαν

Or thus,

D.	σταῖτον σταίτην	θείτον θείτην	δοῖτον δοίτην	δύτον δύτην
P.	σταῖμεν σταῖτε σταῖεν	θείμεν θείτε θείεν	δοῖμεν δοῖτε δοῖεν	δύμεν δύτε δύεν

Imperative Active.

Present,

S.	ἴστη ἰστάτω	τίθει τιθέτω	δίδου διδότω	δείκνυ δεικνύτω
D.	ἴστατον ἰστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἴστατε ἰστάτωσαν ὅγ ἰστάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν ὅγ τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν ὅγ διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν ὅγ δεικνύντων

Second Aorist.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θές θέτω	δός δότω	δῦθι δύτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότον δότων	δύτον δύτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν ὅγ στάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν ὅγ θέντων	δότε δότωσαν ὅγ δόντων	δύτε δύτωσαν ὅγ δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ἰσθάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

## Participle Active.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δείκνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

## Indicative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι ἵστασαι ἵσταται	τίθεμαι τίθειςαι ὅγ τίθη τίθεται	δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδοται	δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι δείκνυται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἵστασθον ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον
P.	ιστάμεθα ἵστασθε ἵστανται	τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε τίθενται	διδόμεθα δίδοσθε δίδονται	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται

## Imperfect.

S.	ιστάμην ἵτασο ὅγ ἵστω ἵτατο	ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθεσο ὅγ ἐτίθου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο ὅγ ἐδίδου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυσο _____
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἵτασθον ἵτάσθην	ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδίδοσθον ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα ἵστασθε ἵσαντο	ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο

## Second Aorist Middle.

S.	ἐπριάμην ἐπρίασο ὅγ ἐπρίω ἐπρίατο	ἐθέμην ἔθεσο ὅγ ἔθου ἔθετο	ἐδόμην ἔδοσο ὅγ ἔδου ἔδοτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐπρίασθον ἐπριάσθην	ἔθεσθον ἐθέσθην	ἔδοσθον ἐδόσθην
P.	ἐπριάμεθα ἐπρίασθε ἐπρίαντο	ἐθέμεθα ἔθεσθε ἔθεντο	ἐδόμεθα ἔδοσθε ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ιστῶμαι ιστῇ ιστῆται	τιθῶμαι τιθῇ τιθῆται	διδῶμαι διδῷ διδῶται	δεικνύμαι δεικνύῃ δεικνύηται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ιστῆσθον ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον δεικνύσθον
P.	ιστῶμεθα ιστῆσθε ιστῶνται	τιθῶμεθα τιθῆσθε τιθῶνται	διδῶμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται	δεικνύμεθα δεικνύσθε δεικνύνται

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πρίωμαι πρίῃ πρίηται	θῶμαι θῇ θῆται	δῶμαι δῷ δῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πρίσθον πρίσθον	θῆσθον θῆσθον	δῶσθον δῶσθον
P.	πρίῶμεθα πρίῃσθε πρίωνται	θῶμεθα θῆσθε θῶνται	δῶμεθα δῶσθε δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ισταίμην ισταῖο ισταῖτο	τιθείμην τιθεῖο τιθεῖτο	διδοίμην διδοῖο διδοῖτο	δεικνυίμην δεικνυῖο δεικνυῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ισταῖσθον ισταῖσθην	τιθεῖσθον τιθεῖσθην	διδοῖσθον διδοῖσθην	δεικνυῖσθον δεικνυῖσθην
P.	ισταίμεθα ισταῖσθε ισταῖντο	τιθείμεθα τιθεῖσθε τιθεῖντο	διδοίμεθα διδοῖσθε διδοῖντο	δεικνυίμεθα δεικνυῖσθε δεικνυῖντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πριαίμην πριαῖο πριαῖτο	θείμην θεῖο θεῖτο	δοίμην δοῖο δοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πριαῖσθον πριαῖσθην	θεῖσθον θεῖσθην	δοῖσθον δοῖσθην

P.	πριαίμεθα	θείμεθα	δοίμεθα
	πρίαισθε	θείσθε	δοῖσθε
	πρίαυντο	θεῖντο	δοῦντο

## Imperative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	ἴτασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	or ἴτω	or τίθου	or δίδου	
	ἰτάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	ἴτασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἰτάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	ἴτασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἰτάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν
	or ἰτάσθων	or τιθέσθων	or διδόσθων	or δεικνύσθων

## Second Aorist Middle.

S.	(πρίασο) πρίω	(θέσο) θοῦ	(δόσο) δοῦ
	πριάσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
D.	πρίασθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	πριάσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
P.	πρίασθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	πριάσθωσαν	θέσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
	or πριάσθων	or θέσθων	or δόσθων

## Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἴτασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A. M.	πρίασθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι	

## Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἰτάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 A. M.	πριάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	

§ 124. Inflection of ἵημι, to send, εἰμί, to be, εἶμι, to go, φημί, to say, and κείμει, to lie down.

## Present. ἵημι.

Ind.	S. ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι, D. ἵετον, P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι or (ἱέασι) ἱᾶσι.	Passive and Middle, S. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵη, ἵεται, D. ἵεσθον, P. ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, ἵενται
Subj.	S. ἰῶ, ἱῆς, ἱῆ, D. ἱῆτον, P. ἰῶμεν, ἱῆτε, ἰῶσι. Passive and Middle, S. ἰῶμαι, ἱῆ, ἱῆται, D. ἱῆσθον, P. ἰῶμεθα, ἱῆσθε, ἰῶνται	

Opt. S. *ιείην, ιείης, ιείη*, D. *ιείητον, ιείήτην*, P. *ιείημεν, ιείητε, ιείησαν*.  
Passive and Middle, S. *ιείμην, ιείω, ιείτο*, D. *ιείσθον, ιείσθην*.  
P. *ιείμεθα, ιείσθε, ιείντο*

Imp. S. *iei, iétw*, D. *ieton, iétwn*, P. *iete, iétwsan* or *iénton*. Pas-  
sive and Middle, S. *ieso* or *iou*, *iesθw*, D. *iesθon, iesθwn*,  
P. *iesθε, iesθwsan* or *iesθwn*

Inf. *ιέναι*. Passive and Middle, *iesθαι*

Part. *ieís, iéísa, ién*, G. *iénton*. Passive and Middle, *iéμενος*  
Imperfect.

S. *iēn* (*iei*), *iēs, iē*, D. *ieton, iήτην*, P. *ieμεν, iete, iesan*. Pas-  
sive and Middle, S. *iéμην, ieso* or *iou*, *ieto*, D. *iesθon, iesθην*,  
P. *iéμεθα, iesθε, iénτο*

### Second Aorist.

Ind. S. (*ῆν, ῆς, ῆ*), D. *είτον* or *έτον*, *είτην* or *ήτην*, P. *είμεν* or *έμεν*,  
*είτε* or *έτε*, *είσαν* or *έσαν*. Middle, S. *είμην* or *έμην*, *είσο*  
*είτο*, D. *είσθον, είσθην*, P. *είμεθα, είσθε, είντο*

Subj. S. *ῶ, ῆς, ῆ*, D. *ῆτον*, P. *ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι*. Middle, S. *ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται*,  
D. *ῆσθον*, P. *ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ῶνται*

Opt. S. *είην, είης, είη*, D. *είητον, είήτην*, P. *είημεν* or *είμεν*, *είητε* or  
*είτε*, *είησαν* or *είεν*. Middle, S. *είμην, είω, είτο*, D. *είσθον*,  
*είσθην*, P. *είμεθα, είσθε, είντο*

Imp. S. *ές, έτω*, D. *έτον, έτων*, P. *ετε, έτwsan* or *έντων*. Middle,  
S. (*έσο*) *οὐ, έσθw*, D. *έσθον, έσθων*, P. *έσθε, έσθwsan* or  
*έσθων*

Inf. *είναι*. Middle, *έσθαι*

Part. *εις, είσα, έν*, G. *έντος*. Middle, *έμενος*

### Present. Εἰμί and Εἶμι.

Ind.	S.	<i>εἰμί</i> (Æolic <i>έμμί</i> ) <i>εἶ</i> (Ionic <i>είς</i> , Epic <i>έσσί</i> ) <i>έστί</i> (Doric <i>έντί</i> )	<i>εἶμι</i> <i>είς, εἶ</i> (Epic <i>είσθα</i> ) <i>είσι</i> (Doric <i>έξ-ετι</i> )
	D.	<i>έστόν</i>	<i>ίτον</i>
	P.	<i>έσμέν</i> (I. E. <i>ειμέν</i> , Poetic <i>έμέν</i> , D. <i>ειμές</i> ) <i>έστέ</i> <i>είσι</i> (I. <i>έᾱσι</i> , D. <i>έντί</i> )	<i>ίμεν</i>  <i>ίτε</i> <i>ίᾱσι</i> (rare <i>είσι</i> )
Subj.	S.	<i>ῶ</i> (I. <i>έω</i> , Epic <i>είω</i> ) <i>ῆς</i> <i>ῆ</i>	<i>ίω</i> (rare <i>είω</i> ) <i>ίης</i> (E. <i>ίησθα</i> ) <i>ίη</i> (E. <i>ίησι</i> )
	D.	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>ίητον</i>
	P.	<i>ῶμεν</i> (D. <i>ῶμες</i> , <i>ίωμεν</i> ) <i>ῆτε</i> <i>ῶσι</i> (I. <i>έωσι</i> , Bæotic <i>ίωνθι</i> )	<i>ίωμεν</i> (E. <i>ίομεν</i> ) <i>ίητε</i> <i>ίωσι</i>
Opt.	S.	<i>είην</i> <i>είης</i> (I. <i>έois</i> , P. <i>είησθα</i> ) <i>είη</i> (I. <i>έoi</i> , Elean EA)	<i>ίoiμι, ίoiήν</i> (rare <i>λείην</i> ) <i>ίois, ίoiής</i> <i>ίoi, ίoiή</i> (rare <i>είη</i> )

D.	εἶητον εἶτον εἶητην εἶτην	ἴοιτον ἴοιτην
P.	εἶημεν εἶμεν εἶητε εἶτε εἶησαν εἶεν (Elean EAN)	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imp. S.	ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο) ἔστω (ἦτω)	ἴθι (in composition εἶ) ἴτω
D.	ἔστον ἔστων	ἴτον ἴτων
P.	ἔστε ἔστωσαν, ὄντων (D. ἐόντων, ἔστων, Cretan ἐόντω)	ἴτε ἴτωσαν, ἰόντων, ἴτων
Inf.	εἶναι (Æ. ἔμμεναι, E. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμμεν, ἔμεν, D. ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμεν, εἶμες, εἶμειν, ἔμεν?)	ιέναι (rare ἴναι, E. ἴμεναι, ἴμμεναι, ἴμεν)
Part.	ὢν, ὄν, G. ὄντος (I. ἐών, ἐόν; D. εἷς, used only in the oblique cases, as ἔντα, ἔντασσι) οὔσα, feminine (I. ἐούσα, Æ. ἔοισα, B. ἰῶσα, D. ἐούσα, ἐῶσα, εὔσα, ἑᾶσα or ἐᾶσα)	ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος

## Imperfect.

S.	ἦν, ἦ (rarely ἦμην, I. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον, E. ἦην) ἦς, ἦσθα (I. ἔας, E. ἔης, ἔησθα) ἦ, ἦν (E. ἦεν, ἦην, I. ἔσκε, D. ἦς)	ἦειν, ἦϊα, ἦα ἦεις, ἦεισθα ἦει, before a vowel ἦειν (E. ἦϊε, ἦε, ἦε)
D.	ἦτον, ἦστον ἦτην, ἦστην	ἦειτον, ἦτον ἦείτην, ἦτην (E. ἴτην, ἴτον)
P.	ἦμεν (D. ἦμες) ἦτε, ἦστε (I. ἔατε) ἦσαν (I. ἔσαν, ἔασαν, εἶαται?)	ἦειμεν, ἦμεν (E. ἦομεν) ἦειτε, ἦτε ἦεσαν (I. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, E. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, ἦϊον, ἴσαν)

## Future of εἰμί.

Ind.	S. ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσεται or ἔσται, (Doric ἐσσοῦμαι) D. ἔσεσθον
	P. ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται
Opt.	S. ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο D. ἐσοισθον, ἐσοίσθην
	P. ἐσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσوينτο
Inf.	ἔσεσθαι
Part.	ἐσόμενος, η, ον

(a) The second person singular εἶ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it comes from ΕΩ like φιλέει φιλεῖ from φιλέομαι.

(b) \*Ημην and ἔσο, ἔσσο take the personal endings of the middle voice.

(c) In the imperative ἴσθι the radical vowel becomes ι.

Present. Φημί.

- Ind. S. φημί, φῆς, φησί, D. φατόν, P. φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσί. Middle, 2 plur. φάσθε, as active.
- Subj. S. φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, D. φῆτον, P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι
- Opt. S. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, D. φαίητον, φαιήτην, P. φαίημεν or φαῖμεν, φαίητε or φαῖτε, φαίησαν or φαῖεν
- Imp. S. φάθι or φαθί, φάτω, D. φάτον, φάτων, P. φάτε, φάτωσαν or φάντων. Middle, 2 sing. φάο, 3 sing. φάσθω, 2 plur. φάσθε, all as active.
- Inf. φάναι. Middle, φάσθαι, as active.
- Part. φάς φᾶσα φάν, G. φάντος. Middle, φάμενος, as active.

Imperfect.

S. ἔφην, ἔφης or ἔφησθα, ἔφη, D. ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, P. ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν. Middle, ἐφάμην, as active.

The traditional orthography of the second person singular of the indicative active of φημί is φῆς, with iota subscript, contracted from φάεις. For its acute accent, compare χρή.

Present. Κεῖμαι.

- Ind. S. κεῖμαι, κεῖσαι (Epic κεῖαι), κεῖται, D. κεῖσθον, P. κείμεθα, κείσθε, κείνται (Ionic κέαται, κείαται)
- Subj. S. κέωμαι (κείωμαι, διά-κειμαι), κέη, κέηται (κῆται, κεῖται), D. κέησθον, P. κέώμεθα, κέησθε, κέωνται
- Opt. S. κεοίμην, κέοιο, κέοιτο, D. κέοισθον, κεοίσθην, P. κεοίμεθα, κέοισθε, κέοιντο
- Imp. S. κεῖσο, κείσθω, D. κεῖσθον, κείσθων, P. κείσθε, κείσθωσαν
- Inf. κείσθαι (κέεσθαι)
- Part. κείμενος, η, ον

Imperfect.

S. ἐκέιμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο (iterative κέσκετο), D. ἔκεισθον, ἐκείσθην, P. ἐκέιμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο (Ionic ἐκέατο, ἐκείατο)

The infinitive of the compounds of κεῖμαι takes the circumflex on the penult, because it is contracted from the rare κέεσθαι; as κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι.

§ 125. 1. The radical vowel is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect of the *indicative* active, and sometimes in all the numbers of the same tenses of the *indicative* passive and middle.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative





\*VI forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus,  $\varphi\theta\iota\omega$ , for  $\phi\theta\upsilon\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\phi\theta\upsilon\omega$ .

Optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of *ω*, as *ξυ-ισοίτο*, for *ξυ-ισαίτο*; *επο-ίτο*, for *επο-είτο*. See *ἄραι*, *μάρναραι*, *ὄνομα*, *τίθημι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. The second person singular of the imperative active usually drops  $\theta$  and lengthens the radical vowel; as  $\dot{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta$ ,  $\tau\dot{\iota}\beta\epsilon$ ,  $\delta\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\upsilon$ , for  $\dot{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\theta\epsilon$   $\tau\dot{\iota}\beta\epsilon$ - $\tau\epsilon$   $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omega$ - $\theta\epsilon$   $\delta\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\upsilon$ - $\theta\epsilon$ .

TE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in  $\mu$  may be inflected like  $\omega$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omega$   $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota$  :  $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota$   $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota$  :  $\omega$   $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\nu\epsilon\iota$   $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\upsilon\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon$ . The singular of the imperfect  $\eta\mu\epsilon$  and  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\upsilon$  is most commonly formed from  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omega$   $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\mu$ ;  $\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ .

**126. 1.** The *second aorist active* generally lengthens the vocal vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The *second aorist middle* commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

Βίβλη, 2 Α. ἔβην ης η, D. ητων ητης, P. ητων ητε ητων, imperat.  
βῆθι ητω, D. ητων ητων, P. ητε ητωσαν, imperat. βῆται

γενώσκει, 3 A. ἔγνω ως ω, D. ὡς ὡς ὡς, P. ὡς ὡς ὡς, imperat. γνώθι ὡς, D. ὡς ὡς ὡς, P. ὡς ὡς ὡς, ἔ.ε. γνώθι

ὅτι, D. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, P. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, infm. ὅτι  
ὅτι, 2 A. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, D. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, P. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, infm. ὅτι  
ὅτι, D. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, P. ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν, infm. ὅτι

See also *ἀλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμύνω, ἀρπάζω, βιώνω. Βάλλω, βρ-  
λίσκω, βιώνω, βλώσκω, βροτάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, ἐλλομαι, ζέω,  
εγείρω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ὕμνῃ, ἔπαμαι, ἴστημι, κίχιν, κλέω, κλύω,  
κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, καίω, οἰσθημι, οὔτως, πελάω, περιπατέω, πίνω, πλάω,  
ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, πτήσσω, σβέννυμι, ΣΕΥΩ, σκέλλομαι, συν-σπτάω, ΤΑΙΑΩ,  
τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρίω, φέω, χέω, in the Catalogue of  
Verbs.*

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as ἐβόου, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην; πείπλημι, ἐπέπλη-ον επέπλη-ον επέπλη-ον.

See also βάλλω, γιγνώσκω, ἵσται, οἶσται, πρίσθαι, τίσθαι, in the Catalogue of Verba.

NOTE 1. The aorists *icān*, *obān*, from *acīna*, *obāna*, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of *diśam* and *viśam* lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

No. 1000

stances the second agent would be  
radical, imperative

Πηγή: Εγκυκλοπαιδεία, 1997, σ. 109.

tales, or, in the event of a...

aged man, an experienced writer,  
 volume of text.

— 2 —

active take the original personal ending *μι, σι*, respectively. E. g.

*ἰστάω* gives *ἴστημι ἴστης ἴστησι*, for *ἰσταομι ἰστάεις ἰσταεσι*: *ἴσταμαι ἴστασαι ἴσταται*, for *ἰστάομαι ἰσταεσαι ἰστάεται*.

*τίθew* — *τίθημι τίθης τίθησι*, for *τιθεομι τιθέεις τιθεεσι*: *τίθεμαι τίθεσαι τίθεται*, for *τιθεομαι τιθεεσαι τιθεεται*.

*διδώω* — *δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι*, for *διδooμι διδoεις διδoεσι*: *δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδοται*, for *διδooμαι διδoεσαι διδoεται*.

*δείκνύω* — *δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι*, for *δεικνύομι δεικνύεις δεικνυεσι*: *δείκνυμαι δεικνυσαι δεικνυται*, for *δεικνύομαι δεικνυεσαι δεικνύεται*.

2. The *subjunctive* of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* takes the common connecting vowels and is contracted. Verbs in *ημι* from *aw* are contracted from the Ionic subjunctive; as *ἰστέω ἰστώ, ἰστέης ἰστῆς*.

The subjunctive of verbs in *υμι* is the same as that of verbs in *υω*.

3. The *optative* active of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes to the root of the verb the endings S. *ην ης η*, D. *ητον ἦτην*, P. *ημεν ητε ησαν*, preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3, c.) The optative passive and middle of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes the regular personal endings, likewise preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3.)

The optative of verbs in *υμι* is regularly the same as that of verbs in *υω*.

4. The *imperative* annexes the regular personal endings to the root. (See the examples.)

5. The *infinitive* annexes *-ναι, -σθαι* to the root without any further change.

6. The root of the *participle* active is formed by annexing *ντ* to the root of the verb. The participle passive and middle annexes *-μενος* to the root of the verb.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the *subjunctive* coincides with the *indicative*; thus, *σκεδάγγυμι*, subj. 3 sing. *σκεδάννυσι, σκεδάννυται*; *κτίννυμι*, subj. 1 plur. *κτίννυμεν*; *κεῖμαι*, subj. 3 sing. *κεῖται*.

NOTE 2. (a) The dual and plural of the *optative active* often drop *η*; in which case *ησαν* becomes *εν*; (see the paradigms.)

(b) In a few instances the optative of verbs in *υμι* is formed after the analogy of verbs in *ημι* or *ωμι*; the diphthong *υι* however becomes *ῠ*; thus, *δαίνυμι*, opt. 3 sing. *δαινῠτο* or *δαίνῠτο*, 3 plur. *δαινῠατο* Ionic; *δύνω δῠην, φύω φῠην, ζεύγγυμι ζευγγῠην, ὀμνυμι ὀμνῠην*; *πήγγυμι*, 3 sing. *πήγγῠτο*.

(c) ΦΘΙΜΙ forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, φθίμην, φθίο, for φθυμην, φθυο.

(d) The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of verbs in ω; as ξυν-ιστοῖτο, for ξυν-ισταῖτο; προ-οῖτο, for προ-εῖτο. See also κρέμαμαι, μάρναμαι, ὄνομαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The second person singular of the imperative active most commonly drops θι and lengthens the radical vowel; as ἴστη, τίθει, δίδου, δείκνυ, for ἴστα-θι τίθε-τι δίδο-θι δείκνυ-θι.

NOTE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in μι may be inflected like verbs in ω; as τιθέω τιθῶ, τιθέεις τιθεῖς, τιθέει τιθεῖ; ἰέεις ἰεῖς, ἰέει ἰεῖ; δεικνύω δεικνύεις δεικνύει δεικνύουσιν. The singular of the imperfect of τίθημι and δίδωμι is most commonly formed from τιθέω διδώω; thus, ἐτίθουν ἐτίθεις ἐτίθει; ἐδίδουν ἐδίδους ἐδίδου.

§ 126. 1. The second aorist active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

Βίβημι, 2 A. ἔβην ης η, D. ητον ητην, P. ημεν ητε ησαν, imperat. βῆθι ητω, D. ητον ητων, P. ητε ητωσαν, infin. βῆναι

γιγνώσκω, 2 A. ἔγνων ως ω, D. ωτον ωτην, P. ωμεν ωτε ωσαν, imperat. γνῶθι ωτω, D. ωτον ωτων, P. ωτε ωτωσαν, infin. γνῶναι

δύνω, 2 A. ἔδυν υς υ, D. υτον υτην, P. υμεν υτε υσαν, imperat. δῦθι υτω, D. υτον υτων, P. υτε υτωσαν, infin. δύναι

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμπνύω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βιόω, βλώσκω, βροντάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, δίδωμι, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ἱημι, ἱπταμαι, ἴστημι, κιχέω, κλάω, κλύω, κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, ναίω, ὀνίνημι, οὐτάω, πελάω, πίμπλημι, πίνω, πλώω, ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, πτήσσω, σβέννυμι, ΣΕΥΩ, σκέλλομαι, συν-αντάω, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρέω, φύω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as δίδωμι, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην; πίμπλημι, ἐπλή-μην πλή-ιμην πλή-μην.

See also βάλλω, γιγνώσκω, ἱημι, ὀνίνημι, πρίασθαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The aorists ἔκταν, οὐταν, from κτείνω, οὐτάω, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of δίδωμι and τίθημι lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

NOTE 2. In a few instances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle. See βάλλω, κιχάνω, ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, οι, in the second aorist optative active of verbs in ωμι, is changed into ω; as ἀλίσκομαι ἀλόην. See also βιώω, δίδωμι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The *imperatives* βῆθι, στήθι, from βαίνω, ἵστημι, in composition often drop θι, and change η into α; as ἀνάβᾱ κατάβᾱ, ἀνάστᾱ παράστᾱ. (Compare § 125, n. 4.)

NOTE 5. The second person singular of the second aorist *imperative* active in the following verbs drops ι of the personal ending θι, and changes θ into ς; thus, δίδωμι δός, τίθημι θές, ἵημι ἔς, ἔχω σχές, φρέω φρές.

### Aorist Passive.

§ 127. The aorist passive takes the personal endings of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of verbs in ημι from εω. (Compare the examples.)

### Second Perfect and Second Pluperfect.

§ 128. The second perfect and pluperfect of some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι. The *singular* of the indicative is not used; except δέδια.

#### 1. Second Perfect of βαίνω, θνήσκω, ἵστημι, ΤΑΛΑΩ.

Ind. S. (βέβαα)	(τέθναα)	(ἔσταα)	(τέτλαα)
D. βέβατον	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατον
P. βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	τέτλαμεν
βέβατε	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
		ἑστέατε	
		ἑστήτε	
βεβᾶσι	τεθνᾶσι	ἐστᾶσι	τετλᾶσι
βεβάᾱσι		ἐστέᾱσι	

The forms βεβάᾱσι, ἑστήτε are Epic; ἑστέατε, ἐστέᾱσι, Ionic.

Subj. S. βεβῶ	(τεθνῶ)	ἐστῶ	(τετλῶ)
βεβῆς	not found	ἐστῆς	not found
βεβῆ		ἐστή	
D. βεβῆτον		ἐστήτον	
P. βεβῶμεν		ἐστῶμεν	
βεβῆτε		ἐστήτε	
βεβῶσι		ἐστῶσι	
Opt. S. (βεβαίην)	τεθναίην	ἐσταίην	τετλαίην
not found	τεθναίης	ἐσταίης	τετλαίης
	τεθναίῃ	ἐσταίῃ	τετλαίῃ
D.	τεθναίητον	ἐσταίητον	τετλαίητον
	τεθναίητην	ἐσταίητην	τετλαίητην
P.	τεθναίημεν	ἐσταίημεν	τετλαίημεν
	τεθναίητε	ἐσταίητε	τετλαίητε
	τεθναίησαν	ἐσταίησαν	τετλαίησαν

Imp. S. (βέβαθι)	τέθναθι	ἔσταθι	τέτλαθι
	τεθνάτω	ἐστάτω	τετλάτω
D.	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατιν
	τεθνάτων	ἐστάτων	τετλάτων
P.	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
	τεθνάτωσαν	ἐστάτωσαν	τετλάτωσαν
Inf.	βεβάναι	τεθνάναι	ἐστάναι
			τετλάναι

Epic infinitives, βεβάμεν, τεθνάμεναι τεθνάμεν, ἐστάμεναι ἐστάμεν, τετλάμεναι τετλάμεν. — Τεθνάναι is written also τε-  
θνάναι as if from τεθναέναι.

Part. βεβαῶς βεβανῖα βεβαός, G. βεβαῶτος, contracted βεβός βεβῶσα, G. βεβῶτος

τεθνεῶς (τεθνευῖα) τεθνεός, G. τεθνεῶτος ; Epic τεθνειῶς or τεθνηῶς τεθνηυῖα, G. -ῶτος or -ότος, Doric τεθναῶς

ἐσταῶς, G. -ότος ; also ἐστηῶς ἐστηυῖα, G. -ῶτος ; Ionic ἐστεῶς ἐστε-  
ῶσα, G. -ῶτος ; Attic ἐστῶς ἐστῶσα ἐστῶς, G. -ῶτος

τετληῶς τετληυῖα, G. τετληότος

### Second Pluperfect.

S. (ἐβεβάειν)	(ἐτεθνάειν)	(ἐστάειν)	(ἐτέτλαειν).
D. ἐβέβατον	ἐτέθνατον	ἔστατον	ἐτέτλατον
ἐβεβάτην	ἐτεθνάτην	ἐστάτην	ἐτετλάτην
P. ἐβέβαμεν	ἐτέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	ἐτέτλαμεν
ἐβέβατε	ἐτέθνατε	ἔστατε	ἐτέτλατε
ἐβέβασαν	ἐτέθνασαν	ἔστασαν	ἐτέτλασαν

### 2. Second Perfect of γίγνομαι, ΜΑΩ, ἀριστάω, δειπνέω (-άω).

Ind. S. (γέγαα)	(μέμαα)	(ἡρίσταα)	(δεδείπναα)
D.	2 μέματον	.	.
P. ———	μέμαμεν	ἡρίσταμεν	δεδείπναμεν
γεγάατε	μέματε	.	.
γεγάασι	μεμάασι	.	.
Imp.	3 μεμάτω	.	.
Inf.	γεγάμεν (E.)	ἡριστάναι	δεδειπνάναι

### Second Pluperfect.

D. 3 ἐγεγάτην

P. 3 ἐμέμασαν

### 3. Second Perfect of δίδω, to fear, κλύω.

Ind. S. δέδια	(κέκλυα)
δέδιας	
δέδιε (Epic δείδιε)	
D. δεδίατον	

1 <sup>st</sup> .	δεδίαμεν δέδιμεν (Epic δείδιμεν) δεδιάτε δέδιτε δεδιάσι	
Subj.	δεδίω, -ης, regular	
Opt.	δεδειήν (like λείην)	
Imp. S. 2	δέδιθι, Epic δείδιθι	κέκλυθι
P. 2	δείδιτε Epic	κέκλυτε
Inf.	δεδιέναι, Epic δειδίμεν	
Part.	δεδιώς, regular	

## Second Pluperfect.

S. ἐδεδίων regular; also 1 plur. Epic ἐδείδιμεν, 3 plur. ἐδέδισαν, Epic ἐδείδισαν

§ 129. 1. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*; as ἀνώγω ἀνωγ-μεν, κράζω κέκραχ-θι.

See also ἐγείρω, εἴκω, ἔρχομαι, πάσχω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Οἶδα, novī, *I know*, the second perfect of ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΔΩ), and its second pluperfect ἤδειν, *I knew*, drop the connecting vowel in many of their parts. In the subjunctive and optative, οἶδα follows the analogy of verbs in μι, that is, it presupposes ΕΙΔΕΩ ΕΙΔΗΜΙ.

## Second Perfect.

Ind. S.	οἶδα οἶσθα (οἶδας, οἶσθας) οἶδε	Subj. S.	εἰδῶ (Epic εἰδέω) εἰδῆς εἰδῆ εἰδῆτον εἰδῶμεν (E. εἶδομεν) εἰδῆτε εἰδώσι
D.	ἴστον		
P.	ἴσμεν (οἶδαμεν, Ionic ἴδμεν) ἴστε (οἶδατε) ἴσᾱσι (οἶδᾱσι)		
Opt. S.	εἰδείην εἰδείης εἰδείη	Imp.	——— ἴσθι ἴστω (Bæotic ἴττω)
D.	εἰδείητον εἰδειητην		ἴστον ἴστων
P.	εἰδείημεν εἰδείητε εἰδείησαν, εἰδεῖεν		——— ἴστε ἴστωσαν
Inf.	εἰδέναι (Epic ἴδμεναι, ἴδμεν, ἰδέμεν)		
Part.	εἰδώς εἰδυῖα εἰδός, G. εἰδότος, (Epic feminine ἰδυῖα)		

The regular forms οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδᾱσι are used chiefly by the later authors.

Second Pluperfect.

S. ᾔδειν or ᾔδη, (Ionic ᾔδεα, Epic ᾗείδειν)  
ᾔδεις or ᾔδης, ᾔδειςθα or ᾔδηςθα, (Epic ᾗείδεις, ᾗείδης)  
ᾔδει or ᾔδη, ᾔδειν or ᾔδην, (Ionic ᾔδεε εἶδεε, once ᾗειδε, Epic ᾗείδει ᾗείδη)

D. ᾔδειτον or ᾔστον  
ᾔδείτην or ᾔστην

P. ᾔδαιμεν or ᾔσμεν  
ᾔδείτε or ᾔστε (Ionic ᾗδέατε)  
ᾔδесαν or ᾔσαν (Epic ἴσαν)

NOTE. The forms ἀνώχθω, ἀνωχθε, from ἀνωγα, are explained as follows; ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, syncopated ἀνώγ-τω ἀνωγ-τε; the endings -γτω, -γτε suggested the passive endings -χθω -χθε, (as in λελέ-χθω λελέ-χθε.)

The forms ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, from ἐγείρω, are explained as follows; ἐγρηγόρετε ἐγρήγορτε ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, -ρτε suggesting the passive endings -ρθε, -ρθαι, (as in ἐφθαρθε, μέμορθαι, τέτορθαι.)

Πείθω has πέποσθε, formed as follows; πεπόνθατε πέπονθε πέπονστε πέποστε, -στε suggesting the passive ending -σθε, (as in πέπεισθε.)

*Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.*

§ 130. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel. (See the examples, § 84, et seq.)

2. In mute and liquid verbs, and sometimes in pure verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle indicative is formed by means of the participle and εἰσί, ᾔσαν; as,

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, ἡγγελμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, for τέτριβ-νται, ᾗγγελ-νται  
τετριμμένοι (αι, α) ᾔσαν, ἡγγελμένοι (αι, α) ᾔσαν, for ἐτέτριβ-ντο, ᾗγγελ-ντο

Pure verbs which take σ before μ and τ (§ 111, n. 4) form this person after the analogy of mute verbs; as τελέω, τετελεσμένοι εἰσί, τετελεσμένοι ᾔσαν.

3. The perfect passive *subjunctive* and *optative* are formed by means of the participle and εἶναι, to be. (See the examples.)

NOTE. (a) The perfect passive subjunctive and optative of a few pure verbs is formed after the analogy of verbs in μι; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι,

Subj. κεκτῶμαι κεκτῇ κεκτῇται, &c., or κέκτωμαι κέκτη κέκτηται, &c.

Opt. κεκτῆμην κεκτῇο κεκτῇτο, &c.



See also βάλλω, κάθημαι, καλέω, λύω, μιμνήσκω, οἰκοδομέω, ὄρνυμι, τέμνω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Κτάομαι and μιμνήσκω form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in άώ; thus,

Opt. κεκτώμην κεκτῶο κεκτῶτο, &c.

μεμνῶμην μεμνῶο μεμνῶτο (Ionic resolved μεμνέωτο)

(c) Some of the parts of the perfect passive and middle of ἀραρίσκω, μιμνήσκω, and κάθημαι (ΕΩ), take the terminations and accent of the present; as ἀραρίσκω, P. P. subj. 3 sing. πρὸς-αρήρεται; κάθημαι. subj. κάθωμαι κάθη κάθηται, opt. καθοίμην. See these verbs in the Catalogue of Verbs.

### *Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Middle.*

§ 131. 1. In the Epic dialect, the present, imperfect, and second aorist middle of a few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of their parts; as ἄρχομαι ἄργ-μενος, δέχομαι δέξο (δέχ-σο), ἄλλομαι ἄλτο.

See also αἰρέω, ἀνδάνω, ἀραρίσκω, γεύω, γίγνομαι, ἔδω, ἐλελίζω, εὔχομαι, ἔχω, ἰκνέομαι, κέλομαι, λέγω, λείπω, ΛΕΧΩ, μίγνυμι, ὄρνυμι, πάλλω, πέρβω, πήγνυμι, σεύομαι, ΣΤΕΥΟΜΑΙ, φέρω, φυλάσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The *future* middle drops the connecting vowel only in ἔσ-ται for ἔσεται, from εἰμί, *to be*.

NOTE. The form προ-φύλαχθε, from φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚΩ) is explained as follows; προφυλάσσετε προφυλάκετε προφύλακ-τε προφύλαχθε, after the analogy of ἄνωχθε for ἀνώγετε.

### § 132. *Dialects.*

#### 1. Indicative Active.

-σι, 3 sing. of verbs in μι, Doric -τι, rarely -ντι; as δίδωτι, τίθητι, ἡτί, ἀφίητι, φᾶτί, ἀναδείκνυντι, ἐντί.

-νσι, 3 plur. Doric -ντι; as ἰστάντι: Ionic -ᾱσι, as ἰστέᾱσι, ἐστέᾱσι, ἔᾱσι. The Ionic ending -ασι is used also by the Attics in διδῶασι, τιθέασι, ἰᾱσι (ἰέασι), and in all verbs in -νμι.

-σαν, 3 plur. imperfect and second aorist, and aorist passive, Æolic, Doric, Boeotic, and Epic -ν preceded by the radical vowel; as ἔσταν, τίθεν, ἀνέθεν, ἱεν, ἔδον, διέγον, for ἔστησαν, ἐτίθεσαν, ἀνέθεσαν, ἱεσαν, ἔδοσαν, ἔγνωσαν. In the aorist passive -ησαν becomes -εν, as ἐκόσμηθεν, κατεδίκασθεν. The forms ἔγνων, μιάνθην, for ἔγνωσαν, ἐμιάνθησαν, retain the long vowel.

(a) The Æolic lengthens the radical vowel α, ο, into αι, οι, in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in μι; as ἴσταιμι, πλάναιμι. The Doric lengthens α into ᾱ; as ἴσαμι.

(b) The Bæotic lengthens  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$  in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in  $\mu\iota$ ; as  $\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ .

(c) The Æolians usually convert contract verbs into verbs in  $\mu\iota$ ; as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\iota$ ,  $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\mu\iota$ . Such forms as  $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\iota$  presuppose a theme in  $\epsilon\omega$ .

(d) The *iterative* endings  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$  are appended to the root of verbs in  $\mu\iota$  without any further change; as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$   $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$   $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$   $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ ;  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta\mu\iota$   $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$   $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ;  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$   $\delta\omicron\delta\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\eta\mu\iota$   $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ;  $\Delta\Upsilon\mu\iota$   $\delta\Upsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu$ .

## 2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

$-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\nu\tau\omicron$ , 3 plur. Ionic  $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\tau\omicron$ ; as  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ .

(a) In the third person plural of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive and middle,  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$  become  $\phi$ ;  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$  become  $\chi$ , and  $\zeta$  becomes  $\delta$ , before  $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\tau\omicron$ ; further, the radical vowel  $\epsilon$  commonly remains unaltered before these endings; as,

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\acute{\omega}$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\nu\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$	$\eta\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , $\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$	$\epsilon\phi\theta\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\epsilon\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , $\epsilon\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$

The Attic dialect sometimes makes use of the Ionic third person plural; as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$ , in Thucydides and Xenophon. — Herodotus has  $\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , from  $\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$ ).

(b) The Æolic and Epic lengthen the radical vowel  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$  in the indicative passive and middle of verbs in  $\mu\iota$ ; as  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$ .

## 3. Subjunctive.

$-\eta\epsilon$ , 2 sing. Epic  $-\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ , in  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ , for  $\theta\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ .

$-\eta$ , 3 sing. Epic  $-\acute{\eta}\eta$ ; thus,  $\beta\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\nu}\eta\eta$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\phi\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$ , for  $\beta\eta$ ,  $\alpha\eta$ ,  $\sigma\tau\eta$ ,  $\phi\eta$ ,  $\theta\eta$ ; so in the aorist passive,  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\sigma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$ , for  $\delta\alpha\mu\eta$ ,  $\sigma\alpha\pi\eta$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\eta$ . In the Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric dialects, this ending becomes  $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ , but only in the *aorist passive*; as  $\delta\omicron\nu\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ .

(a) The uncontracted form of the subjunctive of verbs in  $\mu\iota$  is Ionic and Epic; as  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , Epic also  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$ ,  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ,  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , for  $\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\theta\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The *aorist passive* subjunctive is contracted from the original form  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ , D.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ , P.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$ . The uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic, and has all the peculiarities of contract verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$ ; as  $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\mu\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ;  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$   $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ , Doric  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\phi\eta\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\tau\iota$ . (§ 120, 2, a.)

(b) The Epic protracts  $\eta$  in the forms  $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ , for  $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ .

- αἰνέω, rarely αἰνημι, *to praise*, F. αἰνέσω, αἰνέσομαι, Epic αἰνήσω, A. ἤνεσα, Epic ἤνησα, P. ἤνεκα, P. P. ἤνημαι, A. P. ἤνέθην.
- αἶνυμαι, *to take*, Epic, Imperf. αἰνύμην.
- αἰρέω (ΕΛ-), *to take*, F. αἰρήσω, rarely ἐλῶ, P. ἤρηκα, Ionic ἀραίρηκα, P. P. ἤρημαι, Ionic ἀραίρημαι, A. P. ἤρέθην, 2 A. εἶλον, εἶλω, εἶλοιμι, εἶλε, ἐλείν, ἐλών, 2 A. M. εἰλόμην (εἰλάμην), εἶλωμαι, ἐλοίμην, ἐλοῦ, ἐλέσθαι, ἐλόμενος, F. M. αἰρήσομαι, rarely ἐλοῦμαι. — γέντο, *he seized*, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἔλετο (φελετο).
- αἶρω (ΑΡ-), *to raise, lift*, F. ἄρῶ, A. ἤρα, ἄρω ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, P. ἤρκα, P. P. ἤρμαι, A. P. ἤρθην, A. M. ἤράμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἀράμενος, 2 A. M. ἤρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀροίμην, ἀρέσθαι. — ἐξ-άρη, 2 A. subj. 3 sing. rare and doubtful. — ἤρᾱ, A. M. 2 sing. Bæotic, for ἤραο ἤρω.
- αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘ-, ΑΙΣΘΕ-), *to feel, perceive*, F. αἰσθήσομαι, P. ἤσθημαι, 2 A. ἤσθόμην.
- αἶω, *to hear*, Imperf. αἶον, A. ἐπ-ήϊσα.
- ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧΕ-, ΑΧΕΔ-, ΑΧΕ-), *to grieve, afflict*, F. ἀκαχήσω, P. M. ἀκάχημαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχήμενος, as Present, A. ἀκάχησα, 2 A. ἤκαχον, 2 A. M. ἤκαχόμην. — ἀκηχέδαται, P. M. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀκαχείατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Epic.
- ἀκέομαι, *to mend*, F. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), A. ἤκεσάμην, A. act. part. ἐξ-ἀκέσας, rare. — ἀκειάμενος, corrupt, for ἀκειόμενος Epic.
- ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, A. ἀκήδεσα.
- ἀκούω (ΑΚΟ-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἤκουσα, P. ἄκουκα Doric, P. P. ἤκουσμαι, A. P. ἤκούσθην, 2 P. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plur. ἀκηκόειν, ἤκηκόειν.
- ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροᾶσομαι, A. ἤκροῦσάμην.
- ΑΚΩ, *acuo, to sharpen, point*, P. P. part. ἀκαχμένος, Epic.
- ἀλαλάζω, *to raise a war-cry*, F. ἀλαλάξομαι, A. ἠλάλαξα.
- ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, F. ἀλήσομαι, P. ἀάλημαι, ἀάλησθαι, ἀαλήμενος, as Present, A. ἀλήθην.
- ἀλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΑΝ-, ΑΛΔ-), *also, to nourish, increase*, Poetic, Imperf. ἤλδανον as Aorist.
- ἀλδήσκω (ΑΛΔ-, ΑΛΔΕ-), *also, to nourish, cause to grow, also alesco, to thrive, grow*, A. ἀλδήσασκον iterative.
- ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦ-), *to anoint, regular*; P. ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, P. P. ἤλειμαι, ἀλήλιμαι, 2 A. P. ἠλίφην.
- ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΞΕ-, ἀλέκω, ΑΛΚ-, ΑΛΑΛΚ-), *to help, ward off*, Poetic in the active, F. ἀλεξήσω, rarely ἀπ-αλέξω, A. ἠλέξησα, rarely ἤλεξα, 2 A. ἤλαλκον, F. M. ἀλεξήσομαι, rarely ἀλέξομαι, A. M. ἠλεξάμην. — ΑΛΚΑΘΩ, inf. ἀλκάθειν, Imperf. ἤλκαθον, both Aoristic.
- ἀλέομαι, *to shun, escape*, Epic, A. ἠλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθε, ἀλέασθαι.
- ἀλεύω, *to avert, protect*, Poetic, F. ἀλεύσω, A. ἤλευσα, ἄλευσον, A. M. ἀλευάμην.
- ἀλέω, *to grind*, F. ἀλέσω ἀλῶ, A. ἤλεσα (σσ), P. ἀλήλεκα, P. P. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι.
- ἄλθομαι (ΑΛΘΕ-), *to become healed*, Epic, A. P. ἀλθέσθην, F. M. ἀλθήσομαι as Passive.
- ἄλινδω, ἀλίνδομαι, also ἀλινδέω, ἀλινδέομαι, *to roll*, A. ἤλῖσα, P. ἤλῖκα, regular.
- ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ-, ΑΛΟ-, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be captured*, F. ἀλώσομαι, P. ἤλω

- κα ἐάλωκα, 2 A. ἤλων, commonly ἐάλων, ἀλώ, ἀλοῖην (ἀλώην), δλῶναι, δλούς, all passive in signification. — ἀλώω, ης, η, 2 A. subj. Epic. — εὐάλωκεν (that is ἐφάλωκεν), Perf. 3 sing. for ἐάλωκεν.
- ἄλιταίνω or ἀλιτραίνω (ΑΛΙΤ-, ΑΛΙΤΕ-), *to err against*, A. ἀλίτησα rare, P. M. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, *wicked*, 2 A. ἤλιτον, 2 A. M. ἤλιτόμην.
- ἄλλομαι (‘ΑΛ-), *salio, to leap, spring*, F. ἀλοῦμαι, A. ἤλάμην, ἄλωμαι (ā), 2 A. ἤλόμην. — Epic forms: 2 A. M. 2 sing. ἄλσο, 3 sing. ἄλτο; subj. 3 sing. ἄλεται; part. ἄλμενος, only in composition.
- ἀλυκτάζω (ΑΛΥΚΤΑ-), *to be in distress*, P. M. ἀλαλύκτῃμαι as Present. ἀλύσκω, ἀλυσκάζω, (ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝ-, ΑΛΥΚ-) *to shun, escape*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀλύσκανον as Aorist, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.
- ἄλφαινω (ΑΛΦ-), *to find, procure, bring as price*, 2 A. ἤλφον.
- ἄμαρτάνω (‘ΑΜΑΡΤ-, ‘ΑΜΑΡΤΕ-), *to err, miss*, F. ἀμαρτήσω, commonly ἀμαρτήσομαι, A. ἡμάρτησα later, P. ἡμάρτηκα, P. P. ἡμάρτημαι, A. P. ἡμαρτήθην, 2 A. ἡμαρτον, Epic ἡμβροτον.
- ἄμβλίσκω, ἄμβλόω, (ΑΜΒΛ-, ΑΜΒΛΩΜΙ) *to miscarry*, A. ἡμβλωσα, P. ἡμβλωκα, P. P. ἡμβλωμαι, 2 A. ἡμβλων rare.
- ἄμείρω, ἀμέρδω, *to deprive*, A. ἡμερσα, A. P. ἡμέρθην.
- ἄμπ-έχω, ἄμπ-ίσχω, (ἀμφί, ἔχω, ἴσχω) *to wrap around, clothe*, Imperf. ἀμπεῖχον, ἄμπεχον, F. ἀμφέξω, 2 A. ἡμπισχον. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι, ἀμπίσχομαι, ἀμπισχνέομαι, *to put on, wear*, Imperf. ἡμπειχόμεν, ἀμφεχόμεν (?), 2 A. ἡμπισχόμεν, ἡμπεσχόμεν.
- ἄμπλάκισκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚ-, ΑΜΠΛΑΚΕ-, ΑΜΒΛΑΚ-), *to err, miss*, P. P. ἡμπλάκῃμαι, 2 A. ἡμπλακον, ἡμβλακον, part. ἀμπλακών, ἀπλακών.
- ἄμ-πνύω (ΑΜΠΝΥΜΙ, ΠΝΥ-), Epic for ἀναπνέω, *to recover breath*, A. P. ἀμπνύνθην as active, 2 A. M. 3 sing. ἄμπνυτο as active.
- ἀμύνω, *to assist, ward off*, regular. — ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ, in Attic Poetry, imperat. ἀμύναθε, inf. ἀμυνάθειν, Mid. ἀμυναθοίμην, ἀμυνάθου, Imperf. ἡμύναθον, ἡμυναθόμεν; commonly with an Aoristic force.
- ἀμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, A. ἡμφίασα, P. ἡμφίακα.
- ἀμφι-γνοέω, *to doubt*, Imperf. ἡμφιγνόουν, ἡμφεγνόουν, A. ἡμφεγνόησα, A. P. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.
- ἀμφι-έννυμι, *to clothe*, Imperf. ἡμφιέννυν, F. ἀμφιέσω ἀμφιδω, A. ἡμφίεσα, P. M. ἡμφίεσμαι.
- ἀμφισ-βητέω, *to dispute*, Imperf. ἡμφισβήτουν, ἡμφεσβήτουν, A. ἡμφισβήτησα, ἡμφεσβήτησα, P. ἡμφισβήτηκα, A. P. ἡμφισβητήθην, F. M. ἀμφισβητήσομαι as passive.
- ἀναίνομαι (α-, ΑΙΝ-), *to refuse*, Imperf. ἡναινόμην, A. ἡνηνάμην, ἀνήνωμαι.
- ἀν-αλίσκω, ἀν-αλόω, *to expend*, Imperf. ἀνήλισκον, ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώσω, A. ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωσα, P. ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, P. P. ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλωμαι, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, A. P. ἀναλώθην, ἀνηλώθην.
- ἀνάσσω, *to reign*, regular. — ἐάνασσε, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἦνασσε, rare.
- ἀνδάνω (‘ΑΔΕ-, ‘ΑΔ-), *to please*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἦνδανον, ἐάνδανον, ἐήνδανον, F. ἀδήσω, P. ἄδηκα rare, 2 A. ἔαδον, ἄδρον, Epic εὐαδον (that is ἐφάδον), ἄδω, ἀδεῖν, 2 P. ἔαδα, Doric ἔαδα, 2 A. M. part. ἄσμενος as an adjective, *pleased, with pleasure*.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *to trickle out, issue forth*, 2 P. ἀνήνοθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἀνήνοθεν with the ending and force of the Imperfect (§ 118, 1, d).

ἀν-έχω, *to hold up*, Imperf. ἀν-είχον, &c., as in ἔχω, Imperf. M. ἡνείχόμεν, 2 A. M. ἡνεσχόμεν, rarely ἀνεσχόμεν.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίγνυμι, *to open*, Imperf. ἀνέωγον, ἡνοιγον, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶγον, F. ἀνοίξω, A. ἀνέωξα, ἡνοιξα, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶξα, ἄνοιξα, P. ἀνέωχα, P. P. ἀνέωγμαι, later ἡνέωγμαι, A. P. ἀνεῶχθην, later ἡνοιχθην, 2 A. P. ἡνοιγην, 2 P. ἀνέωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

ἀν-ορθόω, *to set upright*, Imperf. P. ἡνωρθούμεν, F. ἀνορθώσω, A. ἡνώρθωσα, ἀνώρθωσα, P. P. ἡνώρθωμαι.

ἀντάω (ΑΝΓΗΜΙ), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. ἀντήσω, ἀπαντήσομαι, 2 A. 3 dual συν-αντήτην.

ἀντ-ευ-ποιέω, *to do a favor in return*, regular; P. ἀντενπεποίηκα.

ἀντι-βολέω, *to meet, supplicate*, Imperf. ἡντιβόλουν, F. ἀντιβολήσω, A. ἀντεβόλεσα, ἡντεβόλησα, A. P. part. ἀντιβοληθεῖς.

ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, (ῡ) *to accomplish*, F. ἀνύσω (ῡ), Epic ἀνύω, A. ἡνῡσα (σσ), P. ἡνῡκα, P. P. ἡνυσμαι, A. P. ἡνύσθην. — ANYMI, Imperf. 1 plur. ἄνυμες Doric; Imperf. P. 3 sing. ἄνῡτο, ἡνῡτο.

ἀνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἡνωγον, ἡνώγεον, F. ἀνώξω, A. ἡνωξα, 2 P. ἄνωγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἡνώγειν as Imperfect. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 plur. ἄνωγμεν, imperat. ἄνωχθι, ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε.

ἀπ-αυράω (ΑΥΡ-), *to take away*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀπηύρων as Aorist, 2 A. part. ἀπούρας, 2 A. M. ἀπηυράμεν, part. ἀπουράμενος.

ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦΕ-), *to deceive*, Poetic, F. ἀπαφήσω, A. ἡπάφησα, 2 A. ἡπαφον, ἀπάφω, 2 A. M. opt. ἀπαφοίμην as active.

ἀπ-έκιξαν, *they blew off or away, scattered about*, a defective A. 3 plur.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, ἀπ-έχθομαι, (ΕΧΘΕ-) *to be hated*, Imperf. ἀπήχθετο, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, P. ἀπήχθην, all as passive.

ἀπο-λαύω, *to enjoy*, Imperf. ἀπέλουν, ἀπήλουν, F. ἀπολαύσω, commonly ἀπολαύσομαι, A. ἀπέλυνσα, ἀπήλυνσα, P. ἀπολέλυκα.

ἄπτω (ΑΦ-), *to fasten, cause to take hold of*, regular. — ἐάφθη or ἐάφθη, *was fastened*, A. P. 3 sing. Epic.

ἄράομαι, *to pray*, regular. — ΑΡΗΜΙ, inf. ἀρήμεναι, Epic.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, A. ἡρσα, P. M. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, A. P. ἡρθην, 2 A. ἡραρον ἀράρω, 2 A. M. opt. 3 plur. ἀραροίετο as passive, part. ἄρμενος as an adjective, *fitting, suitable*, 2 P. ἄρᾱρα, Ionic ἄρηρα, as Present intransitive, *to fit*, 2 Plup. ἀρήρειν, ἡρήρειν, as Imperfect intransitive. — ἀρᾶρυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. for ἀρᾶρυῖα, Epic. — ἄρηρεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect active. (§ 118, 1, d.) — προσ-αρήρεται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. for προσ-αρηρήται, (§ 130, n. c.)

ἀρέσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. ἡρεσα, P. ἀρήρεκα, A. P. ἡρέσθην as active.

ἀρημένος (ᾱ), *oppressed*, a defective P. P. part. Epic.

ἀριστάω, *to dine*, regular. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 pl. ἡρίσταμεν, inf. ἡριστάναι.

ἀριστο-ποιέομαι, *to dine*, regular; P. ἡριστο-πεποίημαι.

ἀρκέω, *to assist, suffice, defend, ward off*, F. ἀρκέσω, A. ἤρκεσα.

ἀρμόττω, ἀρμόζω, *to fit, adjust*, A. ἤρμοσα, P. M. ἤρμοσμαι, A. P. ἀρμόχθην later.

ἄρνυμαι (αἶρω, AP-), *to win, earn, acquire*, Imperf. ἀρνύμην, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἀρόμην, (Il. 9, 124; 8, 121.)

ἄρώ. αῖο, *to plough*, F. ἀρόσω, A. ἤροσα, P. P. ἀρήρομαι, A. P. ἠρόθην. — ἀρόωσιν, 3 plur. Epic from ΑΡΑΩ. — ΑΡΩΜΙ, inf. ἀρόμεναι, Epic.

ἀρπάζω (ΑΡΠΑΓ-), *rapio, to seize, carry off, snatch*, F. ἀρπάσω, ἀρπάσομαι, also ἀρπάξω not Attic, A. ἤρπασα, not Attic ἤρπαξα, P. ἤρπακα, P. P. ἤρπασμαι, later ἤρπαγμαι, A. P. ἠρπάσθην, later ἠρπάχθην, 2 A. P. ἠρπάγην later. — ΑΡΠΗΜΙ, 2 A. M. part. ἀρπάμενος.

ἀρύω, ἀρύτω, *to draw as water*, A. ἤρῡσα, A. P. ἠρῡθην, ἠρύσθην. Mid. also ἀρύσσομαι, rare.

ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, regular. — ἄργμενος, Pres. part. for ἀρχόμενος.

ἄσάομαι, ἄσάω, *to be sated, loathe, feel sad be grieved*, A. ἠσήθην. — ἄσάμενοι, part. Æolic, contracted from ἄσαόμενοι.

ἀτύζω, *to terrify*, Poetic, A. inf. ἀτύξαι, A. P. part. ἀτυχθεῖς as middle.

αἰαίνω, *to dry*, regular; A. P. ἐπ-αφ-αυάνθην, implying αὐάνθην.

αὐδάω, *to speak*, regular. Forms not Attic ηὔδαξα αὐδάξασα, ηὔδαξάμην.

αὐξάνω, αὖξω, (ΑΥΞΕ-, ΑΥΓ-) augeo, *to increase*, F. αὐξήσω, A. ηὔξησα, P. ηὔξηκα, P. P. ηὔξημαι, A. P. ηὔξήθην, rarely (ηὔχθην) αὐχθῇ. — αὐξουμένη, part. for αὐξομένη, in an inscription.

ΑΥΡΩ, see ἀπαυράω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

αὔω, *to shout*, F. αὔσω (ῡ), A. ἤῡσα (ῡ), imperat. αὔσον (ῡ).

ἄφάω, ἄφάσω, *to handle, feel*, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἤφησα, ἤφᾱσα.

ἄφ-εύω, *to singe, roast*, P. P. ἤφευμαι, A. P. part. ἀφευθεῖς.

ἄφ-ιέω, Imperf. ἠφίουν, the same as ἀφίημι.

ἄφ-ίημι, *to let go, dismiss*, Imperf. ἠφίην, rarely ἠφίειν, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφήκα, Epic ἀφέηκα, used only in the indicative, P. ἀφείκα, P. P. ἀφείμαι, A. P. ἀφείθην, ἀφέθην, F. P. ἀφεθήσομαι, 2 A. (ἀφῆν), ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἄφες, ἀφείναι, ἀφείς, 2 A. M. ἀφείμην, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφέμενος. The plural of the aorist ἀφῆκα, except ἀφῆκαν, is rarely used. — ἀφίητι, 3 sing. Doric for ἀφίησι. — ἀφέω, -έης, -έη, 2 A. subj. Epic, for ἀφῶ, -ῆς, ῆ. — ἀφέωνται, P. P. 3 plur. for ἀφείνται.

ἄφῡω, ἀφύσσω, *to pour out as liquids, to draw, accumulate*, F. ἀφύξω, A. ἤφῡσα.

ἄχεύων, ἄχέων, *being grieved*, a defective participle, Epic.

ἄχνυμαι, ἄχομαι, *to grieve, sorrow, be sad*, Imperf. ἀχνύμην.

ἄχθομαι (ΑΧΘΕ-), *to be indignant or displeased*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. P. ἠχθέσθην, F. P. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι.

ἄω, *to sate, satisfy*, Epic, F. ἄσω, A. ἄσα, ἄσω, F. M. ἄσομαι, 3 sing. (ἄσεται ἄεται ἄται) ἄται protracted, A. M. ἄσάμην. — ἄμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΗΜΙ.

ἄω, *to blow*, Imperf. ἄον.

## B.

**βάζω**, *to utter*, F. **βάξω**, P. P. **βέβαγμαι**.

**βαίνω** (**βάω**, **βιβάω**, **βίβημι**), *vado, to walk, go*, F. **βήσομαι**, P. **βέβηκα**, P. P. **βέβαιμαι**, **βέβασμαι**, A. P. **έβάθην**, A. M. **έβησάμην** or **έβησόμην** Epic, 2 A. **έβην**, **βῶ**, **βαίην**, **βῆθι**, **βῆναι**, **βίς**, 2 P. (**βέβασα**), **βεβῶ**, **βεβαίην**, **βεβάναι**, **βεβαώς** **βεβώς**, 2. Plur. (**έβεβάειν**). When it is equivalent to **βιβάζω**, *to cause to go*, it has F. **βήσω**, A. **έβησα**. — 2 A. 3 dual **βάτην**, for **έβήτην**; 3 plur. **βάσαν** for **έβησαν**: subj. **βέω** or **βείω**; 3 sing. **βῆη** for **βῆ**; 1 plur. **βείομεν**, Doric **βᾶμες** (**βάωμες**), for **βῶμεν**. — **βέομαι** or **βείομαι**, 2 A. M. subj. Epic, as Future, *I shall live*.

**βάλλω** (**ΒΑΛΛΕ-**, **ΒΑΛ-**, **ΒΛΑ-**, **ΒΛΕ-**, **ΒΛΗΜΙ**), *to cast, throw, hit*, F. **βαλῶ**, Poetic also **βαλλήσω**, P. **βέβληκα**, P. P. **βέβλημαι**, A. P. **έβλήθην**, F. Perf. **βεβλήσομαι**, F. M. **ξυμ-βλήσομαι**, 2 A. **έβαλον**, Epic **έβλην**, 2 A. M. **έβαλόμην**, Epic **έβλήμην** as passive. — **ύπερ-βαλλέειν**, **ξυμ-βαλλεόμενος**, Ionic for **-βάλλειν**, **-βαλλόμενος**. — P. P. 2 sing. **βέβληαι**, Epic; 3 plur. **βεβλήαται**, Epic; opt. 2 plur. **δια-βεβλήσθε**. — 2 A. opt. 2 sing. **βλείης** as passive. — 2 A. M. 2 sing. **βλήο** or **βλείο**; subj. 3 sing. (**βλήται**) **βλήεται** protracted.

**ΒΑΡΕΩ**, *to load, render heavy*, F. **βαρήσω**, regular; 2. P. part. **βεβαρηώς** as passive, Epic.

**βάσσω**, **βιβάσσω**, equivalent to **βαίνω**. — **έπι-βασκέμεν**, inf. Epic, causative.

**βαστάζω**, *to carry, support*, F. **βαστάσω**, A. **έβάστασα**, later **έβάσταξα**, A. P. **έβαστάχθην**.

**βδέω**, *to foist*, A. **έβδεσα**.

**ΒΙΑΩ**, *to force*, Epic and Ionic, P. **βεβίηκα**, regular.

**βιβρώσκω** (**ΒΟΡ-**, **ΒΡΟ-**, **ΒΡΩΜΙ**), *de-voro, to eat*, rare in the Present, F. **βρώσομαι**, A. part. **κατα-βρώξασαι**, P. **βέβρωκα**, P. P. **βέβρωμαι**, A. P. **έβρώθην**, F. Perf. **βεβρώσομαι**, 2 A. **έβρων**, 2 P. part. **βεβρώς**, **-ῶτος**, contracted from **βεβροώς**. — **ΒΕΒΡΩΘΩ**, opt. 2 sing. **βεβρώθοις**.

**βιόω** (**ΒΙΩΜΙ**), **νίνο**, *to live*, F. **βιώσω**, commonly **βιώσομαι**, rarely **βώσομαι**, regular; 2 A. **έβίων**, **βιῶ**, **βιῶην**, **βιώτω**, **βιώναι**, **βιούς**. — **βιόμεσθα**, Pres. 1 plur. implying **βίομαι**.

**βιώσκομαι** (**βιόω**), *to restore to life, or to be brought to life again*, A. **έβιωσάμην**, **αν-εβιωσάμην**, 2 A. **αν-εβίων** intransitive, *to revive*.

**βλάπτω** (**ΒΛΑΒ-**), *to hurt*, regular; F. Perf. **βεβλάψομαι**, 2 A. P. **έβλάβην**. — **βλάβομαι**, for **βλάπτομαι**, rare.

**βλαστάνω**, **βλαστέω**, (**ΒΛΑΣΤ-**) *to sprout*, F. **βλαστήσω**, A. **έβλάστησα**, P. **βεβλάστηκα**, **έβλάστηκα**.

**βλώσκω** (**ΜΟΛ-**, **ΒΛΟ-**, **ΒΛΩΜΙ**), *to go, to come*, F. **μολοῦμαι**, P. **μέμβλωκα**, **βέβλωκα**, 2 A. **έμολον**, rarely **έβλων**.

**βοάω** (**ΒΟ-**), **βοο**, *to call aloud*, regular. Ionic conjugation, **βώσομαι**, **έβωσα**, **βέβωμαι**, **έβώσθην**.

**ΒΟΛΕΩ**, equivalent to **βάλλω**, P. P. **βεβόλημαι**, Plur. P. **έβεβολήμην**.

**βόσκω** (**ΒΟΣΚΕ-**), **pasco**, *to pasture*, F. **βοσκήσω**, A. P. **έβοσκήθην** later. Mid. **βόσκομαι**, **vescor**.

βούλομαι (BOYΛE-), *volo, to will*, 2 sing. βούλει, Imperf. ἐβουλόμεν, ἡβουλόμεν, F. βουλήσομαι, P. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην, ἡβουλήθην, 2 P. προ-βέβουλα as Present. — βόλεσθε, 2 plur. for βούλεσθε.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *to resound, ring*, 2 A. ἔβραχε.

βρέχω, *to wet*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐβράχην.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, *to swallow up, gulp*, A. ἀνέβροξα, κατ-έβροξα, A. P. part. κατα-βροχθεῖς, 2 A. P. part. ἀνα-βροχέν.

βρνάζω, *to teem, exult, revel, shout*, F. βρνάσομαι, A. ἐβρύαξα.

βρυχάομαι (BRYX-), *to roar*, P. βέβρυχα as Present, *to roar*, A. P. part. βρυχηθεῖς, A. M. ἐβρυχησάμην.

βυνέω, βῦέω, (BY-) *to caulk*, F. βύσω, A. ἔβυσσά, P. P. βέβυσμαι. Pass. also βύνομαι.

## T.

γαμέω (ΓΑΜ-), *to marry*, said of the man, F. (γαμέσω) γαμέω γαμῶ, later γαμήσω, A. ἔγημα, later ἐγάμησα, P. γεγάμηκα, P. P. γεγάμημαι, A. P. ἐγαμήθην, part. γαμεθείσα. F. M. γαμέσσομαι, Epic, *will procure a wife for*.

ΓΑΝΩ, *to delight*, P. P. γεγάνωμαι, A. P. ἐγανώθην as middle, *to rejoice*.

γάνυμαι, *to rejoice, be delighted*, F. γανύσομαι (σσ), P. γεγάνυμαι.

γεγωνίσκω, γεγωνέω, γεγώνω, (ΓΩΝ-) *to shout aloud, call, proclaim*, Imperf. ἐγεγώνεον, ἐγέγωνον, as Aorist, F. γεγωνήσω, A. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 P. γεγωνα, γεγώνω, γέγωνε, γεγωνέμεν, γεγωνώς, as Present.

γείνομαι (ΓΕΝ-), *nascor, to be born, rarely to beget*, Epic in the present and imperfect, A. ἐγεινάμην, Æolic ἐγεννάμην, *to beget, give birth to*.

γελάω, *to laugh*, F. γελάσω, commonly γελάσομαι, A. ἐγέλασα, Doric ἐγέλαξα, A. P. ἐγελάσθην.

γελοιᾶω, Epic for γελάω, regular. — γελοῖωντες, part. for γελοιῶντες.

γεύω, *to cause to taste*, γεύομαι, *gusto, to taste*, regular; A. P. ἐγεύσθην. — γεύμεθα, Pres. 1 plur. for γευόμεθα.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘ-, ΓΑΘ-), *gaudeo, to rejoice*, regular; 2 P. γέγηθα, Doric γέγᾱθα, as Present. — γεγᾱθέω, a new Present, Doric.

γηράσκω, γηράω, (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) *to grow old*, F. γηρᾶσω, γηρᾶσομαι, A. ἐγήρᾱσα, P. γεγήρᾱκα, 2 A. ἐγήγᾱν, γηρᾶναι, γηράς.

γίγνομαι, γίνομαι, (ΓΕΝΕ-, ΓΕΝ-, ΓΑ-) *gignor, to become, to be*, F. γενήσομαι, P. γεγένημαι, A. ἐγενήθην not Attic, 2 A. ἐγεινόμην, 2 P. γέγονα (Poetic γέγαα) as middle, *to be*, 2 Plur. ἐγεγόνειν (ἐγεγάειν). — γεγάασθε, new Pres. 2 plur. protracted from γεγᾱσθε (γεγάεσθε); 3 plur. γεγάονται as Future. — γέντο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐγένετο. — γεγᾱκεῖν, P. inf. Doric, equivalent to γεγονέναι.

γιγνώσκω, γινώσκω, (ΓΝΟ-, ΓΝΩΜΙ) *nosco, cognosco, to know*, F. γνώσομαι, A. ἔγνωσα only in the compound ἀν-έγνωσα, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι, A. P. ἐγνώσθην, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνώω, γνοίην, γνώωθι, γνώωναι, γνώους, 2. A. M. opt. 3. sing. ξυγ-γνοίτο as active. — Epic forms: 2 A. 3 plur. ἔγνων, for ἔγνων, ἔγνωσαν: subj. γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for γνώω, γνώμεν, γνώωσι: opt. 3 sing. ἀ-γνοίησι?



γλύφω, scalpo, sculpo, *to engrave*, regular; P. P. γέγλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐγλύφην.

γοάω (ΓΟ-), *to bewail, mourn*, regular; Imperf. γόον, Epic. — γοή-μεναι, inf. Epic, from ΓΟΗΜΙ.

γράφω (ΓΡΑΦΕ-), scribo, *to scratch, write*, regular; P. γέγραφα, rarely γεγράφηκα, P. P. γέγραμμαι, rarely ἔγραμμαι, F. Perf. γεγράψομαι, 2. A. P. ἐγράφην. — γρόφω, part. Doric for γράφω.

## Δ.

ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑ-, ΔΑΗΜΙ), *to teach*, P. δέδαγκα as middle, *to know*, 2 A. δέδαον, 2 A. P. ἐδάην as middle, *to learn*, 2 P. δέδαα, *to have taught, or to have learned*. Mid. ΔΑΕΟΜΑΙ, *to learn*, F. δαήσομαι, P. δεδάημαι. — δαήμενος, Pres. part. as an adjective, *skilled*. — δεδάασθαι, new Pres. inf. protracted from δεδάσθαι (δεδάεσθαι). — δήω, F. for δησω, *shall find*.

δαίζω, *to rend*, F. δαίξω, A. ἐδαίξα, P. P. δεδαίγμαι, or δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, A. P. ἐδαίχθην.

δαίνυμι, δαινύω, (ΔΑΙ-, ΔΑ-) *to feast*, F. δαίσω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδαίσθην, rarely κατα-δασθῆναι, A. M. ἐδαισάμην, ἔδασάμην. — δαινῦτο or δαίνῦτο, opt. 3 sing.; δαινύατο, opt. 3 plur. Ionic for δαινῦντο.

δαίομαι (ΔΑ-), divido, *to divide*, F. δᾶσομαι, P. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, both passively, A. P. ἐδάσθην, A. M. ἐδᾶσάμην.

δαίω (ΔΑΥ-, ΔΑ-), *to burn*, P. P. δέδαιμαι, 2 P. δέδηα as Present intransitive, *to burn*, 2 A. P. ἐδάβην, κατ-εδάην, 2. A. M. ἐδαόμην.

δάκνω (ΔΗΚ-, ΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. δήξομαι, P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. P. ἐδήχθην, 2 A. ἔδακον (δέδακον).

δαμάω (ΔΑΜ-, ΔΜΑ-), Poetic for δαμάζω, domo, *to tame, subdue*, F. δαμάσω, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. P. ἐδμήθην, F. Perf. δεδμήσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάμην. — δαμάα, δαμόωσι, F. protracted, for δαμά, δαμῶσι, (δαμάσει, δαμάσουσι.) — δαμήη, 2 A. P. protracted, for δαμῆ.

δαμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι, the same as the preceding.

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΕ-, ΔΑΡΘ-), *to sleep*, P. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, ἔδραρθον, 2 A. P. ἐδάρθην, ἐδράθην, as active.

δατέομαι, *to divide*, A. inf. δατέασθαι.

δέατο, δόατο, *he, it appeared*, A. δοάσατο, subj. δοάσσεται, defective.

δεδοκημένος, *on the look out, watching*, a defective P. M. part. Epic.

δειδίσσομαι, *to frighten, rarely to fear*, A. ἐδειδιξάμην.

δείδω (ΔΕΙ-, δίω), *to fear*, Epic in the present and future, F. δείσομαι, A. ἔδεια, Epic ἔδδεια, P. δέδοικα, Epic δείδοικα, Doric δεδοί-κω, as Present, *to be afraid*, P. P. δέδειμαι rare, F. Perf. δεδοικήσω. — A. περί-δδεια, Epic for περιέδεια; part. ὑπο-δδείσας, Epic for ὑποδείσας. — δέδοιγμεν, P. 1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν.

δειελήσας, *having taken an afternoon's luncheon*, a defective A. part. Epic.

δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, (ΔΕΙΚ-, ΔΕΚ-) *to show*, F. δείξω, A. ἔδειξα, P. δέδειχα, P. P. δέδειγμαι, A. P. ἐδείχθην. Ionic conjugation, δείξω, ἔδεξα, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην. — P. M. δείδεγμαι, 3 plur. δειδέχεται, Epic: Plup. M. 3 sing. δείδεκτο, as Aorist; 3 plur. δειδέχατο, as Imperfect.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — δεδείπναμεν, δεδειπνάναί, 2 P. 1 plur. and inf.

δέμω (ΔΜΕ-), *to build*, A. ἔδειμα, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. M. ἐδειμάμην.

δέρκομαι, *to look sharply, to see*, F. δέρξομαι rare, A. ἐδέρχθην, 2 A. ἔδρακον (ἔδρακα), 2 A. P. ἐδράκην, 2 P. δέδορκα as Present. — δέρκειν, inf. act.

ἔρω, *to flay, flog*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐδάρην.

δεύομαι (ΔΕΥΕ-), Epic for δέομαι, F. δευήσομαι, A. ἐδεύησα.

δέχομαι, *to receive*, regular; F. P. δεδέξομαι. — Epic forms: Pres. 3 plur. δέχεται (δεχ-νται); imperat. 2 sing. δέξο, 2 plur. δέχθε, Aoristic; inf. δέχθαι, Aoristic; part. δέγμενος as Present or Aorist: Imperf. ἐδέγμην, *I was expecting*, 3 sing. δέκτο or ἔδεκτο Aoristic.

δέω, *to bind, tie*, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, rarely δέδηκα, P. P. δέδεμαι, δεδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην, F. Perf. δεδήσομαι.

δέω (ΔΕΕ-), *to want, to be wanting*, F. δεήσω, A. ἐδέησα, Epic ἔδησα, P. δεδέηκα, P. M. δεδέημαι, A. P. ἐδεήθην as middle. Mid. δέομαι, *to need, beg*. — δεοῦμεθα, F. M. for δεησόμεθα.

Δεῖ, *debet, it is necessary, there is need, it ought*, impersonal, δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον, F. δεήσει, A. ἐδέησε.

δηλώω, *to manifest*, regular; F. Perf. δεδηλώσομαι.

διστάω, *to feed, decide*, F. διατήσω, A. ἐδιητησα, P. δεδιήτηκα, P. P. δεδιήτημαι, A. P. διητήθην as middle.

διακονεω, *to wait upon*, Imperf. διηκόνουν, F. διακονήσω, P. δεδιηκόνηκα, P. P. δεδιηκόνημαι, A. P. ἐδιακονήθην.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ-, ΔΙΔΑΧ-), *docere, to teach*, F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Epic ἐδιδάσκησα, P. δεδίδαχα, P. P. δεδίδαγμαί, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

δίδημι (δέω), *to bind*, Imperf. ἐδίδην.

διδόω (ΔΟ-), *to give*, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, 3 sing. διδοῖ, Imperf. ἐδίδουν, F. διδώσω Epic.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ-, ΔΡΗΜΙ), *to run away*, used only in composition, F. δρασομαι, A. ἔδρασα, P. δέδρακα, 2 A. ἔδραν, Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δραῖν, δρᾶναι, δράς.

δίδωμι (διδόω, ΔΟ-), *do, to give*, F. δώσω, A. ἔδωκα only in the indicative, P. δέδωκα, P. P. δέδομαι, A. P. ἐδόθην, 2 A. ἔδων, δῶ, δοίην (δῶην), δός, δοῦναι, δούς. The singular ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, and the 3 plur. ἔδωκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔδων is not used in the indicative; except in some compounds, as διέδω (Xen. Cyr. 1). — δίδωτι, 3 sing. Doric for δίδωσι. — ἀπο-δεδόανθι, 2 P. 3 plur. Bæotic. — Epic forms: imperat. 2 sing. δίδωθι, for δίδοθι; inf. διδοῦναι, for διδόναι: 2 A. subj. δώω, δώης, δώη or δώησι or δῶσι, δώομεν, δώωσι, for the common δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, δῶμεν, δῶσι; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν, for δοῦναι. — δίδοι, imperat. for δίδοθι, Æolic.

δίζημαι (ΔΙΖΕ-), *to seek*, Ionic, δίζησθαι, διζήμενος, retains the η in the inflection, Imperf. ἐδιζήμην, F. διζήσομαι, A. ἐδιζησάμην.

δίξω, *to consider, φροντίζω, doubt*, Imperf. ἔδιζον. Mid. δίξομαι, equivalent to δίζημαι, Imperf. ἐδιζόμην.

δίημι (διά, ἦμι), *to moisten, sprinkle*; part. διείς. Mid. δέμαι, *as active*

δίημι, *to chase away*, Imperf. 3 pl. ἐδίεσαν. Mid. δέμαι, *to speed*.

ΔΙΚΩ, *to fling*, Poetic, 2 A. ἔδικον, δίκη, δικών.

δι-οικέω, *to manage*, regular. P. P. δεδιώκημαι, *rare*.

δίω, *to fear*, Epic in the present and imperfect, 2 Perf. δέδια, Epic δείδια, *as Present, to be afraid*, δεδίω, δεδιείην, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, 2 Pluperf. ἐδεδίειν. Mid. δίομαι, *to cause to fear, to frighten, scare*. — ἐδείδιον, δείδιε, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect.

διώκω, *to pursue*, regular. — ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν, Imperf. ἐδιώκαθον.

δοκέω (ΔΟΚ-), *to seem, think*, F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαi, A. P. ἐδόχθην *rare*. The regular forms δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκημαι, ἐδοκήθην are Poetic. — δοκεύμενος; for δοκεόμενος, equivalent to δοκῶν.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems, appears*, impersonal, F. δόξει, A. ἔδοξε, P. P. δέδοκται. Poetic δοκήσει, ἐδόκησε, δεδόκηκε, δεδόκηται.

δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ-, ΓΔΟΥΠΕ-, ΓΔΟΥΠ-), *to sound heavily, as in falling*, Poetic A. ἐδούπησα, ἐγδούπησα, 2 A. ἔδουπον, 2 P. δέδουπα, δεδουπῶς *fallen, dead*.

δράω, *to do*, F. δρᾶσω, A. ἔδρᾶσα, P. δέδρᾶκα, P. P. δέδρᾶμαι, δέδρασμαι, A. P. ἐδράσθην. — δρῶ, *as Future*, (Arist. Pl. 59.) — δρώοιμι, opt. *as if from ΔΡΩΩ*.

ΔΡΕΜΩ, *see τρέχω*.

δρέπω, sometimes δρέπτω, *to pluck, enjoy*, A. ἔδρεψα, A. P. ἐδρέφθην *rare*, 2 A. ἔδραπον, δραπών.

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑ-), *to be able, I can*, Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἡδυνάμην, F. δυνήσομαι, P. δεδύνημαι, A. ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην, *rare* ἐδυνάσθην, A. M. ἐδυνήσατο Epic. — δύνη, 2 sing. for δύνασαι. — δύνηαι, subj. 2 sing. for δύνη, Epic; δυνεώμεθα, δυνέωνται, subj. Ionic for δυνώμεθα, δύνωνται.

δύνω (δύω, ΔΥΜΙ), *in-duo, to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, A. ἔδῡνα later, P. δέδῡκα, 2 A. ἔδῡν, δῡω, δῡην, δῡθι, δῡναι, δῡς. — δυνέουσι, Pres. 3 plur. Ionic.

δύω (ΔΥΜΙ), *to cause to enter, envelope, immerse, sink*, F. δύσω (ῡ), A. ἔδῡσα, P. δέδῡκα, P. P. δέδῡμαι, A. P. ἐδύθην (ῡ), 2 A. P. ἐδύην. Mid. δύομαι, later ἐν-διδύσκομαι, *in duo, to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, F. δῡσομαι, A. ἐδῡσάμην, Epic ἐδῡσόμην, 2 A. ἐδύμην, imperat. περί-δυσο ἀπό-δυσο, *rare*.

#### E.

εἰάω, Epic εἰάω, *to permit, let, let alone*, F. εἶᾱσω, A. εἶᾱσα, P. εἶᾱκα, A. P. εἶᾱθην, F. M. εἶᾱσομαι *as passive*.

ἐγγυάω (ἐγγύη), *to betroth, proffer*, Imperf. ἡγγύαον, ἐνεγγύαον, A. ἡγγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα, P. ἡγγύηκα, ἐγγεγγύηκα, P. P. ἡγγύημαι, ἐγγεγγύημαι, Plur. P. ἐγγεγγύημην and ἐνεγγεγγύημην, A. P. ἡγγυήθην. Mid. ἐγγυάομαι, *to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage*, Imp. ἡγγυώμην, ἐνεγγυώμην, F. ἐγγυήσομαι, A. ἡγγυησάμην, ἐνεγγυησάμην, ἐγγυησάμην.

ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡ-, ΕΓΡ-, ΕΓΡΗΜΙ), *to rouse, waken, raise*, F. ἐγερῶ, A. ἡγείρα, P. M. ἐγήγερμαι, Plup. 3 sing. ἡγεῖτο, A. P. ἡγέρθην, 2 P. ἐγρήγορα as Present intransitive, *to be awake*, 2 A. (ἔγρην) imperat. 3 sing. ἐγρέτω rare, 2 A. M. ἡγρόμην, ἔγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἔγρεο Epic, ἐγρέσθαι or ἔγρεσθαι, ἐγρόμενος. — Epic forms; 2 P. 3 plur. ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ; imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε; inf. ἐγρηγόρθαι or ἐγρήγορθαι. — ἔγρονται, 3 plur. for ἐγείρονται.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

εἶδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργνυμι, see εἶδομαι, ἔλπομαι, ἔργνυμι.

ἐέργω, Epic and Ionic for ἔργω εἶργω, *to shut out*; also for ἔργω εἶργνυμι, *to shut in*, in which sense it has P. P. part. ἐεργμένος, *closely compacted*. — ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐέργαθον, as Aorist. — ἐέρχατο, Plup. 3 plur. Ionic, for ἐεργμένοι ἦσαν.

ἐζομαι (ἘΔ-, ἘΔΕ-), *sedeo, to sit*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐζόμην as Aorist. For the other forms, see καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω (ΕΘΕΛΕ-), *to will, to wish*, F. ἐθελήσω, A. ἡθέλησα, P. ἡθέληκα.

ἐθίζω, *to accustom*, ἐθίσω, εἴθισα, εἴθικα, εἴθισμαι, εἰθίσθην.

ἔθω, *suesco, to be accustomed*, part. ἔθων Epic, 2 P. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as Present, 2 Plup. εἰώθειν, Ionic ἐώθειν, as Imperfect. — εὐέθωκα (that is, εφεθωκα), P. from ΕΘΩ.

ΕΙΔΩ (ΕΙΑΔΕ-, ΙΔΕ-, ΙΔ-), *video, to see*, 2 A. εἶδον (εἶδα, ἴδον), ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε or ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, F. ἰδησῶ Doric. Mid. εἶδομαι and εἰδομαι, generally Poetic, *to seem, appear, resemble*, A. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος or εἰσάμενος, 2 A. εἰδόμην or ἰδόμην, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος rarely εἰδόμενος, generally with the sense of the active, *I saw*.

The 2 P. οἶδα has the force of the Present, and means *I know*, 2 Pluperf. ἦδειν as Imperfect, *I knew*, F. εἰδήσω, commonly εἴσομαι, *I shall know*, A. εἶδησα, *I knew*, rare. — εὐιδε (that is εφιδε), 2 A. for εἶδε. — βιδεῖν, 2 A. inf. Laconian for ἰδεῖν.

εἴκω, *to appear, to seem, to resemble*, Imperf. εἶκον as Aorist, F. εἴξω, 2 P. εἴοικα (Ionic οἴκα, rare εἴκα) as Present, εἰοίκω (οἴκω), εἰοίκοιμι, εἰοκέμαι (εἰκέμαι), εἰοκῶς (εἰκῶς), 2 Pluperf. ἐώκειν (rarely ᾠκειν) as Imperfect. — Epic and Poetic: 2 P. dual εἴκτον, for εἰοκατον (εἴκατον); 1 plur. εἴοιγμεν, for εἰοίκαμεν; part. εἰοικῶς, for εἰοκῶς; 2 Plup. 3 dual ἐἴκτην, for ἐώκειτήν (εἰκείτην); 3 plur. ἐοίκεσαν, for ἐώκεσαν.

ἔοικε (Οἴκε), *it seems, appears, is likely, fitting*, impersonal, part. εἰκός, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable*, 2 Plup. ἐώκει, as Imperfect.

εἴκω, *to yield*, regular. — ΕΙΚΑΘΩ, εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, εἰκάθειν, εἰκάθων, Imperf. εἴκαθον, all Aoristic.

εἰλέω (ΟΛΕ-), *to roll*, Imperf. εἴλεον, εἰλίλεον, F. εἰλήσω, P. P. ἐόλημαι, Pluperf. P. ἐόλητο.

εἰλῶ, *to wrap up, envelop, cover over, roll round, gather up*, regular; A. εἰλῶσα, A. P. part. εἰλυσθείς, with the rough breathing.

εἰλω (ΕΛ-), *volvo, to roll up*, εἴλωμαι, Epic, A. ἔλσα, ἔλσαι ἐέλσαι,

ἔλσας (rarely εἶλσας), P. P. ἔλμαι, ἐλμένος; 2 A. P. ἐῶλην and ἄλην (ᾶ), ἀλῆναι, ἀλείς.

εἶμί (ΕΣ-, Ε-, ΗΜΙ), *sum, to be, to exist*, ὦ, εἶην, ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο), εἶναι, ὦν, Imperf. ἦν or ἦ, sometimes ἦμην, F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσεσθαι, ἐσόμενος. Sometimes γέγονα, from γίγνομαι, is used as Perfect to εἶμί, (Aristot. *Rhet.* I, 1, 8.)

εἶμι (Ι-, ΕΙ-, ΙΜΙ, ΙΗΜΙ), *eo, to go, I shall go*, ἴω, ἴοιμι (ἰοίην), ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών, Imperf. ἦειν and ἦα, F. εἴσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or εἰσάμην Epic.

εἰνύω, Epic for ἐννύω, ἔννυμι, only in composition, Imperf. κατα-εἰνυον, *I covered*. Mid. ἐπι-εἰνυσθαι.

ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠ-, ΕΣΠ-), *to say, to tell*, 2 A. εἶπον (Epic ἔειπον), εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ, εἶπείν, εἶπών, also εἶπα (Epic ἔειπα), εἶπαιμι, εἶπον or εἶπόν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, 2 A. Mid. εἰπάμην, ἀπ-εἰπάμην, *to refuse, disclaim, disown, to say no*. — All the forms of εἶπα, except εἶπαν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, are used by good Attic writers. Further, εἰπάτω, εἶπατον, εἶπατε, of the imperative, are preferred to εἰπέτω, εἶπετον, εἶπετε. The *present* is borrowed from φημί, λέγω, and, in certain connections, from ἀγορεύω: the other parts are borrowed from εἶρω, ΡΕΩ, which see; thus, F. ἐρῶ, P. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ἐρρέθην, εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι. — ἔσπετε, 2 A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic.

εἶργνυμι and εἶργνύω (ΕΡΓ-, ΕΙΡΓ-), *to shut in*, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην.

εἶργω (ἔργω), *arceo, to shut out*, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην (?), F. M. εἶρξομαι as passive. — ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ, εἶργάθω, εἶργάθειν, Imperf. εἶργαθον, Aoristic. Mid. imperat. εἶργάθου.

εἶρέω (εἶρω), *to say, to tell*, Epic.

εἶρομαι, rarely εἰρέομαι, Ionic for ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, *to ask*, Imperf. εἰρούμην, F. εἰρήσομαι.

εἶρύω, for ἐρύω, *to drive*, F. εἶρύσω (ῥ), A. εἶρῶσα, P. P. εἶρῶμαι and εἶρυσμαι, Plur. εἶρύμην (ῥ), A. P. εἶρύσθην. Mid. εἶρύομαι (ῥ), F. εἶρύσομαι, A. εἶρυσάμην. — ΕΙΡΥΜΙ, Pres. inf. εἶρύμεναι. Pres. P. 3 plur. εἶρύαται (ῥ); inf. εἶρυσθαι: Imperf. 3 sing. εἶρῶτο, 3 plur. εἶρυντο.

εἶρω (ΕΡ-), *to say, to tell*, not Attic in the present and imperfect, F. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, F. M. ἀπ-ερούμαι, *shall refuse*.

εἶρω (ΕΡ-), *sero, to join*, εἶρα, P. εἶρκα, P. P. εἶρμαι, Ionic ἔρμαι, Epic ἔερμαι, Plur. P. ἐέρμην.

εἶσκω, *to liken, think like, compare, make similar, assimilate*, causative of εἶκω, *to be like*, Imperf. ἦσκον, εἷσκον. Mid. P. 2 sing. ἦξαι, 3 sing. ἦικται, equivalent to εἰκας, εἰκε, Plur. 3 sing. ἦικτο, εἷκτο, equivalent to ἐφκει.

ἐκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία), *to call an assembly*, regular; Imperf. ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησιάζον, F. ἐκκλησιάσω, A. ἐκκλησίασα, ἐξεκκλησιάσα.

ἐλαύνω, Poetic also ἐλάω, (εἶλω, ΕΛ-) *to drive*; F. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, A. ἤλασα, P. ἐλήλακα, P. P. ἐλήλαμαι, ἐλήλασμαι, Plur. P. ἐληλάμην, ἠληλάμην, A. P. ἠλάθην (ᾶ), Ionic ἠλάσθην, A. M. ἠλασάμην transitive. — ἐληλάδατο, P. P. 3 plur. Epic, as if from ΕΛΑΔΩ. — ἠλσάμην, A. Mid. from the radical form ΕΛΩ. — ἐληλάμενος, P. P. part. proparoxytone.

ἐλέγχω, *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, regular; P. P. ἐλήλεγμαι, or ἤλεγμαι.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout* ἐλελεῦ, A. ἐλέλιξα.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to shake*, Epic, A. ἐλέλιξα, A. P. ἐλελίχθην as middle, A. M. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self*. — ἐλέλικτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλελίζετο, sometimes Aoristic.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἐλίσσω or ἐλίττω (ΕΛΙΚ-), *to twirl*, F. ἐλίζω, A. εἰλιξα, P. P. εἰλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, A. P. εἰλίχθην.

ἐλκώ, *ulcero, to ulcerate*, regular; Plur. P. ἐλκώμην, A. P. ἐλκώθην, not Attic.

ἐλκω (ΕΛΚΥ-), *vello, vellico, to pull*, F. ἐλξω, ἐλκύσω, A. ἐίλξα, εἰλκῦσα, P. εἰλκυκα, P. P. εἰλκυσμαι, A. P. ἐίλκύσθην. — ἤλκον, Imperf. for εἰλκον.

ἐλπω, *to give hope*, Epic, 2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present middle, *to hope*, 2 Pluperf. ἐώλπειν as Imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*. Mid. ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι, *to hope, expect*, Imperf. ἐλπόμην, ἐελπόμην.

ΕΛΥΩ, *volvo, to roll*, Epic, A. P. ἐλύσθην, part. ἐλυσθείς.

ἔλω, see αἰρέω.

ἐμέω, vomo, *to vomit*, F. ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἤρεσα, Epic ἤμησα, P. ἐμήμεκα, Pluperf. ἐμεμέκειν later, P. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐμ-πεδόω, *to confirm*, regular; Imperf. ἤμπέδουν.

ἐμ-πολάω, *to traffic*, F. ἐμπολήσω, A. ἤμπόλησα, P. ἤμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, P. P. ἤμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡ-), *to slay*, A. M. ἐνηράμην, 2 A. ἤναρον.

ἐν-αντιόομαι, *to oppose*, regular; P. P. ἤναντίωμαι, A. P. ἤναντιώθην.

ἐναρίζω, *to slay*, Poetic, F. ἐναρίζω, A. ἐνάριξα, ἤναρισα, P. P. ἤναρισμαι.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *to sit, to rest upon*, 2 P. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, rarely ἐνίπτω, (ΕΠ-, ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠΕ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-) in quam, *to tell, say*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, F. ἐνίψω ἐνισπήσω, 2 A. ἔνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔνισπε, ἐνισπεῖν.

ἐνίπτω or ἐνίσσω (ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-), *to chide*, Poetic, 2 A. ἐνένισπον or ἐνένιπον, also ἡνίπαπον.

ἐννυμι and ἐννύω (Ε-), *vestio, to clothe*, Poetic, F. ἔσω, A. ἔσα. Mid. ἐννυμαι, *to put on*, Imperf. ἐννύμην, F. ἔσομαι, P. εἶμαι, ἔσμαι, Plur. ἔσμην, ἐέσμην, A. ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην.

ἐν-οχλέω, *to annoy, vex*, Imp. ἡνώχλεον, F. ἐνοχλήσω, A. ἡνώχλησα, P. ἡνώχληκα, P. P. ἡνώχλημαι.

ἐορτάζω, Ionic ὀρτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Imperf. ἐώρταζον, F. ἐορτάσω, A. ἐώρτασα, ἐορτάσαι.

ἐπ-αυρίσκω or ἐπ-αυρέω (ΑΥΡ-), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, F. M. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπαῦρον, 2 A. M. ἐπηυρόμην or ἐπαυράμην.

ἐπι-μέλομαι or ἐπι-μελέομαι, *to take care of*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, &c., all from the second form.

ἐπ-ίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑ-, ἐπί, ΙΔ-), *to know, understand, learn*, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, F. ἐπιστήσομαι, A. ἠπιστήθην. — ἐξ-επίσται, 2 sing. Ionic, for ἐξ-επίστασαι.

ἔπω (ΣΕΠ-), *to be employed, to be after any thing*, Imperf. εἶπον, A. P. περι-έφθην, 2 A. ἔσπον, σπεῖν, σπών. Mid. ἔπομαι, sequor, *to follow*, Imperf. εἰπόμην, F. ἔψομαι, A. ἐψάμην rare, 2 A. (ἐσπόμην), σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος. — σπείω, 2 A. imperat. Epic, for σπέω σποῦ. — σπείομεν, 2 A. subj. 1 plur. Epic, from ΣΠΗΜΙ.

ἔραμαι, Poetic for ἐράω, Imperf. ἠράμην, A. ἠρασάμην. — ἔραται, subj. 3 sing. Æolic or Doric, contracted from ἐράηται.

ἐράω (ᾱ), *to be passionately fond of, to be in love*, Imperf. ἠραον, A. P. ἠράσθην, F. P. ἐρασθήσομαι, both as active.

ἐργάζομαι, *to work, do*, Imp. εἰργαζόμεν, F. ἐργάσομαι, P. εἰργασμαι, A. P. εἰργάσθην passive, A. M. εἰργασάμην. — ἐξ-ηργάσατο, A. M. 3 sing. later.

ἔργνυμι, ἐσ-ἔργνυμι, for εἰργνυμι, εἰσ-εἰργνυμι, Imperf. ἐέργνυν.

ΕΡΓΩ, see ἔρδω, *to do*.

ἔργω or ἔργω, the theme of εἰργνυμι, *to shut in*, not found in the present, F. ἔρξω, ξυν-έρξω, ἐφ-έρξω, ἀφ-έρξω, A. ἔρξα or ἔρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, A. P. ἔρχθην. — Epic P. P. 3 plur. ἔρχαται; Plup. 3 plur. ἔρχατο.

ἔργω, the original form of εἰργω, arceo, *to shut out*, A. ἔρξα, ἀπ-ερξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, ἀπ-εργμαι, F. M. ἔρξομαι as passive. — ΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Pres. Mid. imperat. ἐργάθου transitive, Imperf. ἔργαθον, ἐργαθόμην, as Aorist.

ἔρδω or ἔρδω (ΕΡΓ-), *to do, work*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἔρδον, ἔρδον, F. ἔρξω, A. ἔρξα, 2 P. ἔοργα, 2 Plup. ἐώργειν, Ionic ἐόργεα. — ἔοργαν, 2 P. 3 plur. for ἐόργασι.

ἐρείδω, *to prop, regular*; P. M. ἤρεισμαι, ἐρήρεισμαι, later ἠρήρεισμαι, Plup. ἠρηρείσμην. — Epic forms: P. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδαται, or ἐρήρεινται, Plup. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδατο, or ἠρήρειντο.

ἐρείκω (ΕΡΙΚ-), rumpo, *to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces*, A. ἤρεια, rare ἠριξα, P. P. ἐρήριγμαι, 2 A. ἠρικον, commonly intransitive, *to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces*.

ἐρείπω (ΕΡΙΠ-), *to cast down*, F. ἐρείψω, A. ἤρειψα, P. P. ἐρήρειμμαι, Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐρέριπτο, 2 A. ἠριπον, *to fall down*, 2 A. P. ἠρίπην, 2 P. ἐρήριπα as passive, *to have fallen*, A. M. ἀν-ηρειψάμην, 2 A. ἠριπόμην as passive, later.

ἐρεύθω, ἐρυθαίνω, ἐρυθραίνω, (ΕΡΥΘ-) *to redden*, A. ἔρευσα, ἐρύθηνα, 2 A. P. opt. ἐρευθείην.

ἐρέω, or ἐρέομαι, *to ask*, Epic. — ἔρειο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from ἐρέεο, with the accent on the antepenult.

ἐριδαίνω, ἐριδμαίνω, (ΕΡΙΔΕ-), for ἐρίζω, A. ἐρίδην, A. M. ἐριδήσασθαι.

ἐρίζω, *to quarrel*, F. ἐρίσομαι, regular; P. M. ἐρήρισμαι, as Present active.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ (ἐρέομαι), *to ask, question*, F. ἐρήσομαι, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρέσθαι or ἔρεσθαι, ἐρόμενος; the rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω.

W



ἐρπύζω, another form of ἔρπω, A. εἶρπυσα.

ἔρπω, serpo, to creep, Imperf. εἶρπον, F. ἔρψω.

ἔρρω (EPPE-, EP-), to go to destruction, F. ἐρρήσω, A. ἤρρησα, (subj.

3 sing. ἀπο-έρση, opt. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρσειε, both Epic,) P. ἤρρηκα.

ἐρυγγάνω (ΕΡΥΓΩ), erugo, ructo, to eruct, 2 A. ἤρυγον.

ἐρύκω, to keep back, regular; 2 A. ἤρύκακον, Epic.

ἐρύω, to draw, pull, Epic, Imperf. ἔρυον, F. (ἐρύσω) ἐρύω, A. ἔρῶσα,

F. M. (ἐρύσομαι) ἐρύομαι. — ΕΡΥΜΙ, Pres. M. 3 sing. ἔρῦται, inf.

ἔρυσθαι, Imperf. 2 sing. ἔρῦσο, 3 sing. ἔρῦτο, 3 plur. ἔρυντο.

ἔρχομαι (ΕΛΕΥΘ-, ΕΛΥΘ-, ΕΛΘ-), to come, to go, F. ἐλεύσομαι,

2 P. ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, rarely ἤλυθα, ἐλήλουθα, 2 A. ἤλυθον

Poetic, commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, to

come. — εἰλήλουθμεν, 2 P. 1 plur. Epic for εἰληλούθαμεν. —

ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε, 2 P. for ἐληλύθαμεν, ἐληλύθατε.

ἔσθίω, sometimes ἔσθω, ἔδω, (ΕΔΕ-, ΦΑΓ-) edo, to eat, F. ἔδομαι,

later ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, rarely ἐδήδεμαι,

Epic ἐδήδομαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, 2 A. ἔφαγον, 2 P. ἔδηδα Epic. —

ἔδμεναι, Pres. inf. Epic for ἐδέμεναι, ἔδειν.

ἔσπομαι (ἔπομαι), to follow, ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπέσθω, ἔσπεσθαι

(ἐσπέσθαι?), Imperf. ἐσπόμην usually as Aorist.

ἐστιάω (ἐστία), to feast, F. ἐστιᾶσω, A. εἰστιᾶσα, P. εἰστιᾶκα, P. M

εἰστιᾶμαι, A. P. εἰστιᾶθην.

εὕδω (ΕΥΔΕ-), to sleep, Imperf. εὔδον, ηὔδον, F. εὐδήσω.

εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), to do good, benefit, Imperf. εὐηργέτεον, εὐερ-

γέτεον, F. εὐεργετήσω, A. εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτησα, P. εὐηργέτηκα,

εὐεργέτηκα, P. P. εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργέτημαι.

εὐνᾶω, to put to bed, regular; A. P. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνέθην.

εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ-), to find, F. εὐρήσω, P. εὔρηκα, P. P. εὔρημαι, A. P.

εὐρέθην, 2 A. εὔρον (εὔρα), 2 A. M. εὐρόμην (εὐράμην). — εὔρειαν,

2 A. opt. 3. plur. with the ending of the aorist.

εὐτυχεῶ, to prosper, regular. — εὐτύχεσα, A. later for εὐτύχησα.

εὐχομαι, to pray, regular. — εὐγμενος, part. for εὐχόμενος. — εὐκτο,

Imperf. 3 sing. for εὐχετο, Aoristic. — εὐχούμην, Imperf. later for

εὐχόμην.

ἐχθοδοπῆσαι, to have a contention with, a defective A. inf.

ἐχθω, to hate, Poetic, used only in the present. Pass. ἔχθομαι, Imperf.

ἤχθόμην.

ἔχω (ἔχω, ΟΧ-, ΣΕΧ-, ΣΧΕ-, ΣΧΗΜΙ), to have, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἔξω;

σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ,

σχοίην (σχοῖμι), σχές, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοί-

μην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος, 2 P. part. συν-οχωκώς. — εἶχεε, Im-

perf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε. — ἔγμεν, inf. Epic for ἐχέμεν. — εἴσχη-

μαι, P. P. later for ἔσχημαι. — ἐπ-ώχατο, Plup. P. 3 plur. — ΣΧΕ-

ΘΩ, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθε, σχέθειν (Epic σχεθείην), σχέθων, Im-

perf. ἔσχεθον, all Aoristic.

ἔψω (ΕΨΕ-, ΕΠ-), to cook, F. ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι, A. ἤψησα (ἤψα),

P. P. ἤψημαι, A. ἤψηθην (part. ἐφθέντες rare). — ἔψεε, Imperf.

Ionic, 3 sing. for ἤψε.

ἔω, to seat, set, A. εἶσα, ἔσα, εἶσον, ἔσας or εἶσας. Mid. ἔομαι, to

seat one's self, to sit, F. εἴσομαι, ἔσομαι, P. ἤμαι as Present, to sit,



ἦντο, ἦσθαι, ἦμενος, Pluperf. ἦμην as Imperfect, A. εἰσάμην, ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην, *to place, erect, build*, ἔσσαι, εἰσάμενος, ἐσάμενος. — In the Perfect and Pluperfect, 3 sing. ἦσται, ἦστο are more common than the regular ἦται, ἦτο. — ἔαται, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦνται. — εἶατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦντο. ἔωνται, see ἀφίημι.

## Z.

ζάω (ZHMI), *to live*, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, inf. ζῆν, Imperf. ἔζαον, also ἔζην in the first person singular, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι, A. ἔζησα, P. ἔζηκα, later.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, (ZEYΓ-, ZYΓ-) *jungo, to yoke*, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔευξα, P. P. ἔζευγμαι, A. P. ἐζεύχθην, 2 A. P. ἐζύγην. — ζευγνύμεν, Pres. inf. Epic for ζευγνύναι. — ζευγνύην, opt. act.

ζέω, later ζέννυμι, ζεννύω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, F. ζέσω, A. ἔξεσα, P. ἔξεκα, P. P. ἔξεσμαι, A. P. ἐξέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, (ZO-) *to gird*, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, P. ἔζωκα, P. P. ἔζωσμαι, A. P. ἐζώσθην.

## H.

ἡβάω, *to be at the age of puberty, to be vigorous*, also ἡβάσκω, *to approach the age of puberty*, F. ἡβήσω, A. ἡβησα, P. ἡβηκα. — ἡβῶ, opt. ἡβώοιμι.

ἡθέω (HΘ-), *to strain as fluids*, regular; A. part. ἡσας, in Galen.

ἡμί (φημί), *inquam, say I, I say*, colloquial, Imperf. ἦν, ἦ, in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I*, ἦ δ' ὅς, *said he*. But ἦ, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὅς. — ἦτί, 3 sing. Doric.

ἡμύω (ῥ, rarely ῡ), *to bow down*, A. ἡμῡσα, P. 3 sing. ὑπ-εμνήμυκε, *are bent down*.

ἡσθημένος, Ionic ἐσθημένος, (ἐσθής, vestis) *clothed*, a defective P. P. part., Plup. 3 sing. ἡσθητο, *he had on, was clothed in*, later.

## Θ.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛ-, ΘΑΛΛΕ-, ΘΑΛΕ-), *to bloom*, F. θαλλήσω, *will give birth to*, F. M. θαλήσομαι, later, 2 A. ἔθαλον, 2 P. τέθηλα as Present. — τεθᾶλυϊα, 2 P. part. Epic for τεθηλυῖα.

θάομαι, *to gaze at*, a Doric verb, imperat. θάεο, θᾶσθε, F. θάσομαι, θασοῦμαι, A. ἐθᾶσάμην, θησαίμην, θᾶσαι, θάσασθαι. — θάοντα, part. act. acc. — σαωμένη, part. Laconian, for θαομένη. — ἐσάμεθα, Imperf. 1 plur. Laconian for ἐθαόμεθα.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, P. τέταφα, P. P. τέθαμμαι, A. P. ἐθάφθην rare, 2 A. ἐτάφην, F. Perf. τεθάψομαι. — τεθάφεται, P. P. 3 plur. Ionic.

ΘΑΦΩ, ΘΗΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Ionic, P. τέθαφα, *to astonish*; but τέθηπα as Present intransitive, *to be astonished*, Pluperf. ἐτεθήπεα as Imperfect intransitive, 2 A. ἔταφον.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, A. ἔθησα. Mid. (θάεσθαι) θῆσθαι, *to milk*, A. ἐθησάμην, *to suck*, also *to suckle*.

θείνω (ΘΕΝ-), *to smite*, Poetic, Imp. ἔθεινον, F. θενῶ, A. ἔθεινα, 2 A. ἔθενον, θένω, θένε, θενεῖν, θένων (θενών).

θέλω (ΘΕΛΕ-), the same as ἐθέλω, F. θελήσω, A. ἐθέλησα, P. τεθέληκα later.

θέρμαι, to warm one's self, Poetic, F. θέρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐθήρην as middle.

θέσσεσθαι, to obtain by prayer, to pray that it may be, found only in the A. M. 3 plur. θέσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος.

θείω (ΘΕΥ-), to run, F. θεύσομαι, later θεύσω.

θίω, to put, see τίθημι.

θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓ-), to touch, to touch as with the hand, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον (τέθιγον).

θλάω, to bruise, break, F. θλάσω, A. ἔθλασα, P. P. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλαγμα.

θλίβω, to squeeze, regular; 2 A. P. ἐθλίβην.

θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ-, ΘΝΑ-, ΘΝΗΜΙ), to be dying, to die, F. θανέομαι θανοῦμαι, P. τέθνηκα, F. Perf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, also ἔθνην rare, 2 P. (τέθναα), τεθναίην, τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς, 2 Plur. (ἐτεθνάειν). — τεθναῖην, P. inf. Æolic, for τεθνηκέναι.

θοινάω (ΘΟΙΝΙΖ-), to entertain festively, Imperf. ἐθοίναον, I feasted, -intransitive, A. ἐθοίνισα, A. P. ἐθοινήθην as middle. Mid. θοινάομαι, to feast, feast upon, F. θοινήσομαι or θοινᾶσομαι, P. τεθοίνᾶμαι, A. ἐθοινησάμην.

θοόω, to feast, entertain. Mid. θῶται, θῶνται, θῶσθαι, θωμένους, to feast, eat, Doric forms, contracted from θόεται θόονται θόεσθαι θοομένους, F. θώσομαι, P. τέθωμαι, A. ἐθώθην, A. M. inf. θώσασθαι.

θράσσω (ΘΡΑΧ-), to disturb, A. ἔθραξα, θρᾶξαι, P. τέτρηχα as Present intransitive, to be tumultuous, Pluperf. ἐτετρήχειν as Imperfect intransitive, A. P. ἐθράχθην, F. M. θραξοῦμαι.

θραύω, to crumble, regular; P. P. τέθραυμαι, τέθραυσμαι, A. P. ἐθραύσθην.

θρύπτω (ΘΡΥΦ-), to crumble, A. ἔθρυψα, P. M. τέθρυμμαι, A. P. ἐθρύφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτρύφην.

θρώσκω (ΘΩΡ-, ΘΩΡΟ-), to leap, spring, jump, F. θωρέομαι θωροῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθορον (τέθορον).

θύω, and θύνω, to rage, rush, move rapidly, Imperf. ἔθυον, ἔθυνον, F. θύσω, παρ-θύσω, A. ἔθυσα.

θύω, to sacrifice, F. θύσω, A. ἔθυσα, P. τέθυκα, P. P. τέθυμαι, A. P. ἐτύθην, A. M. ἐθυσάμην.

## I.

ιάω, ιαχέω, (ΑΧ-) to shout, Imp. ἱαχον, F. ιαχήσω, A. ιάχησα, P. part. fem. ἀμφ-ιαχυῖα as Present, screaming around.

ιδρώω, sudo, to sweat, regular. — ἸΔΡΑΩ, opt 3 sing. ἰδρῶῃ; part. ἰδρῶντας (ιδρῶντας), Epic; part. fem. ἰδρῶσα. — ἸΔΡΩΩ, part. fem. ἰδρῶουσα.

ιδρύω, ἸΔΡΥΝΩ, to seat, locate, F. ιδρῦσω, A. ἰδρῦσα, P. P. ἰδρῦμαι, A. P. ιδρύθην or ιδρύνθην.

ἵμαι (εἶμι), to hasten, Imperf. ἰέμην.

ἰέω (Ε-), to send, μεθ-ιέω, inf. ἰεῖν, ξυνιεῖν, Imperf. ἵουν.

ἵζω, ἰζάνω, (ἕζομαι, ἸΖΕ-) to seat, place; also to sit, Imperf. ἵζον, A. ἵζησα, P. ἵζηκα. Mid. ἵζομαι, to sit, F. καθ-ιζήσομαι.

**ἵημι** (ἰέω, 'E-), *to send*, Imperf. ἵην, F. ἵσω, Epic also ἀν-έσω, A. ἦκα only in the indicative, Epic ἦκα only in composition, ἀφ-έηκα, ἐφ-έηκα, ξυν-έηκα, also opt. ἀν-έσαιμι, P. εἶκα, P. P. εἶμαι, A. P. εἵθην or ἔθην, ἐθῶ, F. P. ἐθήσομαι, A. M. ἠκάμην rare in Attic, used only in the indicative, 2 A. ἦν, ὦ, εἶην, ἔς, εἶναι, εἶς, 2 A. M. εἵμην or ἔμην, ὦμαι, εἵμην, (ἔσο ἔο) οὐ, ἔσθαι, ἔμενος. The singular ἦκα ἦκας ἦκε and the 3 plur. ἦκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἦν is not used in the indicative. — ἔωκα, ἔωμαι or ἔομαι, Perf. with the syllabic augment, for εἶκα, εἶμαι; 3 plur. ἔωνται, ἀφ-έωνται, ἀν-έωνται or ἀνέονται, for εἵνται, ἀφείνται, ἀνείνται. — προ-οῖτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for προ-εἶτο.

**ἰκᾶνω** (ἰκω), *to come, to have come*, Poetic, Imperf. ἰκᾶνον as Aorist.

**ἰκνέομαι** (ἰκω), *to come, to arrive*, F. ἴξομαι, P. ἴγμαι, 2 A. ἰκόμην. Prose-writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι. — ἰκτο, ἰκμενος, 2 A. M. for ἰκετο, ἰκόμενος.

**ἰκω** (ἰ), *to come*, Epic Imp. ἰκον, A. ἴξον.

**ἰλάσκομαι**, rarely ἰλέομαι, ἰλεόομαι, Epic ἰλάομαι, *to propitiate*, F. ἰλᾶσομαι, later Epic ἰλάξομαι, A. P. ἰλάσθην passively, A. M. ἰλᾶσάμην, later Epic ἰλαξάμην.

**ἰλημι** (ἰλάομαι), *to be propitious*, imperat. ἰλᾶθι, ἰληθι, P. (ἰληκα) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι, as Present. Mid. ἰλαμαι equivalent to ἰλάσκομαι.

**ἵππο-τροφέω**, *to keep horses*, regular; P. ἵπποτρόφηκα and καθ-ἵπποτετρόφηκα.

**ἵπταμαι** (πετάομαι, ΠΤΑ-, 'ΙΠΤΗΜΙ), *to fly as a bird*, Imp. ἵπτάμην, F. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπτην, πταῖην, πτήναι, πτάς, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, πτώμαι, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

**ἴσᾱμι** (ΙΣΑ-), *to know*, a Doric verb, 2 sing. ἴσης; 3 sing. ἴσᾱτι, 1 plur. ἴσαμεν, 2 pl. ἴσατε, 3 pl. ἴσαντι, part. ἴσας (not ἰσάς), Æolic ἴσαις. — ἴσᾱντι, subj. 3 plur. contracted from ἰσάωντι.

**ἴσκω** for εἴσκω, Imperf. ἴσκον.

**ἰστάω**, the same as ἴστημι, Imperf. ἴστων.

**ἴστημι** (ΣΤΑ-), *statuo, to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place, station*, στήσω, A. ἔστησα, P. ἔστηκα as Present intransitive, *sto, to stand*, later ἔστᾱκα active, Pluperf. ἐστήκειν or εἰστήκειν as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, P. P. ἔστᾱμαι rare, A. P. ἐστᾱθην, F. Perf. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, *shall stand*, as future to ἔστηκα, 2 P. (ἔσταα), ἐστῶ, ἐσταῖην, ἐσταθι, ἐσάναι, ἐσῶς, as Present intransitive, *to stand*; 2 Pluperf. (ἐστάειν) as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, 2 A. ἔστην, στῶ, σταῖην, στήθι, στήναι, στάς. — ξυν-ιστοῖτο, opt. 3 sing. for ξυν-ισταῖτο. — ἔστᾱσε, A. 3 sing. for ἔστησε; 3 plur. ἔστᾱσαν, for ἔστησαν. — ἐστᾱθην, A. P. for ἐστᾱθην.

In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the Perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

**ἴσχω** (ἔχω), *to have, hold fast*, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, &c., as in ἔχω. — ἴσχεσ, imperat. 2 sing. for ἴσχε, formed after the analogy of σχές, from ἔχω.

**ἴω** ('ΕΩ), another form of ἵημι, found only in composition, ἀφίω, ἀφίοιμι, Imperf. ξύν-ιον, P. P. part. μεμετ-ιμένος, from μεθίημι.

## Κ.

καθ-έζομαι (έζομαι, 'ΕΔΕ-, 'ΕΔ-), *to sit down*, Imperf. έκαθεζόμην, Poetic also καθεζόμην, usually as Aorist, F. καθεδούμαι, later καθεδήσομαι, A. P. έκαθέσθην as middle, F. P. καθεσθήσομαι as middle.

καθ-εύδω (εύδω, 'ΕΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imp. έκάθευδον, καθεύδον, or καθήυδον, F. καθευδήσω, A. καθεύδησα.

κάθ-ημαι ('Ε-, ήμαι), Perf. of 'ΕΩ, as Present, *to sit*, *sit down*, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθησο, καθήσθαι, καθήμενος, Plur. έκαθήμην, καθήμην, as Imperfect. — κάθη, 2 sing. later for κάθησαι. — καθήμεθα, opt. 1 plur. — κάθου, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from κάθεο, later for κάθησο.

καθ-ίζω (ίζω, 'ΙΖΕ-), *to set, place*, F. καθίσω, καθιῶ, A. έκάθισα, P. M. κεκάθισμαι rare, F. M. καθιζήσομαι, A. M. έκαθισάμην.

καίνυμαι (ΚΑΔ-), *to excel, to be distinguished*, Poetic Imp. έκαινύμην, P. κέκασμαι, κεκάσθαι, κεκασμένος and κεκαδμένος, Plur. έκεκάσμην.

καίνω (ΚΑΝ-), *to kill*, Poetic, F. κανῶ, 2 A. έκανον, 2 P. κέκανα?

καίω also κᾶω (ΚΑΥ-, ΚΕ-), *to burn*, F. καύσω, καύσομαι, A. έκαυσα, Poetic έκα, Epic έκη or έκεια, P. κέκαυκα, P. P. κέκαυμαι, A. P. έκαύθην, 2 A. P. έκᾶην. — καυθήσωμαι, F. P. subj.

καλέω (ΚΑΛ-, ΚΛΑ-), *to call*, F. καλέσω καλέω καλῶ, A. έκάλεσα, P. κέκληκα, P. P. κέκλημαι, A. P. έκλήθην, rare έκαλέσθην, F. Perf. κεκλήσομαι. — P. P. opt. 2 sing. κεκλήῃς, 1 plur. κεκλήμεθα.

κᾶλῃμι, inf. καλήμεναι, for καλέω, καλείν.

κάμνω (ΚΑΜ-, ΚΜΑ-), *to labor*, F. καμέομαι καμοῦμαι, P. κέκμηκα, 2 A. έκαμον, 2 P. part. κεκμηώς, -ῶτος or -ότος, 2 A. M. έκαμόμην as active, Epic.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, A. έκάπυσσα.

κατα-γλωτίζω, *to kiss*, regular; P. P. part. κατεγλωτισμένος.

κατ-άγνυμι, κατ-αγνύω, *to break to pieces*, F. κατάξω, A. κατέαξα, rarely κατήξα, A. P. κατεάχθην, 2 A. P. κατεάγην, 2 P. κατέαγα, rarely κατήγα. — κατεάξω, F. for κατάξω; κατεάξας, A. part. for κατάξας; κατεαγῶ, 2 A. P. subj. for καταγῶ; κατεαγείς, 2 A. P. part. for καταγείς. — καυάξαις, A. opt. 2 sing. for κατάξαις; formed as follows, κατα-φαξαις, κατ-φαξαις, κα-φαξαις, κα-υάξαις, like κατά-βαθι κάτ-βαθι κάβασι.

ΚΑΦΕΩ (ΚΑΦ-), *to pant*, Epic, P. κέκηφε, *is dead*, part. κεκαφηώς as Present.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΔΑ-), Epic for σκεδάννυμι, A. έκέδασσα, Pluperf. P. κεκέδαστο, A. P. έκεδάσθην.

κείμαι (ΚΕ-, ΚΕΙ-), Ionic κέομαι, *to lie down*, κέωμαι or κείωμαι, κεοίμην, κείσο, κείσθαι (κέεσθαι), κείμενος, Imperf. έκείμην, F. κείσομαι.

κείρω (ΚΕΡ-), *to shear*, F. κέρσω, commonly κερῶ, A. έκερσα, commonly έκειρα, P. P. κέκαρμαι, A. P. έκέρθην, 2 A. P. έκάρην.

κείω or κέω, *I will lie down, desire to lie down*, Epic for κείσω, κέσω. — κάκη, imperat. 2 sing. Doric for κατάκεε.

κελεύω, *to command*, regular; P. P. κεκέλευσμαι, A. P. έκελεύσθην.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛ-), *to come, or bring, to land*, as a ship, F. κέλσω, A. έκελσα

κέλομαι (ΚΕΛΕ-), *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic, F. κελήσομαι, A. ἐκελησάμην, A. ἐκέλησα rare, 2 A. κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην. — κέκλωμαι, κεκλόμενος, new Present, from κεκλόμην. — κέντο, Imperf. 3 sing. Doric for κέλ-το, κέλετο, as Aorist.

κεντέω (ΚΕΝΤ-), *to prick*, regular. A. inf. κένσαι, Epic.

κεράννυμι and κεραννύω (κεράω, ΚΡΑ-), *to mix*, as wine and water, F. κερᾶσω κερῶ, A. ἐκέρᾶσα, Ionic ἔκρησα, P. P. κέκρᾶμαι, sometimes κεκέρασμαι, A. P. ἐκράθην, ἐκεράσθην.

κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, imperat. κέρα and κέραιε. — κέρωνται, subj. 3 plur. as if from κέραμαι.

κερδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΑ-, ΚΕΡΔΑΝ-), *to gain*, F. κερδανῶ, later κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, A. ἐκέρδᾶνα, ἐκέρδησα, P. κεκέρδαγκα, κεκέρδηκα, later κεκέρδακα. — κερδῆθησονται, F. P. subj. 3 plur.

κεύθω, Epic κευθάνω, (ΚΥΘ-) *to hide*, F. κεύσω, A. ἔκευσα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκευται, 2 A. ἔκυθον (κέκυθον), 2 P. κέκευθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεεύθειν as Imperfect.

κέω, see κείω.

κήδω (ΚΗΔΕ-, ΚΑΔ-), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic F. κηδήσω, A. M. ἐκηδεσάμην, 2 Perf. κέκηδα as Present middle, F. Perf. κεκάδησομαι as future to κέκηδα.

κίδνημι, κικλήσκω, Poetic for κεδάννυμι, καλέω.

κίνυμαι, Epic for κινέομαι, *to move one's self*, Imperf. ἐκινύμην.

κιννάω, κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι, imperat. κίρναθι, inf. κιννάμεν Epic, part. κιννάς, Æolic κίρναις, Imperf. ἐκίρνων, ἐκίρνην.

κιχάνω, κιγχάνω, κιχέω, (ΚΙΧ-, ΚΙΧΗΜΙ) *to find, reach*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐκίχανον, ἐκίχεον, F. κιχήσομαι, Epic κιχήσω, 2 A. ἔκιχον, also ἐκίχην, (κιχέω κιχῶ) κιχείω, κιχείην, κιχήμεναι, κιχείς. Pres. M. part. κιχήμενος as Present or Aorist, Epic.

κίχρημι (χράω), *to lend*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. P. κέχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, later κιχράομαι, *to borrow*, A. ἐχρησάμην.

κίω, *to go*, Poetic, κίω, κίοιμι, κίε, κίειν, κιών, Imperf. ἔκιον usually as Aorist. — ΚΙΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐκίαθον μετ-εκίαθον, as Aorist.

κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΗΓ-), *clango, to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, P. κέκλαγχα, 2 A. ἔκλαγον, 2 P. κέκληγα, κέκλαγγα, as Present, F. Perf. κεκλάγξομαι, as future to κέκλαγγα.

κλαίω, κλαῶ, (ΚΛΑΙΕ-, ΚΛΑΕ-, ΚΛΑΥ-) *to weep*, F. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσούμαι, κλαιήσω or κλαήσω, A. ἔκλαυσα, P. P. κέκλαυμαι, A. P. ἐκλαύσθην, F. Perf. κεκλαύσομαι.

κλᾶω (ΚΛΗΜΙ), *to break*, A. ἔκλᾶσα, P. P. κέκλασμαι, A. P. ἐκλάσθην, 2 A. part. ἀπο-κλᾶς.

κλείω, claudo, *to shut*, F. κλείσω, A. ἔκλεισα, P. κέκλεικα, P. P. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην, F. Perf. κεκλείσομαι. — κατακλιεῖ, F. 3 sing.

κλέπτω (ΚΛΕΠ-), clero, *to steal*, F. κλέψω, κλέψομαι, A. ἔκλεψα, P. κέκλοφα, P. P. κέκλεμμαι, A. P. ἐκλέφθην, 2 A. ἔκλαπον later, 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.

κληίζω, *to celebrate, call*, Poetic, F. κλειῖζω Doric, P. P. κεκλήϊσμαι, ἐκλήϊσμαι, Plur. P. ἐκκληῖσμεν.

κληῖω (κλείω), *to shut*, Ionic, A. ἐκλήϊσα, P. P. κεκλήϊμι and κεκλήϊσμαι, A. P. ἐκκληῖσθην.

- κλῖνω, *in-clino, to bend, incline*, F. κλινῶ, A. ἔκλῖνα, P. κέκλικα, P. P. κέκλιμαι, A. P. ἐκλίθην, Poetic ἐκλίνθην, 2 A. P. ἐκλῖνθην.
- κλύω (ΚΛΥΜΙ), *to hear*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔκλυον as Aorist, P. κέκλυκα as Present, 2 A. (ἔκλυν) imperat. κλῦθι, κλῦτε, 2 A. M. (ἐκλύμην) part. κλύμενος, *celebrated*, 2 P. (κέκλυα) imperat. κέκλῦθι, κέκλῦτε, as Present.
- κναίω, *to scrape*, regular; P. P. κένναισμαι, A. P. ἐκναίσθην.
- κνάω, for κναίω, Imperf. 3 sing. ἔκνη (ἔκναε) as Aorist, F. κνήσω, A. ἔκνησα, P. P. κέννησμαι, A. P. ἐκνήσθην.
- κολούω, *to check*, regular; A. P. ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.
- κοναβίζω (ΚΟΝΑΒΕ-), *to resound*, A. ἐκονάβησα.
- κόπτω (ΚΟΠ-), *to cut*, regular; F. Perf. κεκόψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην, 2 P. κέκοπα Epic.
- κορέννυμι (ΚΟΡΕ-), *to satiate*, F. κορέσω, κορέω, A. ἐκόρεσα, P. M. κεκόρεσμαι, not Attic κεκόρημαι, A. ἐκορεσάμην, A. P. ἐκορέσθην as middle, 2 P. part. κεκορηώς as middle.
- κορύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘ-, κόρυς), *to arm*, Poetic, regular; P. P. part. κεκορυσμένος, κεκορυθμένος.
- κοτέω, κοιταίνω, *to be angry*, F. κοτέσομαι (σσ), Poetic, A. ἐκότεσα, A. M. ἐκοτεσάμην, 2 P. part. κεκοτηώς.
- κοχύω (χέω), *to trickle down*, Imperf. κοχῦεσκον, or κοχῦδεσκον, Epic.
- κράζω (ΚΡΑΓ-, ΚΕΚΡΑΓ-), *to cry aloud*, F. κράζω not common, A. ἐκέκραξα later, 2 A. ἔκραγον, 2 P. κέκρᾱγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐκεκράγειν as Imperfect, F. Perf. κεκραγήσω, κεκράξομαι as future to κέκραγα. — κέκραχθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated.
- κραιαίνω, a protraction of κραίνω, Epic, Imp. ἐκραιαῖνον, A. ἐκρήνηα, P. P. 3 sing. κεκρᾱάνται, Plup. 3 sing. κεκράαντο, A. P. ἐκρᾱάνθην.
- κραίνω (ΚΡΑΝ-), *to finish, complete, rule over*, Poetic, F. κρανῶ, A. ἔκρᾱνα, Epic ἔκρηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκρανται, A. P. ἐκράνθην, F. M. κρανοῦμαι as passive.
- κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), *to hang*, F. κρεμάσω κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρέμασα, P. P. κεκρέμασμαι, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην, A. M. ἐκρεμασάμην.
- κρέμηνμι (κρεμάω), *to hang transitive, rare in the active*. Mid. κρέμαμαι, *to hang, be in a state of suspension, to be hanging*, Imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, F. κρεμήσομαι.
- κρημνάω or κρήμνημι, for κρεμάννυμι.
- ΚΡΙΖΩ (ΚΡΙΓ-, ΚΡΙΚ-), *to creak, shriek, squeak*, 2 A. ἔκρικον, 2 P. κέκρῖγα as Present.
- κρίνω, *to separate, judge*, F. κρινῶ, A. ἔκρῖνα, P. κέκρῖκα, P. P. κέκρῖμαι, A. P. ἐκρίθην, Epic ἐκρίνθην.
- κρούω, *to knock*, regular; P. P. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, A. P. ἐκρούσθην.
- κρύπτω (ΚΡΥΒ-, ΚΡΥΦ-), *to hide*, regular; F. Perf. κεκρύψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκρύβην, rarely ἐκρύφην. — ἔκρυβον, Imperf. from ΚΡΥΒΩ, (N. T. Luc. 1, 24.)
- κτῖομαι, *to acquire*, F. κτήσομαι, P. κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, subj. κεκτῶμαι or κέκτωμαι, opt. κεκτῆμην or κεκτώμην, as Present, *to possess*, A. ἐκτήθην passively, A. ἐκτησάμην, F. Perf. κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτήσομαι, as future to κέκτημαι.

κτείνω (KTEN-, KTAN-, KTA-, KTHMI-), *to kill, slay*, F. κτενῶ, Epic κτανέω, A. ἔκτεινα, P. ἐκτόνηκα rare, later ἔκτακα, ἔκταγκα, A. P. ἐκτάθην Epic, ἐκτάνθην later, F. M. κτανέομαι as passive, 2 A. ἔκτανον, also ἔκταν, Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην as passive, Poetic, 2 P. ἔκτονα the usual Perfect.

κτίμενος (KTIMI, κτίζω), *built, founded*, Epic; a defective 2 A. M. part. with a passive signification; used only in composition, εὐ-κτίμενος.

κτίννυμι, κτιννύω, (κτείνω) *to kill*, ἀπο-κτίννυμι. — ἀπο-κτίννυμεν, subj. 1 plur.

κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ-), *to sound, crash*, A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἔκτυπον.

κύω, κύω, *to be pregnant, to bring forth*, F. κυήσω, κυήσομαι, A. ἐκύησα, also ἔκῃσα *to impregnate*, P. κεκύηκα.

κυίσκω, κυίσκομαι, (κύω) *to conceive*, A. M. ἐκῡσάμην, ἐκῡσάμην (σσ).

κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλῖω, *to roll*, F. κυλινδήσω, A. ἐκύλῖσα, P. P. κεκύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

κυνέω (ΚΥ-), *to kiss*, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἔκῡσα. The compound προσ-κυνέω, *to worship*, is regular.

κῡρω, *to fall in with, to meet, to chance*, F. κύρσω, A. ἔκυρσα.

## Λ.

λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧ-, ΛΗΧ-, ΛΕΓΧ-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, Ionic λάξομαι, P. εἴληχα, λέλαχα, λέλογχα, P. P. εἴληγμαι, A. P. ἐλίχθην, 2 A. ἔλαχον (λέλαχον). — ἔλλαχον, 2 A. Epic. — λαχόη, 2 A. opt. for λαχοίην.

λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒ-, ΛΑΒΕ-, ΛΗΒ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, P. εἴληφα, rarely λελάβηκα, P. P. εἴλημμαι, sometimes λέλημμαι, A. P. ἐλήφθην. F. Perf. λελήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, 2 A. M. ἐλαβόμην (λελαβόμην). ΛΑΜΒΩ gives the Ionic λάμψομαι, λέλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην. — ἔλλαβον, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 A. Epic.

λάμπω, *to shine*, regular; 2 P. λέλαμπα.

λανθάνω, Poetic λήθω, (ΛΑΘ-) lateo, *to lie hid, escape notice*, F. λήσω, A. ἔλησα rather rare, P. M. λέλησμαι, Ionic λέλασμαι, A. P. ἐλάσθην Doric, F. Perf. λελήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), 2 A. M. ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην), 2 P. λέληθα, Doric λέλαθα as middle. Mid. λανθάνομαι, *to forget*.

λάσκω (ΛΑΚΕ-, ΛΑΚ-), loquor, *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, F. λακήσομαι, A. ἐλάκησα, 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 A. M. ἐλακόμην (λελακόμην), 2 P. λέλακα, Epic λέληκα, as Present.

λάω, *to see*, Epic, Imperf. λάον.

λέγω, loquor, *to say*, regular; A. P. ἐλέχθην, F. Perf. λελέξομαι.

λέγω, *to enumerate, to collect*, F. λέξω, A. ἔλεξα, P. εἴλοχα, P. P. εἴλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, A. P. ἐλέχθην, 2 A. P. ἐλέγην. — Imperf. ἐλέγμην, for ἐλεγόμην, 3 sing. λέκτο, for ἐλέγετο, both Aoristic.

λείπω, λιμπάνω, (ΛΙΠ-) linquo, *to leave*, F. λείψω, A. ἔλειψα later, P. P. λέλειμμαι, A. P. ἐλείφθην, F. Perf. λελείψομαι, 2 A. ἔλιπον, 2 A. M. ἐλιπόμην, 2 A. P. ἐλίπην later, 2 P. λέλοιπα. — ἔλλιπον, 2 A. Epic. — ἔλειπτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλείπετο, as Aorist.

λείχω, lingo, *to lick*, regular; 2 P. part. λελιχμός or λελειχμός.

λέπω, *to peel*, regular; 2 A. ἐλάπην.

λεύω, *to stone*, regular; A. P. ἐλεύσθην.

ΛΕΧΩ, *to put to bed*, A. ἔλεξα, P. part. λελοχυῖα. Mid. ΛΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to sleep*, F. λέξομαι, A. ἐλεξάμην. — λέξο, Pres. imperat. 2 sing. for λέχου, Aoristic; κατα-λέχθαι, Pres. inf. for κατα-λέχεσθαι, Aoristic; κατα-λέγμενος, Pres. part. for -λεχόμενος. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. Aoristic. — λέξεο, A. imperat. 2 sing. for λέξαι.

ληΐζω, *to pillage*, regular; P. P. λελήϊσμαι, λέλησμαι, A. M. ἐληϊσάμην, ἐλησάμην.

ΛΙΖΩ (ΛΙΓΓ-), *to twang*, A. ἔλιγξα.

λιλαίομαι (ΛΙΛΑ-, λάω), *to crave*, Epic, P. λελήημαι, the participle λελημένος means also *eager, hastening*, Plur. λεληήμην.

λίσσομαι, λίτομαι, *to supplicate*, A. ἐλίσάμην, 2 A. ἐλιτόμην. — ἐλλισάμην, A. Epic.

λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, A. ἐλόεσα (σσ), F. M. λοέσομαι (σσ), A. M. ἐλοεσάμην (σσ).

λόω, λανο, *to bathe*, Poetic in the active, Imperf. ἔλοον ἔλουν, ἔλοε ἔλου, ἐλόομεν ἐλούμεν. Mid. λούμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, imperat. λού, inf. λούσθαι, part. λούμενος, Imperf. ἐλούμην, ἐλούτο, ἐλούντο.

λύω (ΛΥΜΙ), σόλνο, *to loose*, F. λῦσω, A. ἔλῦσα, P. λέλυκα, P. P. λελῦμαι, A. P. ἐλῦθην, F. Perf. λελύσομαι, 2 A. imperat. λῦθι, 2 A. M. ἐλῦμην λύτσο λύντο. — λελύτο, Perf. Pass. opt. 3 sing.

λῶ λῆς λῆ, plural λῶμες λῆτε λῶντι, inf. λῆν, part. λῶν, Doric for θέλω, contracted from λάω.

## M.

μαίνω (ΜΑΝ-, ΜΑΝΕ-), used only in the compound ἐκ-μαίνω, *to madden*, A. ἔμνηνα, 2 A. P. ἐμάνην as middle, 2 F. μαθήσομαι as middle, 2 P. μέμνηνα as Present middle, *to be mad, to rave*. Mid. μαίνομαι, F. μανουῖμαι, P. μεμάνημαι, A. ἐμηνάμην.

μαίομαι (ΜΑ-), *to feel after, touch, seek, probe*, F. μάσομαι (σσ), A. ἐμασάμην (σσ).

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΕ-, ΜΑΘ-), *to learn, understand*, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα, 2 A. ἔμαθον, F. M. (μαθέομαι) μαθεῖμαι Doric. — ἔμμαθον, 2 A. Epic.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, subj. μάρνωμαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, imperat (μάρνασο) μάρναο, Imperf. ἐμαρνάμην.

μάρπτω (ΜΑΡΠ-, ΜΑΠ-), *to seize, catch*, F. μάρψω, A. ἔμαρψα, Plur. P. 3 sing. ἐμέμαρπτο, 2 A. μέμαρπον, μέμαπον, ἔμαπον. — βράψαι, A. inf. for μάρψαι.

μίσσω (ΜΑΓ-), *to wipe*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐμάγην.

μίχομαι, Ionic also for μαχέομαι, di-mico, *to fight*, F. μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῖμαι, Epic μαχήσομαι, P. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, A. ἐμαχέσθην later, A. P. ἐμαχεσάμην, later also ἐμάχησάμην. — μαχεοῦμενος, Pres. part. Ionic for μαχόμενος.

ΜΑΩ (ΜΩ-, ΜΕΝ-), *to desire earnestly or strongly, to be eager, intend*, Poetic, 2 P. μέμαα, μέμονα, as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐμεμάειν as Imperfect. Mid. μάομαι, μώομαι, 3 sing. μῶται, as active, imperat. 2 sing. μῶεο, inf. μῶσθαι (μῶεσθαι), part. μώμενος, A. ἐμωσάμην.



- μέμαεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)
- μέδομαι (ΜΕΔΕ-), *to concern one's self about, think of, plan, machinate*, F. μεδήσομαι, rarely μεδήσω.
- μεθήμι (μετά, ἴημι, ἴω), *to send off, let go*, μεθήσω, &c., as in ἴημι; P. μεμέθεικα, P. P. part. μεμετιμένος Ionic.
- μεθύσκω (μεθύω), *to intoxicate*, A. ἐμέθυσα, P. P. μεμέθυσμαι, A. P. ἐμεθύσθην as middle. Mid. μεθύσκομαι, *to get drunk*. — μεθύσθην, A. P. inf. Æolic for μεθυσθῆναι.
- μεθύω, *to get drunk*, defective.
- μείρομαι (ΜΕΡ-, ΜΟΡΕ-, ΜΟΡΑΖ-), *to obtain, acquire*, Poetic, F. μάρσομαι, P. μεμόρηκα, P. M. 3 sing. εἵμαρται, μεμόρηται, μέμορται, μεμόρακται, ἔμβραται, *it is fated*, inf. μέμορθαι, part. εἵμαρμένος, μεμορρημένος, μεμορμένος, βεβραμένων, *fated, ordained by fate*, Pluperf. εἵμαρτο, μεμόρητο, *it was fated*. Observe that εἵμαρται εἵμαρτο εἵμαρμένος take the rough breathing.
- μέλλω (ΜΕΛΛΕ-), *to be about to do any thing, to intend, delay*, Imperf. ἔμελλον ἤμελλον, A. ἐμέλλησα ἤμέλλησα.
- μελο-ποιέω, *to compose odes*, regular; P. P. part. μεμελοποποιημένος.
- μέλω (ΜΕΛΕ-), *to concern, to care for*, F. μελήσω, 2 P. μέμηλα as Present, Epic, 2 Plup. ἐμεμήλειν as Imperfect, P. M. μεμελημαι as Present active, Pluperf. M. μεμελήμην as Imperfect, A. P. part. μεληθείς as active. — μέμβλεται, μέμβλεσθε, P. M. for μεμέληται, μεμέλησθε; μέμβλετο, Plup. M. for μεμέλητο; all Epic.
- Μέλει, *it concerns*, impersonal, μέλη, μέλοι, μέλειν, μέλον, Imperf. ἔμελε, F. μελήσει, A. ἐμέλησε, P. μεμέληκε, Pluperf. ἐμεμελήκει.
- μένω (ΜΕΝΕ-), *maneo, to remain*, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, P. μεμένηκα, 2 P. μέμονα rare.
- ΜΕΝΩ, see ΜΑΩ.
- μερμηρίζω, *to ponder, reflect*, F. μερμηρίζω, A. ἐμερμήριξα, rarely ἐμερμήρισα.
- μεταμέλομαι (μετά, μέλομαι), Ionic μεταμελέομαι, *to repent*, F. μεταμελήσομαι as passive.
- Μεταμέλεται, *poenitet, it repents*, impersonal.
- μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ-, ΜΑΚ-), *to bleat*, 2 A. ἔμακον, 2 P. μέμηκα as Present. — μεμαῖκυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic, for μεμηκυῖα. — ἐμέμηκον, 2 Plup. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)
- μαίνω, *to stain*, regular; A. ἐμίηνα, ἐμίᾱνα, P. P. μεμίαςμαι. — μιάνθην, A. P. 3 plur. Epic, for ἐμίανθεν, ἐμίανθησαν.
- μίσγνυμι, μισγνύω, μίσγω, (ΜΙΓ-) *miscere, to mix*, F. μίξω, A. ἔμιξα, P. P. μέμιγμαι, A. P. ἐμίχθην, F. Perf. μεμίξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην. — μίκτο or ἔμικτο, 2 A. M. for ἐμίγετο.
- μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ-), *memoro, to remind*, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, A. P. ἐμνήσθην as middle, F. Perf. μεμνήσομαι as middle. Mid. μιμνήσκομαι, Epic μνάομαι, *reminiscor, to remember*, F. μνήσομαι, P. μέμνημαι as Present, meminī, subj. μεμνώμαι or μέμνωμαι, opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνώμην, imper. μέμνησο, inf. μεμνήσθαι, part. μεμνημένος, Pluperf. ἐμεμνήμην as Imperfect. — P. M. opt. 2 sing. μέμνωτο, 3 sing. μεμνέωτο Ionic for μεμνώτο; 3 plur. μεμναίατο,

Ionic for *μεμνήντο*; imperat. 2 sing. *μέμνεο*; part. *μεμνόμενος*. — *μνώεο*, imperat. 2 sing. from *ΜΝΩΩ*.  
*μίννω*, Poetic for *μένω*.  
*μινύθω* (MINY-, MINYΘE-, MINYΘIZ-), *minuo*, to diminish, to be less, A. *ἐμινύθησα*, *ἐμινύθισα*, P. *μεμινύθηκα*, A. *ἐμινύθην*.  
*μνημονεύω*, to call to mind, regular; P. *ἐμνημόνευκα*.  
*ΜΟΛΩ*, see *βλώσκω*.  
*μύζω*, *μυζάω*, *μυζέω*, to suck, A. *ἐμύζησα*, 2 P. part. dual *μεμυζότε*.  
*μύζω*, to mutter, grumble, A. *ἔμυξα*, *ἔμυσα*.  
*μῦκάομαι* (MYK-), *mugio*, to bellow, F. *μυκήσομαι*, A. *ἐμυκησάμην*, later *ἐμύκησα*, 2 A. *ἔμυκον*, 2 P. *μέμῦκα* as Present, 2 Plup. *ἐμεμῦκειν* as Imperfect.  
*μῦω*, to close the lips or eyes, A. *ἔμῦσα*, *ἔμῡσα*, P. *μέμῦκα*.

## N.

*ναιετάω*, to inhabit; part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, Doric as to form.  
*ναίω* (NA-), to dwell, Poetic, F. *νάσομαι*, A. *ἔνασα* causative, P. P. *νένασμαι*, A. P. *ἐνάσθην*, A. M. *ἐνασάμην*. — *νάσθαι*, 2 A. M. inf. from *NHMI*.  
*νάσσω* or *νάπτω*, to stuff, press close together, F. *νάξω*, A. *ἔναξα*, P. P. *νένασμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμα*.  
*νάω*, to flow, Imperf. *νάον*, *ναῖον*.  
*νείσσομαι*, see *νίσσομαι*.  
*νεικέω*, to clude, Epic, F. *νεικέσω*, A. *ἐνείκεσα*.  
*νέμω* (NEME-), to distribute, consider, pasture, F. *νεμῶ*, *νεμήσω*, A. *ἔνειμα*, P. *νενέμηκα*, P. P. *νενέμημαι*, A. *ἐνεμήθην*, *ἐνεμέθην*, A. M. *ἐνειμάμην*, *ἐνεμησάμην*. — *NEMEΘΩ*, Imperf. *ἐνεμεθόμην*, Epic.  
*νέομαι*, contracted *νεῦμαι*, to go away, return, usually as Future, 2 sing. (*νέει*) *νείαι*, subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*.  
*νέω* (NEY-), no nare, to swim, F. *νευσούμαι*, A. *ἔνευσα*, P. *νένευκα*. — *ἔννεον*, Imperf. Epic.  
*νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένημαι*, *νένησμαι*.  
*νέω*, *νήθω*, *neo*, to spin, F. *νήσω*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένησμαι*, A. P. *ἐνήθην*, A. M. *ἐνησάμην*.  
*νηέω*, *νηνέω*, Ionic for *νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἐνήησα*, A. M. *ἐνηησάμην*.  
*νίζω*, later *νίπτω*, (NIB-) to wash, as the hands or feet, F. *νίψω*, A. *ἔνιψα*, P. P. *νένιμμαι*, A. P. *ἐνίφθην*.  
*νίσσομαι* or *νείσσομαι*, Epic for *νέομαι*.  
*νίφει*, ningit, to snow, to cover with snow, impersonally, F. *νίψει*, A. *ἔνιψε*.  
*νοέω* (GNO-), to think, perceive, regular in the Attic dialect. The Ionic contracts *οη* into *ω*? thus, *ἔνωσα*, *νένωκα*, *νένωμαι*, *ἐνενώμην*.  
*νυστάζω*, to feel sleepy, A. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*.

## Ξ.

*ξέω*, to scrape, A. *ἔξεσα*, P. P. *ἔξεσμαι*.  
*ξυν-νεφέω* (ΞYN-NEΦ-), to be clouded, to lower, P. *ξυν-νένοφα*.  
*ξυρέω*, *ξυράω*, (ΞYP-) to shave, regular Mid. *ξυρέομαι*, commonly *ξύρομαι*.  
*ξύω*, to polish, A. *ἔξῡσα*, P. P. *ἔξυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐξύσθην*.



ὄπνιω, *to weary*, said of the man, F. ὄπνω without the α, ὄρνω (ΟΠ-, ΕΛΔ-), *to see*, Imperf. ὄρνω, Ionic ὄρων, ὄρων or ὄρει, F. ὄφομαι, 2 sing. ὄφει, A. ὄφα rare, P. ὄρῳκα, rare and Porc. ὄρακα, also ὄφα rare, Pluperf. also ὄφω rare, P. P. ὄοράμαι, ὄομαι, A. P. ὄφθην, rarely ὄράθην, A. M. ὄφάμην rare, 3 A. εἶδον, 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, 2 P. ὄπακα, Ionic and Porc.

ὀρέγω, ὀρέγνυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὀρέξω, A. ὀρεξα, P. ὀρώρεχα, P. M. ὀρώρεγμαι, A. P. ὀρέχθην as middle.

ὄρημι, for ὄρνω, Done; subj. 2 sing. ὄρηαι or ὄρηαι.

ὄρνυμι, ὄρνω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to raise*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὄρσα, 2 A. ὄρρον, 2 P. ὄρρω as Present middle, 2 Plur. ὄρώρειν, ὄρώρειν, as Imperfect middle. Mid. ὄρνυμαι, ὀρίομαι, *to raise*, rare, Ionic, Imperf. ὀρνύμην, and ὀρέομην, F. ὀροῖμαι, P. ὀρώρεμαι as Present, 3 A. ὀρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσευ, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. ἔρνε, implying ὀρσάμην (ὀρσόμεν). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὄρτο, for ὄρκετο, imperat. ὄρσα, inf. ὄρθαι for ὀρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὀρώρηται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρίομαι.

ὄρομαι (ὄρνυμι), ἐπι-όρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντα.

ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΤ-, ΟΡΥΧ-) *to dig*, regular; P. ὀρύσσομαι, P. P. ὀρύσσομαι, ὀρύσσομαι, Plur. ὀρυσσόμεν, ὀρυσσόμεν, ὀρύσσομαι, 3 A. P. ὀρύσσομαι, 2 F. P. ὀρυγήσομαι, or ὀρυχθήσομαι.

ὀσφραίνομαι, rarely ὀσφράομαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell*, perceive by the smell, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὀσφράνθην later, A. ὀσφρησάμην later, 2 A. M. ὀσφρόμην (ὀσφράμην).

οὔρεω, *pingo*, Imperf. οὔρειον, οὔρειον, F. οὔρήσω, commonly οὔρησσομαι, A. οὔρησα, οὔρησα, P. οὔρηκα, A. P. οὔρηθην.

οὔτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), *to wound*, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὔτήθην, 3 A. οὔτάν, οὔτᾱ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.

ὀφείλω, Epic ὀφίλλω, (ΟΦΕΙΑΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe*, I ought, I must, F. ὀφείλῃσω, A. ὀφείλησα, P. ὀφείληκα, 3 A. ὀφελον or ὀφελον, used only in the expression of a wish, O that! would to God! — ὀφελον or ὀφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the particle εἴθε, *utinam*.

ὀφείλλω, *to increase*, glorify, A. opt. 3 plur. ὀφείλλειν *Exilto* as to form.

ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-) *to be guilty*, incur as a penalty, *to owe*, F. ὀφλήσω, A. ὀφλησα rare, P. ὀφληκα, 3 A. ὀφλον, ὀφλεῖν, ὀφλων — ὀφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὀφλε.

ὀχθῆσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. ὀχθήσαν, and part. ὀχθήσαι.

## II.

παίζω, *to play*, F. παίζω, commonly παίζομαι, παίζομαι, A. παῖσα, later ἐπαῖσα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαισσομαι, A. P. ἐπαῖσθην later.

παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike*, F. παῖσω, Porc. παῖσσομαι, A. παῖσα, παῖσα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαῖσθην, A. M. ἐπαῖσσομαι.

παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπάλαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαλάσσομαι, παλάσσει, A. opt. 3 plur. ἐπ παλάσει, implying ΠΑΛΑΣΣΩ.

## Ο.

ὀδάξομαι (ΟΔΑΞΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. ὀδαξήσομαι, P. P. ὤδαγμαi, A. M. ὤδαξάμην.

ὀδάξω, *to smart from a bite*, Imperf. ὤδαξον.

ΟΔΥΟΜΑΙ, *to be angry*, P. ὀδῶδυσμαι as Present, A. ὠδυσάμην.

ὀζω (ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ-), *oleo, to emit a smell, have the smell of*, F. ὀζήσω, Ionic ὀζέσω, A. ὤζησα, Ionic ὤζεσα, 2 P. ὀδῶδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀδῶδεν, ὠδῶδεν, as Imperfect.

οἶγω, οἶγνυμι, *to open*, Poetic, F. οἶξω, A. ὤξα, ὠῖξα, A. P. οἶχθην, 2 A. P. οἶγην, 2 P. ἔωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*. Pass. οἶγομαι, Imp. οἰγόμεν, ὠῖγνύμην. Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.

οἰκέω, *to dwell*, regular; Imperf. ἐόκεον, rare.

οἰκοδομέω, *to build a house*, regular. — οἰκοδομηται, P. P. subj. 3 sing. in the Heracleian Tables.

οἰμῶζω (οἶμοι), *to bewail, lament*, F. οἰμῶξομαι, later οἰμῶξω, A. ὤμωξα, P. οἰμῶγμαι, A. P. οἰμῶχθην.

οἰνοχοέω, *to pour out wine*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ἐφνοχόει, in Homer.

οἶμαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) *opinor, to think*, 2 sing. οἶει, Imperf. ὤομην, ὤμην, F. οἶήσομαι, ὤήθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, ὤμην. — Epic οἶω, οἶομαι, (ῑ) ὠϊόμην, οἶετο, A. ὠῖσθην, A. M. ὠῖσάμην, οἶσάμην.

οἶχομαι (ΟΙΧΕ-, ΟΙΧΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. ὤχόμην, as Aorist, sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἶχήσομαι, P. οἶχκα, sometimes ὤχκα, Epic ὤχηκα, P. P. ὤχημαι equivalent to οἶχκα.

ΟΙΩ, see φέρω.

ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθάνω, rarely ὀλισθάζω, (ΟΛΙΣΘ-, ΟΛΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*, A. ὠλίσθησα, P. ὠλίσθηκα, 2 A. ὠλισθον.

ὀλλυμι, ὀλλύω, (ὀλέω, ΟΔ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλῶ, A. ὤλεσα, P. ὀλώλεκα, 2 P. ὀλωλα as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὠλώλειν, as middle, 2 A. (ὤλον) opt. ὀλοῖην rare, 2 A. M. ὠλόμην. — ὀλέεσκεν, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμενος or οὐλόμενος, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.

ὀμνυμι, ὀμνύω, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΟ-) *to swear*, F. ὀμόσω, commonly (ὀμέομαι) ὀμοῦμαι, A. ὤμοσα, P. ὀμώμοκα, P. P. ὀμώμοσμαι, ὀμώμοται, A. P. ὠμόσθην, ὠμόςσθην, A. M. ὠμοσάμην. — ὀμνύην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῦντες, part. from ΟΜΟΩ.

ὀμόργνυμι (ΟΜΟΡΓ-), *to wipe off*, F. ὀμόρξω, A. ὤμορξα, A. P. ὠμόρχθην as middle.

ὀνίνημι (ΟΝΑ-, ΟΝΕ-, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit*, F. ὀνήσω, A. ὤνησα, A. P. ὠνήθην. Mid. ὀνίναμαι, *to derive benefit*, F. ὀνήσομαι, A. ὠνησάμην, ὠνάσάμην, later, 2 A. ὠνάμην or ὠνήμην, ἀναίμην, ὄνησο, ὄνασθαι or ὀνήσθαι, ὀνήμενος. — ὀνοῦντα, Pres. part. from ΟΝΕΩ.

ὄνομαι (ΟΝ-, ΟΝΟ-, ΟΝΩΜΙ), *to insult, think lightly of, find fault with*, inflected like δίδομαι, F. ὀνόσομαι, A. ὠνοσάμην, Epic ὠνάμην, A. P. ὠνόσθην as middle. — οὔνεσθε, Pres. 2 sing. for ὄνεσθε, from ΟΝΩ.

ὀνοματοποιέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P. ὠνοματοπεποίημαι.

ὄπνύω, *to marry*, said of the man, F. ὄπνῶ without the ι.

ὄράω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), *to see*, Imperf. ἑώραν, Ionic ὦρων, ὦρεον or ὄρεον, F. ὄψομαι, 2 sing. ὄψει, A. ὄψα rare, P. ἑώρακα, rare and Poetic ἑόρακα, also ὄφα rare, Pluperf. also ὄφειν rare, P. P. ἑώραμαι, ὄμμαι, A. P. ὄφθην, rarely ὠράθην, A. M. ὄψάμην rare, 2 A. εἶδον, 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, 2 P. ὄπωπα, Ionic and Poetic.

ὀρέγω, ὀρέγνυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὀρέξω, A. ὄρεξα, P. ὀρώρεχα, P. M. ὀρώρεγμαι, A. P. ὀρέχθην as middle.

ὄρημι, for ὀράω, Doric; subj. 2 sing. ὄρηαι or ὀρήαι.

ὄρνυμι, ὀρνύω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to rouse*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὄρσα, 2 A. ὄρορον, 2 P. ὄρωρα as Present middle, 2 Plup. ὀρώρειν, ὠρώρειν, as Imperfect middle. Mid. ὀρνυμαι, ὀρέομαι, *to rise, rush*, Imperf. ὠρνύμην, and ὀρεόμην, F. ὀρούμαι, P. ὀρώρεμαι as Present, 2 A. ὠρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσευ, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, implying ὠρσάμην (ὠρσόμην). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὠρτο, for ὠρετο, imperat. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι for ὀρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὀρώρηται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρέομαι.

ὄρομαι (ὄρνυμι), ἐπι-όρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντο.

ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), *to dig*, regular; P. ὀρώρυχα, P. P. ὠρυγμαι, ὀρώρυγμαι, Plup. ὀωρύγμην, ὠωρύγμην, ὠρύγμην, 2 A. P. ὠρύγην, 2 F. P. ὀρυγήσομαι, or ὀρυχήσομαι.

ὀσφραίνομαι, rarely ὀσφράομαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell, perceive by the smell*, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὠσφράνθην later, A. ὠσφρησάμην later, 2 A. M. ὠσφρόμην (ὠσφράμην).

οὔρέω, *mingo*, Imperf. εὔρεον, οὔρεον, F. οὔρήσω, commonly οὔρήσομαι. A. εὔρησα, οὔρησα, P. εὔρηκα, A. P. οὔρήθην.

οὔτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), *to wound*, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὔτήθην, 2 A. οὔτᾱν, οὔτᾱ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.

ὀφείλω, Epic ὀφέλλω, (ΟΦΕΙΛΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe, I ought, I must*, F. ὀφειλήσω, A. ὠφείλησα, P. ὠφείληκα, 2 A. ὠφελον or ὀφελον, used only in the expression of a wish, *O that! would to God!* — ὠφελον or ὀφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the particle εἴθε, *utinam*.

ὀφείλλω, *to increase, glorify*, A. opt. 3 plur. ὀφέλλειεν Æolic as to form.

ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), *to be guilty, incur as a penalty, to owe*, F. ὀφλήσω, A. ὠφλησα rare, P. ὠφληκα, 2 A. ὠφλον, ὀφλεῖν, ὀφλων. — ὠφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὠφλέ.

ὀχθῆσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. ὠχθησαν, and part. ὀχθήσας.

## II.

παίζω, *to play*, F. παίζω, commonly παίξομαι, παιξοῦμαι, A. ἔπαισα, later ἔπαιξα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαιγμαι, A. P. ἐπαίχθην later.

παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike*. F. παίσω, Poetic παίήσω, A. ἔπαισα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαίσθην, A. M. ἐπαισάμην.

παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπάλαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαλαίσθην. — παλήσειε, A. opt. 3 sing. for παλαίσειε, implying ΠΑΛΑΩ.

παλιλ-λογέω, *to repeat*, regular; Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐπαλλιλόγητο, Ionic.

πάλλω (ΠΑΛ-), *to brandish*, A. ἔπηλα, P. M. πέπαλμαι, 2 A. part. ἀμπεπαλόν Epic, 2 A. P. ἐπάλην. — πάλτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐπάλετο.

ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire*, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπαμαι as Present, *possess*, Plup. ἐπεπάμην, πεπάμην, as Imperfect, A. ἐπᾶσάμην, F. Perf. πεπάσομαι. παρα-νομέω, *to transgress the law*, regular; Imperf. παρενόμουν, παρηνόμουν, Perf. Pass. παρηνόμηναι.

παρ-οινέω, *to act like a drunken person, to insult*, Imperf. ἐπαροΐνεον, ἐπαρῶνεον, A. παρῶνησα, ἐπαρῶνησα, P. πεπαρῶνηκα, P. P. πεπαρῶνημαι, A. P. ἐπαρῶνήθην.

πάσχω (ΠΑΘ-, ΠΗΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι, A. ἔπησα rare, P. πέποσχα rare, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 P. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα. — πέποσθε, 2 P. 2 plur. Epic for πεπόνθατε. — πεπᾶθυΐα, 2 P. part. fein. Epic for πεπηθυΐα. — συνευ-πεπονθώς, 2 P. part., *benefited, well treated with*.

πατέομαι (ΠΑ-), *pascor, to taste, eat*, Poetic, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπασμαι, A. ἐπᾶσάμην.

παύω, *to cause to cease, to stop, repress*, regular; A. P. ἐπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην, middle, F. P. παυθήσομαι as middle, F. Perf. πεπαύσομαι as middle, 2 A. P. ἐπάν rare and doubtful. Mid. παύομαι, *to cease, stop*.

πείθω (ΠΙΘ-), *to persuade*, regular; 2 A. ἔπιθον (πέπιθον) Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐπιθόμην, 2 P. πέποιθα as Present middle, *to trust*. Mid. πείθομαι, *fido, to believe, obey*. — πέπεισθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. — ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 Pluperf. 1 plur. Epic for ἐπεποιθείμεν. — ΠΙΘΕΩ, ΠΕΠΙΘΕΩ, F. πιθήσω, *will obey*, πεπιθήσω, *will persuade*, A. part. πιθήσους, *trusting*, Epic.

πεινάω, *to hunger*, regular; later forms, F. πεινᾶσω, A. ἐπείνᾶσα. — πεινήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΙΝΗΜΙ.

πείρω, *to pierce*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπάρην.

πελάω (ΠΑΛ-, ΠΛΗΜΙ), *to bring near*, πελάθω, *to approach*, Epic, inf. (πελᾶν) πελάαν, P. P. πέπλημαι, A. P. ἐπλᾶθην as middle, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην, *approached*.

πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, ἐπελόμην, πελόμην. — Syncopated forms; Imperf. 3 sing. ἔπλε, *was*; 2 sing. ἔπλεο, ἔπλευ, πέλευ, *thou art*; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is*; part. ἐπιπλόμενος, περι-πλόμενος.

πέμπω, *to send*, regular; P. πέπομφα.

πενθέω, *to sorrow*, regular. — πενθήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΝΘΗΜΙ.

πέρδομαι (ΠΑΡΔΕ-, ΠΕΡΔ-), *pedo*, F. παρδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαρδον (ἔπραδον), 2 P. πέπορδα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐπεπόρδην as Imperfect.

πέρθω, *to sack as a city*, Poetic, regular; 2 A. ἔπραθον Epic, 2 A. M. ἐπραθόμην as passive. Pass. πέρθομαι, ἐπερθόμην, both Aoristic. — πέρθαι, Pres. inf. for πέρθεσθαι, Aoristic.

πέρνημι (περάω), Poetic for πιπράσκω.

πέσσω or πέττω, later πέπτω, (ΠΕΠ-) *coquo, to cook, digest*, A. ἔπεψα, P. P. πέπεμμαι, A. P. ἐπέφθην.

πέταμαι, the same as πετάομαι.

πετάννυμι, πεταννύω, later πετάω, (ΠΕΤ-) pando, to expand, F. πετᾶ-σθω πετῶ, A. ἐπέτᾳσα, P. πεπέτᾳκα, P. P. πεπέτασμαι, πέπτᾳμαι, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πετάομαι, to fly, A. ἐπέτᾳσα, later, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πέτομαι (πετάομαι), to fly, F. πετήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπτόμην, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος.

πήγνυμι, πηγνύω, later πήσσω or πήττω, (ΠΑΓ-, ΠΗΓ-) pango, figo, to fix, to freeze, F. πήξω, A. ἔπηξα, P. P. ἐπέπηγμαι, A. P. ἐπήχθην not common, 2 A. P. ἐπάγην the usual aorist passive, 2 P. πέπηγα as Present middle, to be fixed, to stand fast, 2 Plup. ἐπεπήγειν as Imperfect middle. — πήγνυτο, Pres. Mid. opt. 3 sing. — ἔπηκτο, 2 A. M. for ἐπήγετο. — περιπηγείς, 2 A. P. part.

πιέζω, to squeeze, regular. — πιεζέω, πιεζόμενος πιεζεύμενος, ἐπιέζεον ἐπιέζεν, Ionic.

πιλνάω (πελάω), to bring near. Mid. πιλναμαι, to approach.

πίμπλημι, πιμπλάω, (ΠΛΑ-) pleo, to fill, Imperf. ἐπίμπλην, rarely ἐπίμπλαον, F. πλήσω, A. ἔπλησα, P. πέπληκα, P. P. πέπλησμαι, Plup. P. ἐπεπλήμην, A. P. ἐπλήσθην, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην.

The present and imperfect drop the first μ when, in composition, another μ comes to stand before the first syllable; as ἐμ-πίμπλημι. The same remark applies also to πίμπρημι; as ἐμ-πίπρημι. — ἐμ-πίπληθι, imperat. 2 sing. — ἐμ-πιπλείς, Pres. part.

πίμπρημι, πιμπράω, rarely πρήθω, (ΠΡΑ-) to burn, F. πρήσω, A. ἔπρησα, rarely ἔπρεσα, P. πέπρηκα, P. P. πέπρημαι, πέπρησμαι, A. P. ἐπρήσθην, F. Perf. πεπρήσομαι. — ὑπο-πίμπρησι, Pres. subj. 3 sing. for πιμπρῇ.

πινύσκω, later πινύσσω, (ΠΙΝΥ-, ΠΙΝΥ-) to render intelligent, to advise, P. P. πέπνυμαι as Present, to be wise, discreet, imperat. πέπνυσο, inf. πεπνύσθαι, part. πεπνυμένος, Pluperf. ἐπεπνύμην as Imperfect, A. P. ἐπινύθην later. — πινυμένη, part. fem. from ΠΙΝΥΜΙ.

πίνω (ΠΙ-, ΠΙΜΙ, ΠΙΟ-), poto, bibo, to drink, F. πίομαι (ῖ, ῖ), later πιοῦμαι, P. πέπωκα, P. P. πέπομαι, A. P. ἐπόθην, 2 A. ἔπιον, πίων, πίοιμι, πῖε commonly πῖθι, πῖειν, πίων. — πῶθι, or πῶ, 2 A. imperat. from ΠΩΜΙ. — ἐμ-πίσεο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. later Epic. — κατα-πίει, for κατα-πίνει.

πιπίσκω (ΠΙ-), to give to drink, F. πῖσω, A. ἐν-έπισα, A. P. ἐπίσθην.

πιπράσκω, περάω, (ΠΡΑ-) to sell, F. περᾶσω, περῶ, Epic, A. ἐπέρᾳσα (σ), Epic, later ἔπρασα, P. πέπρᾳκα, P. P. πέπρᾳμαι, A. P. ἐπρᾳθην, F. Perf. πεπρᾳσομαι the usual future passive. In the Aorist and Future, Attic writers use ἀπεδόμην, ἀποδώσομαι.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-, ΠΤΕ-, ΠΤΟ-), cado, to fall, F. πεσοῦμαι, Ionic πεσέομαι, A. ἔπεσα, commonly ἔπεσον, πέσω, πέσαιμι commonly πέσοιμι, πεσεῖν, πεσών, P. πέπτωκα, rare πέπτηκα, 2 A. ἔπετον Doric, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος or -ότος, also πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, Attic πεπτώς -ῶτος, contracted, A. M. ἐπεσάμην later.

πιτνάω, πίτνημι, (πετάω) for πετάννυμι, to expand, Epic.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤ-), for πίπτω, to fall, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπιτνον as Aorist.

πιφάυσκω (φάσκω, ΦΑΥ-, ΦΑ-), to say, tell, to show. Mid. πιφάσσομαι, πιφάυσκομαι.



πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΑΓΓ-), *to cause to wander*, Poetic, A. ἔπλαξα, A. P. ἐπλάγχθην as middle, F. M. πλάγξομαι, A. M. ἐπλαγξάμην. Mid. πλάζομαι, *to wander*.

πλέκω, *to knit*, regular; P. πέπλοχα, 2 A. P. ἐπλάκην.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥ-), *to sail*, F. πλεύσω, commonly πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπλευσα, P. πέπλευκα, P. P. πέπλευσμαι, A. P. ἐπλεύσθην.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑ-), *to be full*, 2 P. πέπληθα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπλήθειν as Imperfect.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΗΓ-), *to smite*, F. πλήξω, A. ἔπληξα, P. P. πέπληγμαι, A. P. ἐπλήχθην rare, F. Perf. πεπλήξομαι, 2 A. πέπληγον Epic, 2 A. M. πεπληγόμεν, 2 A. Pass. ἐπλήγην, in composition generally ἐπλάγην, κατ-επλάγην, 2 P. πέπληγα, sometimes as passive. Mid. also πλήγνυμαι. — πέπληγον, ἐπέπληγον, 2 Plur. perf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d)

πλύνω, *to wash as clothes*, F. πλυνῶ, A. ἔπλυνα, P. P. πέπλυνμαι, A. P. ἐπλῦθην.

πλώω (ΠΛΩΜΙ), Ionic for πλέω, regular; 2 A. ἔπλων, part. ἐπι-πλώς.

πνέω (ΠΝΕΥ-), *to blow*, F. πνεύσω, commonly πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπνευσα, P. πέπνευκα, A. P. ἐπνεύσθην.

ποθέω, *to desire, miss*, F. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, A. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, P. πεπόθηκα. — ΠΟΘΗΜΙ, inf. ποθήμεναι, Epic.

ποιέω or ποέω, *to make, do*, regular; F. Perf. πεποιήσομαι.

ποινάομαι, *to punish*, F. ποινᾶσομαι.

πονέω, *to labor*, F. πονήσω, πονέσω, A. ἐπόνησα, ἐπόνεσα, P. πεπόνηκα, P. P. πεπόνημαι, A. P. ἐπονήθην.

ΠΟΡΩ (ΠΡΟ-, ΠΑΡ-), *to give, allot*, Poetic, A. ἔπρωσα rare, 2 A. ἔπορον, inf. πεπορεῖν or πεπαρεῖν, P. P. 3 sing. πέπρωται, *it is fated*, πεπρωμένος, *fated*, Pluperf. P. ἐπέπρωτο, *it was fated*.

πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓ-), *to do*, regular; F. Perf. πεπράξομαι, 2 P. πέπρωγα, as intransitive, *to have done well or ill*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 A. ἐπριάμην; the rest is borrowed from ὠνέομαι.

πrouσελέω, *to insult*, 1 plur. πrouσελούμεν, part. πrouσελούμενος.

προ-χειρίζομαι, *to undertake*, regular; A. ἐπροχειριζάμην, Doric.

πρωγγυεύω (προ-έγγυος), *to give security*, P. πεπρωγγύεuka, Doric.

πτάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡ-), *to sneeze*, 2 A. ἔπταρων, 2 A. P. part. πταρεῖς.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚ-, ΠΤΗΚ-, ΠΤΑ-, ΠΤΗΜΙ), *to crouch from fear*, F. πτήξω, A. ἔπτηξα, P. ἔπτηχα, 2 A. ἔπτακον, also (ἔπτην) 3 dual πτήτην, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος.

πτύρομαι, *to be frightened*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύρην.

πτύσσω (ΠΤΥΓ-), *to fold*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύγην.

πυκάζω, *to cover up*, regular. — πεπυκαδμένος, P. P. part.

πυνθάνομαι, Poetic πεύθομαι, rarely πύθομαι, *to inquire*, F. πεύσομαι, πευσοῦμαι, P. πέπυσμαι, 2 A. ἐπυθύμην.

πυρέσσω, πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, F. πυρέξω, A. ἐπύρεσα, ἐπύρεξα.

## P.

ραίνω (ΡΑΝ-, ΡΑΔ-), *to sprinkle*, F. ρανῶ, A. ἔρρανα, Epic ἔρρασα, P. P. ἔρρασμαι, ἔρραμμαι (?), A. P. ἐρράνθην. — ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, P. and Plur. P. 3 plur.

ραίω, *to rend*, regular; A. P. ἐρραίσθην.

ῥαπίζω, *to strike with a rod*, regular. — ῥεράπισμαι, P. P. Poetic.  
ῥάπτω (ΡΑΦ-), *to sew*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐρράφην. — ἔραπτον, Imperf. Poetic.

ῥέζω (ΡΕΓ-), for ἔρδω, *to do*, Poetic, F. ῥέξω, A. ἔρρεξα, ἔρεξα, A. P. part. ῥεχθείς.

ῥέω (ΡΕΥ-, ΡΥΕ-, ΡΥ-), *to flow*, F. ῥεύσω, commonly ῥεύσομαι, A. ἔρρευσα, P. ἐρρύηκα, 2 A. P. ἐρρύην, 2 F. P. ῥύησομαι as active. — ῥεούμενος, part. Ionic for ῥεόμενος.

ΡΕΩ, *to say*, Perf. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ῥηθῶ, ῥηθείην, ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς, (sometimes ἐρρέθην, Ionic εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, only in the indicative,) F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι as Future passive. See also ΕΙ-ΠΩ.

ῥήγνυμι, ῥηγνύω, Poetic ῥήσσω, (ΡΑΓ-, ΡΗΓ-, ΡΩΓ-) *frango, to break*, F. ῥήξω, A. ἔρρηξα, P. P. ἔρρηγμαι, A. P. ἐρρήχθην, 2 A. P. ἐρράγην, 2 P. ἔρρηγα, ἔρρωγα, as passive. — εὐράγη (that is, εφραγή), 2 A. for ἐρράγη.

ῥιγέω (ΡΙΓ-), *to shudder*, Poetic, F. ῥιγήσω, A. ἐρρίγησα, 2 P. ἔρριγα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐρρίγειν as Imperf. — ἐρρίγοντι, 2 P. part. dat. sing. Doric. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ῥιγώω, frigeo, rigeo, *to shiver*, regular. — ῥιγῶν, inf. for ῥιγοῦν, Doric, found also in Attic Poetry. — ῥιγῶ, subj. 3 sing. regularly contracted from ῥιγόη. — ΡΙΓΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ῥιγῶη; part. ῥιγῶσα.

ρίπτω, ριπτέω, (ΡΙΦ-) *to cast*, F. ῥίψω, A. ἔρριψα, Poetic ἔριψα, P. ἔρριφα, P. P. ἔρριμμαι, A. P. ἐρρίφθην, 2 A. P. ἐρρίφην, Poetic ἐρίφην. — ῥερίφθαι, P. P. inf. Poetic.

ρύομαι, *to rescue*, F. ῥῦσομαι, A. ἐρρῦσάμην, ῥῦσάμην. — ΡΥΜΙ, inf. ῥῦσθαι; Imperf. ἔρρῦτο as Aorist, 3 plur. ῥύατο Epic.

ῥυπόω, *to make dirty*, regular. — ῥερυπωμένα, P. P. part. in Homer.

ῥώννυμι, ῥωννύω, (ΡΟ-) *to strengthen*, A. ἔρρωσα, P. M. ἔρρωμαι as Present, A. P. ἐρρώσθην.

## Σ.

σαίρω (ΣΑΡ-) ; different from σαίρω, *to sweep*; 2 P. σέσηρα as Present, *to grin*. — σεσᾶρυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for σεσηρυῖα.

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓ-), *to sound a trumpet*, A. ἐσάλπιγξα, ἐσάλπισα, P. P. σεσάλπισμαι.

σαόω (σάω), *to save*, Epic, regular. — σάω, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from σάοε; Imperf. 3 sing. σάω, ἐσάω, from σάοε, ἐσάοε.

σάω, *to sift*, commonly σήθω, A. ἔσησα, P. P. σέσημαι, σέσησμαι.

σβέννυμι, σβεννύω, (ΣΒΕ-, ΣΒΗΜΙ) *to extinguish*, F. σβέσω, A. ἔσβεσα, P. ἔσβεκα as middle, P. P. ἔσβεσμαι, A. P. ἐσβέσθην, F. M. σβήσομαι, 2 A. ἔσβην, σβῆναι, ἀπο-σβεῖς, as middle.

τεβάσσατο, *he forbore*, a defective A. M.

σείω, *to shake*, regular; P. P. σέσεισμαι, A. P. ἐσεισθην. — ἐσσειόντο, Imperf. P. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀνα-σσειασκε, Imperf. iterative, Epic.

ΣΕΥΩ (ΣΥ-, ΣΥΜΙ), *to move, drive away*, Poetic, A. ἔσσευα, σεῦα, A. P. ἐσύθην, ἐσύθην, as middle, P. M. ἔσσυμαι, ἐσύμενος, A. M. σευάμην, 2 A. M. ἐσύμην, 2 A. P. ἀπ-έσσουα (!). Mid. σεύομαι, *to pursue*, part. σύμενος. — σεῦται, Pres. 3 sing. for σεύεται. — υῦθι, 2 A. imperat. 2 sing.

σῆπω (ΣΑΠ-), *to rot*, regular ; 2 P. σέσηπα as intransitive, *to rot*, 2 A. P. ἐσάπην. — σαπήν, 2 A. P. subj. 3 sing. Epic.

σιγάω, *to be silent*, regular ; F. Perf. σεσιγήσομαι.

τκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦ-), *to dig*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσκάφην.

σκεδάννυμι, σκεδαννύω, (ΣΚΕΔΑ-) *to scatter*, F. σκεδάσω σκεδῶ, A. ἐσκέδασα, P. P. ἐσκέδασμαι, A. P. ἐσκεδάσθην. — δια-σκεδάννυσι, δια-σκεδάννυται, subj. 3 sing.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ (ΣΚΕΛ-, ΣΚΑΛ-, ΣΚΛΑ-, ΣΚΛΗΜΙ), *to dry up*, A. ἔσκηλα, P. ἔσκληκα as middle, F. M. σκλήσομαι, σκελούμαι, 2 A. ἔσκλην, σκλαίην, σκλήναι, as middle. Mid. σκέλλομαι, *to wither*.

σκέπτομαι, commonly σκοπέω, σκοποῦμαι, specio, *to consider*, F. σκέψομαι, P. ἔσκεμμαι, A. ἐσκέφθην, ἐσκεψάμην, F. Perf. ἐσκέψομαι passively.

σκίδνημι, for σκεδάννυμι, A. P. ἐσκιδνάσθην.

σμύχω, *to burn*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσμύχην (?).

σόομαι σοῦμαι, equivalent to σεύομαι, imperat. σοῦ. — ἀπο-σοῦν, Pres. inf. act.

σπάω, *to draw*, F. σπᾶσω, A. ἔσπᾶσα, P. ἔσπᾶκα, P. P. ἔσπασμαι, A. P. ἐσπάσθην.

σπείρω, *to sow*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσπάρην.

σπένδω, *to offer a libation*, F. σπείσω, A. ἔσπεισα, P. ἔσπεια, P. P. ἔσπεισμαι, A. P. ἐσπείσθην, regular.

στείβω (ΣΤΙΒΕ-), *to tread, press down*, A. ἔστειψα, P. P. ἐστίβημαι.

στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛ-), *to send*, F. στελῶ, A. ἔστειλα, P. ἔσταλκα, P. P. ἔσταλμαι, A. P. ἐστάλθην rare, 2 A. P. ἐστάλην. — ἐσταλάδατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Ionic, from ΣΤΑΛΑΔΩ. — ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν, P. 1 plur. for ἀπ-εστάλκαμεν.

στενάζω, *to sigh*, F. στενάξω, A. ἐστέναξα.

στέργω, *to be fond of*, regular ; 2 P. ἔστοργα.

στερέω, στερίσκω, (ΣΤΕΡ-) *to deprive*, F. στερήσω, A. ἐστέρησα, Epic ἐστέρεσα, P. ἐστέρηκα, P. P. ἐστέρημαι, A. P. ἐστερήθην, F. M. στερήσομαι, 2 A. P. part. στερεῖς. Mid. also στέρομαι.

στεῦται, pl. στεῦνται, *to pledge one's self, threaten*, Poetic, Imperf. στεῦτο, defective.

στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, (ΣΤΟΡ-) sterno, *to strew*, F. στορέσω ὁτορῶ, A. ἐστόρεσα, A. P. ἐστορέσθην.

στρέφω, *to turn*, F. στρέψω, A. ἔστρεψα, P. ἔστροφα, P. P. ἔστραμμαι, A. P. ἐστρέφθην, Ionic ἐστράφθην, 2 A. P. ἐστράφην the usual aorist passive.

στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, (ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-) the same as στορέννυμι, F. στρώσω, A. ἔστρωσα, P. P. ἔστρωμαι.

στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ-), *to shudder at*, A. ἐστύγησα, ἔστυξα, P. ἐστύγηκα, P. P. ἐστύγημαι, ἔστυγμαι, A. P. ἐστυγήθην, 2 A. ἔστυγον, F. M. στυγήσομαι as passive.

συν-ίημι, *to understand*, A. ἐσυνήκα, for συνήκα, rare.

συρίσσω, συρίζω, *to hiss, whistle*, F. συρίζομαι, A. ἐσύριξα, ἐσύρισα.

σχάω, σχάζω, *to cut open, let loose*, F. σχάσω, A. ἔσχᾶσα, ἔσχασα, A. M. ἐσχασάμην, *to leave off, give up, abandon*.

σώζω, *to save*, regular ; A. P. ἐσώθην from σώω.

T.

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. (τάε) τῇ, Doric (ταετε) τῆτε, 2 A. part. τεταγών, Epic.

ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΓΛΑΩ, ΤΛΗΜΙ, *to endure, venture*, Poetic, F. ταλάσω rare, F. M. τλήσομαι, A. ἐτάλῃσα, P. τέτληκα, A. M. ἐταλασάμην (σσ), 2 P. (τέτλαα), τετλαίην, τέτλαθι, τετλάναι, τετληώς, 2 A. ἔτλην, τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆθι, τλῆναι, τλῦς. — τέτλᾱ, 2 P. imperat. 3 sing. for τέτλαθι.

τανῦω, Ionic ταννύω, *to stretch*, F. τανύσω (ῡ), Epic τανύω, A. ἐτάνισα, P. P. τετάνυσμαι, A. P. ἐτανύσθην as middle, F. Perf. τετανύσομαι. — ΤΑΝΥΜΙ, Pres. P. 3 sing. τάννυται.

τάσσω (ΤΑΓ-), *to arrange*, regular; F. Perf. τετάξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐτάγην. τείνω (ΤΕΝ-, ΤΑ-), *tendo, to stretch*, F. τενῶ, A. ἔτεινα, P. τέτακα, P. P. τέταμαι, A. P. ἐτάθην.

τείρω, *to afflict*, F. τέρσω.

τελέω, *to finish, pay*, F. τελέσω τελέω τελῶ, A. ἐτέλεσα, P. τετέλεκα, P. P. τετέλεσμαι, A. P. ἐτελέσθην.

τέμνω, Ionic τάμνω, (τέμω, ΤΜΑ-) *to cut*, F. τεμῶ, P. τέτμηκα, P. P. τέτμημαι, A. P. ἐτμήθην, F. Perf. τετμήσομαι, 2 A. ἔτεμον, rarely ἔταμον, 2 A. Mid. ἐτεμόμην, rarely ἐταμόμην, 2 P. part. τετμηώς as passive. — ἐκ-τέτμησθον, P. P. subj. 3 dual.

ΤΕΜΩ, *to find*, 2 A. τέτμον, ἔτετμον, Epic.

τέρπω, *to amuse*, F. τέρψω, A. ἔτερψα, A. P. ἐτέρφθην, Epic ἐτάρφθην, as middle, 2 A. P. ἐτάρπην as middle, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐταρπόμην (τεταρπόμην). — τραπείομεν, 2 A. P. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ταρπῶμεν.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, to be drying*, Ionic, A. ἔτερσα, A. M. ἐτερσάμην, 2 A. P. ἐτέρσην.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ, P. M. τετευχῆσθαι, *to arm one's self*.

τεύχω (ΤΥΧ-), *to prepare, make*, F. τεύξω, A. ἔτευξα, P. τέτευχα as passive, P. P. τέτυγμαι, A. P. ἐτύχθην, Ionic ἐτεύχθην, F. Perf. τετεύξομαι. The forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτύχθην are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to εἰμί, τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον. — τετεύχετον, 2 Pluperf. 3 dual with the ending and force of the Imperfect? (§ 118, 1, d.)

τῇ, see ΤΑΓΩ.

τήκω (ΤΑΚ-), *to melt*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτάκην, 2 P. τέτηκα as middle, *to melt away*.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, P. P. τετίημαι, τετιημένος, 2 P. part. τετιηώς as passive, *saddened, dejected*.

τιθέω (θέω), *to put, place*, Imperf. ἐτίθουν, F. M. τιθήσομαι. — ἐτίθεα, Ionic for ἐτίθειν.

τίθημι (τιθέω, θέω), *to put, place*, F. θήσω, A. ἔθηκα only in the indicative, P. τέθεικα, Doric τέθεκα, P. P. τέθειμαι, Doric τέθεμαι, A. P. ἐτέθην, 2 A. ἔθην, θῶ, θείην, θές, θείναι, θείς. Mid. τίθεμαι, θήσομαι, P. τέθειμαι, A. ἐθηκάμην, 2 A. ἐθέμην, θῶμαι, θείμην, (θέσο θεό) θοῦ, θέσθαι, θέμενος. The singular ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, and the 3 plur. ἔθηκαν, are, with good writers, much more common than the remaining persons. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔθην is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers. Of the

- aorist middle only the indicative ἐθηκάμην and the participle θηκάμενος are found. — τίθητι, Pres. 3 sing. Doric for τίθησι.
- τίκτω (TEK-), *to bring forth, beget*, F. τέξω, commonly τέξομαι, A. ἔτεξα rare, P. P. τέτευμαι, τέτογμαι, both later, A. P. ἐτέχθην, 2 A. ἔτεκον, 2 A. M. ἐτεκόμην, 2 P. τέτοκα, F. M. τεκοῦμαι.
- τιμάω, *to honor*, regular; F. Perf. τιτιμήσομαι.
- τίνω (τίω), *to pay, expiate, atone for*, F. τῖσω, A. ἔτισα, P. τέτικα, P. P. τέτισμαι, A. P. ἐτίσθην. — Mid. also τίνυμαι or τίνυμαι.
- τιτράω, τίτρημι, (TPA-) *terebro, to bore*, A. ἔτρησα, P. P. τέτρημαι, A. P. ἐτρήθην.
- τιτρώσκω (TOP-, TPO-, TPΩMI), *to wound*, F. τρώσω, A. ἔτρωσα, P. P. τέτρωμαι, A. P. ἐτρώθην, 2 A. τέτορον, also ἐξ-έτρων. — τέτορθαι, P. P. inf.
- τιτύσκομαι, rarely τιτύσκω, (ΤΥΧ-, τύκω) *to prepare, take aim at*, Epic, 2 A. τέτυκον, 2 A. M. τετυκόμην.
- τίω, *to honor*, regular; 2 P. τέτια, rare.
- τμήγω, τμήσσω, *to cut*, F. τμήξω, A. ἔτμηξα, 2 A. ἔτμαγον, 2 A. P. ἐτμάγην, ἐτμήγην.
- τορέω (TOP-), *to pierce*, F. τορήσω, A. ἐτόρησα, 2 A. ἔτορον. — τετορήσω, from TETOPEΩ.
- τρέπω, Ionic τράπω, *to turn*, F. τρέψω, A. ἔτρεψα, Ionic ἔτραψα, P. τέτροφα, rarely τέτραφα, P. P. τέτραμμαι, A. P. ἐτρέφθην, Ionic ἐτράφθην, F. Perf. τετράψομαι, 2 A. ἔτραπον, 2 A. P. ἐτράπην usually as middle, 2 A. M. ἐτραπόμην.
- τρέφω, rare τράφω, (ΘΡΕΦ-) *to nourish*, F. θρέψω, A. ἔθρεψα, P. τέτροφα, also ἔτροφα, P. P. τέθραμμαι, A. P. ἐθρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔτραφον as passive, 2 A. P. ἐτράφην.
- τρέχω, Doric τράχω, (ΘΡΕΧ-, ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜΕ-) *to run*, F. θρέξομαι, commonly δραμοῦμαι, rarely θρέξω, δραμῶ, δράμομαι, A. ἔθρεξα rare, P. δεδράμηνκα, rarely ὑπο-δεδρόμηνκε, P. P. δεδράμηνμαι, 2 A. ἔδραμον, 2 P. δέδρομα, ἀνα-δέδρομα, Epic.
- τρέω, *to tremble*, A. ἔτρεσα.
- τρίβω, *to rub*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτρίβην, F. M. συν-τριβεῖται rare.
- τρίγυ (ΤΡΙΓ-), *to chirp, screech*, 2 P. τέτριγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐτετριγεῖν as Imperfect.
- τρύχω (ΤΡΥΧΟ-), *to wear out, afflict*, F. τρύξω, P. P. τετρύχωμαι. Pass. τρυχόμαι.
- τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓ-), *to eat*, gnaio, F. τρώξομαι, A. ἔτρωξα, P. P. τέτρωγμαι, 2 A. ἔτραγον.
- τυγχάνω (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΕ-, ΤΥΧ-), *to obtain, hit, happen*, F. τεύξομαι, A. ἐτύχησα Epic, P. τέτευχα, commonly τετύχηκα, Pluperf. ἐτετεύχεα Ionic, *happened*, 2 A. ἔτυχον. In the sense *to happen, chance, happen to be*, it has τυγχάνω, ἐτύγχανον, ἐτύχησα, ἐτετεύχεα, ἔτυχον. — τόσσαι (τόχ-σαι), for τύξαι, A. inf. found only in ἐπ-έτοσσε (ἐπέτυχε), and part. ἐπι-τόσσαις Æolic.
- τύπτω (ΤΥΠΤΕ-, ΤΥΠ-), *to strike*, F. τύψω, commonly τυπτήσω, A. ἔτυψα, P. P. τέτυμμαι, τετύπηνμαι, A. P. ἐτυπτήθην rare, 2 A. ἔτυπον (τέτυπον) rare, 2 A. P. ἐτύπην.
- τύφω (ΘΥΦ-), *to raise smoke, burn*, A. ἔθυψα rare, P. P. τέθυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐτύφην.

## Υ.

ύλάσκω, ύλᾱω, *to bark as a dog*, A. ύλαξα later.

ύπ-ισχνέομαι, Poetic and Ionic ύπ-ίσχομαι, *to promise*, F. ύποσχήσομαι, P. ύπέσχημαι, A. ύπεσχέθην rare, 2 A. M. ύπεσχόμεν.

ύφαίνω (ύφάω, ΎΦΑΝ-), *to weave*, regular; P. P. ύφασμαι, rarely ύφύφασμαι.

ύω (ῡ), *to rain*, regular; P. P. ύσμαι, A. P. ύσθην.

## Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see έσθίω.

φαίνω (φάω, ΦΑΝ-), *to show, shine*, F. φανῶ, A. έφηνα, later έφᾱνα, P. πέφαγκα, P. P. πέφασμαι, A. P. έφάνθην, 2 A. έφανον, 2 A. έφανόμεν, 2 A. P. έφάνην as middle, 2 P. πέφηνα as middle. — φαάνθην, έφαάνθην, A. P. Epic for έφάνθην.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι as middle.

ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, see ΦΕΝΩ.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΔ-), *to spare*, F. φείσομαι, A. έφεισάμην, 2 A. πεφιδόμεν Epic. — ΠΕΦΙΔΕΩ, F. πεφιδήσομαι, Epic.

ΦΕΝΩ, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, P. P. πέφᾱται, πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφνον or έπέφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων (not πεφνών).

φέρβω, *to feed*, 2 P. πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΟΙ-, ΕΝΕΚ-, ΕΝΕΓΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-), *fero, porto, to bring*, F. οἶσω, A. (ῶσα), imperat. οἶσε, inf. οἶσειν, P. ενήνοχα, P. P. ενήνευγμαι, rarely οἶσμαι, A. P. ηνέχθην, F. P. ενεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, 2 A. ηνεγκον or ηνευγα. Ionic forms, A. ηνεια, P. P. ενήνειγμαι, A. P. ηνείχθην. — φέρτε, imperat. 2 plur. for φέρετε. — φέρμεν, inf. Epic for φερέμεν. — φέρησι, 3 sing. Epic, from ΦΕΡΗΜΙ.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓ-, ΦΥΖ-), *fugio, to flee*, F. φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι, P. M. part. πεφυγμένος, A. M. έφευξάμην rare, 2 A. έφυγον, 2 P. πέφευγα, Epic part. πεφυζότες. — πεφύγγων, 2 P. part. Αἰolic, from ΦΥΓΓΩ.

φημί, φάσκω, (ΦΑ-) fari, *to say*, φῶ, φαίην, φάθι or φαθί φάναι, φάς, Imperf. έφην, έφάμην, usually as Aorist, F. φήσω, A. έφησα, P. P. πέφᾱμαι, part. πεφασμένος.

φθάνω (ΦΘΑ-, ΦΘΗΜΙ), *to anticipate*, F. φθᾶσω, commonly φθήσομαι, A. έφθᾶσα, P. έφθᾶκα, 2 A. έφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς, 2 A. M. part. φθάμενος as active. — παρα-φθαίησι, 2 A. opt. Epic for παραφθαίη.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡ-); *to corrupt*, F. φθερῶ, Epic φθέρσω, F. M. φθεροῦμαι, φθαροῦμαι, A. έφθειρα, P. έφθαρκα, P. P. έφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. έφθάρην, 2 P. έφθορα, sometimes as intransitive or middle. — έφθορθαι, P. P. inf. Αἰolic for έφθάρθαι.

φθίνω (φθίω, ΦΘΙΝΕ-, ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to be consumed*, A. έφθίνησα rare, P. κατ-εφθίνηκα rare, 2 A. (έφθίν), inf. φθίνειν, part. φθισα rare. — ΦΘΙΘΩ, Imperf. απ-έφθιθον as Aorist.

φθίω (ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to consume, waste*, F. φθίσω φθιῶ, A. έφθισα, P. P. έφθίμαι, Plur. έφθίμην, A. P. έφθίθην, 2 A. M. έφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην φθίτο, φθίσθω, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος.

φθονέω, *to envy*, regular. — ἐφθόνεσα, A. later for ἐφθόνησα.  
 φιλέω, *to love*, regular; F. Perf. πεφιλήσομαι. — Epic A. M. ἐφιλά-  
 μην, φιλωμαι, φίλαι (φῖλαι), φιλάμενος, from ΦΙΛΩ. — φιλήμε-  
 ναι, inf. Epic from ΦΙΛΗΜΙ.  
 ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΔ-), *to burst asunder*, P. P. πέφλασμαι, 2 A. ἔφλαδον.  
 φλέγω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφλέγην.  
 φλύω, περι-φλύω, (ΦΛΕΥ-) *to scorch*, P. P. περι-πέφλευσμαι.  
 φράζω (ΦΡΑΔ-), *to tell, explain*, regular; 2 A. πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον,  
 Epic. — προ-πεφραδμένος, P. P. part. for προ-πεφρασμένος. —  
 φράδεν, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἔφραζεν.  
 φρέω, used in composition with ἐκ, εἰς, διά, regular. — ΦΡΗΜΙ, 2 A.  
 (ἔφρην), imperat. φρές, inf. φρῆναι.  
 φρύγω, frigo, *to parch*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφρύγην.  
 φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚ-), *to watch*, regular; 2 P. πεφύλακα. — προ-φύ-  
 λαχθε, Pres. imperat. 2 plur. for προφυλάσσετε.  
 φῦρω, *to knead, mix*, A. ἔφυρσα, P. P. πέφυρμαι, A. ἐφύρθην, F. Perf.  
 πεφύρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐφύρην. — ΦΥΡΑΩ, φυράσω, &c., regular.  
 φύω (ΦΥΜΙ), *to produce*, F. φῦσω, A. ἔφῦσα, P. πέφῦκα as Present  
 middle, *to be*, Plup. ἐπεφύκειν as Imperfect-middle, 2 P. πέφνα as  
 Present middle, 2 A. ἔφῦν, φύω, φύην, φύναι, φύς, as Present mid-  
 dle, *fore, to be*, 2 A. P. ἐφύην. — ἐπέφυκον, Plup. with the end-  
 ing and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

## X.

χάζω, ἀνα-χάζω, χάζομαι, (ΧΑΔ-, ΚΕΚΑΔΕ-) *cedo, to yield*, F. χάσο-  
 μαι, κεκαδήσω causative, A. κεκαδήσαι rare, A. M. ἔχασάμην, 2 A.  
 κέκαδον causative, 2 A. M. κεκαδόμην, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκήδειν rare.  
 χαίνω, see χάσκω.  
 χαίρω (ΧΑΙΡΕ-, ΧΑΡΕ-, ΧΑΡ-), *to rejoice*, F. χαιρήσω, A. ἐχαίρησα,  
 P. κεχάρηκα as Present, 2 A. P. ἐχάρην as active, F. Perf. κεχαρή-  
 σω, κεχαρήσομαι, as future to κεχάρηκα, P. M. κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι, as  
 Present, Poetic, A. M. ἐχηράμην not Attic, 2 P. κεχαρηώς as Pres-  
 ent, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐχαρόμην (κεχαρόμην).  
 χαλάω, *to loosen*, F. χαλάσω, A. ἐχάλασα, P. κεχάλακα, P. P. κεχά-  
 λασμαι, A. P. ἐχαλάσθην.  
 χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑΝΔ-, ΧΕΝΔ-), *to contain, grasp, hold*, F. χείσομαι,  
 2 A. ἔχαδον, 2 P. κέχανδα as Present.  
 χάσκω, later χαίνω, (ΧΑ-, ΧΑΝ-) *hio, to gape*, F. χανοῦμαι, A. ἔχᾱνα,  
 χᾱναι, rare, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχηνα as Present, *to be open, gape*.  
 χέζω (ΧΕΔ-), *caco*, F. χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι, A. ἔχεσα, ἔχεσον, P. P. κέ-  
 χεσμαι, 2 P. κέχοδα.  
 χέω (χεύω, ΧΥ-, ΧΥΜΙ), *to pour*, F. χέω like the present, Epic χεύσω  
 χεύω, later χεῶ, A. ἔχεα, Epic ἔχευσα ἔχευα, rare ἔχῡσα, P. κέχῡκα,  
 P. P. κέχῡμαι, A. ἐχῡθην, F. M. χέομαι, A. M. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχευ-  
 άμην, 2 A. M. ἐχύμην. Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι.  
 ΧΛΑΖ- (ΧΛΑΔ-), *to bubble up*, 2 P. part. κεχλαδώς. — κεχλάδειν,  
 P. inf. Doric; κεχλάδων, P. part. Æolic; both with the force of  
 the Present.  
 χλιδάω (ΧΛΙΔ-), *to live luxuriously*, 2 P. κέχλιδα as Present.  
 χολόω, *to enrage*, regular; F. Perf. κεχολώσομαι as Future middle.

χόω, χώννυμι, χωννύω, *to heap up*, F. χώσω, A. ἔχωσα, P. κέχωκα, P. P. κέχωσμαι, A. P. ἐχώσθην.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ (ΧΡΑΙΣΜ-), *to help, avert*, Epic, F. χραισμήσω, A. ἐχραίσησα, 2 A. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι, *to use*, F. χρήσομαι, P. κέχρημαι, A. ἐχρήσθην, A. M. ἐχρησάμην, F. Perf. κεχρήσομαι.

χράω (χρέω, ΧΡΗΜΙ), *to need*, rare in the personal form, P. M. κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος, as Present active.

Χρή, *it is necessary, there is need*, Impersonal, χρή, χρεῖη, χρῆναι or χρῆν, χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, F. χρήσει, A. ἔχρησε.

χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω, *to give an oracular response*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. κέχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, A. P. ἐχρήσθην. Mid. κράομαι, *to consult an oracle*.

χρεμετίζω (ΧΡΕΜΙΖ-), *to neigh*, A. ἐχρέμισα.

χρίω, *to anoint*, regular, P. P. κέχρῃμαι, κέχρισμαι, A. P. ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, χρώννυμι, χρωννύω, (ΧΡΟ-) *to color*, A. ἔχρωσα, P. P. κέχρωσμαι, rarely κέχρωμαι, A. P. ἐχρώσθην.

#### Ψ.

ψαύω, *to handle*, regular; P. P. ἔψαυσμαι, A. P. ἐψαύσθην.

ψύχω, *to cool*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐψύχην and ἐψύγην.

#### Ω.

ώθέω (ΩΘ-), *to push*, F. ώθήσω, commonly ώσω, A. ἔωσα, Ionic ώσα, P. ἐξ-έωκα, P. P. ἔωσμαι, Ionic ώσμαι, A. P. ἐώσθην, rarely ἐώθην, A. M. ἀπ-ωσάμην. — ἀν-ωθεοίη, opt. 3 sing. in an Ionic inscription.

ώνέομαι, *to buy*, Imperf. ἐωνούμην, ώνούμην, F. ώνήσομαι, P. ἐώνημαι, A. ἐωνήθην passively, A. M. ἐωνησάμην, ώνησάμην. Classical writers generally use ἐπριάμην for ἐωνησάμην.

## § 134. ADVERBS.

### 1. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθι or ποῦ, *where?*

-θι; as ἄλλοθι, ἀγρόθι, ἐγγύθι, ἐκεῖθι.

-ου; as αὐτοῦ, ἀλλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, ἀγχοῦ.

-αι, only in χαμαί, humi.

-οῖ; as Ἰσθμοῖ, Πυθοῖ, Φαληροῖ, Μεγαροῖ. — Οἴκοι.

-υι, Æolic for -οι; μέσυι (μέσοι), τυῖδε, πήλυι, ἄλλυι, τούτυι, ἀτέρυι.

-ω; ἄνω, κάτω, εἴσω, ἔσω, ἔξω, ὀπίσω, πρόσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

-σι is found in names of towns or cities; as Αθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ολυμπιαῖσι, Θεσπιαῖσι.

-δον, -τος, -θα; ἔνδον, ἐντός intus, ἐκτός, ἔνθα, ἐνταῦθα, ὑπαιθα.

### 2. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθεν, *whence?*

-θεν, Latin -nde; as ἄλλοθεν, οὐρανόθεν, Αθήνηθεν.

-θα, Æolic and Doric; πρόσθα, ἔμπροσθα, ἐνερθα, ὀπισθα ὑπισθα, ἐξύπισθα, ἄνωθα.

-ῶ, Doric, in τουτῶ, τηνῶ, ῶ, αὐτῶ.



3. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πόσε or ποῖ, whither?*

- δε is regularly appended to the accusative ; as οἰκόνδε, ἀλαδε. — Φύγαδε, from φυγή, annexes -δε to the root. Οἶκαδε, from οἶκος, follows the same analogy, with a change of ο into α. — In the Epic expression ὅνδε δόμονδε, -δε is annexed also to ὄν. — The Epic Ἄϊδόςδε appends -δε to the genitive, in consequence of the omitted accusative δόμον. — This adverbial accusative always retains its peculiar force, and may be accompanied by an adjective ; as Κόωνδ' εἰ-  
ναιομένην.
- δεις, Epic and Doric ; χαμάδεις, οἶκαδεις, ἄλλυδεις ; χαμάνδεις, Ολυμπιάνδεις, ἀγράνδεις.
- ζε is appended to the root ; as Αθήναζε, θύραζε, EPA terra ἔραζε, χαμάζε. — Θρία has Θρίωζε.
- σε ; ἐκείσε, ἄλλοσε alio, ποτέρωσε.

4. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πότε, when?*

- τε, Æolic -τα, Doric -κα ; as ποτέ, πάντοτε, πότα πόκα.
- αι, only in πάλαι, anciently.

Other adverbs of time : αἰεί αἰεί, αὔριον, ἔπειτα, χθές ἐχθές heri, νεωστί nuper, νύκτωρ noctu, νῦν nunc, ὕψέ, πέρυσι, πρίν prius, πρῶην, πρωῒ, σήμερον τήμερον, τήτες.

5. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῶς, how?*

- ως, English -ly, is appended to the root of adjectives, participles, or pronouns. For practical purposes it is only necessary to change -ων of the genitive plural into -ως ; as σοφός σοφῶς, ἥσυχος ἡσύχως, ἡδύς ἡδέως, ἀληθής ἀληθῶς, οὗτος οὕτως, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμένως.
- δην, -δα, appended to the root of verbs ; as γράβδην, μίγδην μίγδα. The ending -δην is often preceded by α, in which case the radical vowel ε becomes ο ; as λογάδην, σποράδην sparsim. — Πλούτος gives πλουτίνδην, and ἄριστος, ἀριστίνδην.
- δόν, Latin -tim, from nouns and verbs ; as ἱλαδόν, ἀγεληδόν, κυνηδόν, χανδόν.
- ί or -εί, from adjectives ; as ἐθελοντί, ἀνατί οἱ ἀνατεί, ἀμυσθί, ὀνόμαστί, ἀκηρυκτί οἱ ἀκηρυκτεῖ, τετραποδιστί, βαρβαριστί, Ἑλληνιστί.
- ξ, from verbs ; as ὁδάξ, ἐναλλάξ.

6. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῇ, in what way?*

- η (-η), -α (-α), Doric -εῖ (rare) ; as οὐδαμῇ, ἅλλῃ, πεζῇ, ἰδίᾳ, δημοσίᾳ, κοινῇ, ἀλλαχῇ, διχῇ, λάθρᾳ, πάντῃ, παντᾷ ; Doric πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, τουτεῖ, τηνεῖ, ὁπεῖ.

§ 135. 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives, denoting various relations, are commonly regarded as adverbs ; as,

G. ἐξῆς, ὁμοῦ, προικός, αἴφνης

D. κομιδῇ, εἰκῇ, ἄρμοῖ, κύκλῳ, ἑκάτι, ἑκτητι, ἀέκητι

A. μακράν, χάριν, μάτην, δίκην, τέλος, ἀρχήν, καιρόν, τὴν ταχίστην, ἄγαν, λίαν, ἕνεκα

2. Especially the *accusative* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially; as *μόνον*, *only*; *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much*. So *πλησίον*, *ὑστερον*, *μάλα*, *κάρτα*, *κρύφα*, *δίχα*, *τάχα*.

3. Sometimes a word with the preposition governing it is used adverbially; as *παρα-χρήμα*, *προύργου* (*προ-έργου*), *καθ-άπερ*, *ἐφ-εξῆς*. So *ἐξ-αίφνης*, *ἐκ-ποδών*, *ἐμ-ποδών*, *ἐπ-έκεινα*, *ἐπι-σχερώ*, *κατ-όπιν*.

## § 136. PREPOSITIONS.

*Ἀμφί* (*ἀμφίς*), *amb-*, *around*, *about*, mostly Ionic and Poetic. In composition it sometimes implies *two sides*, which is properly its original meaning.

*Ἀνά*, *on*, *upon*. — Æolic and Thessalian *ὄν*; as *ὄν-τέθην* for *ἀνα-τεθῆναι*; *ὄν τὸ μέσον*, for *ἀνὰ τὸ μέσον*.

*Ἀντί*, *instead of*. In composition it often means *against*, *contrary to*, which is its original meaning.

*Ἀπό* (*ἀπαί*), *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *from*. In composition, also *off*, *away*.

*Διά* (*διαί*), *through*. In composition, also *asunder*.

*Εἰς*, Ionic and old Attic *Ες*, *to*, *into*. — Argive *ἐνς*, Doric, Bæotic, and Thessalian, *ἐν*.

*Εκ* or *Εξ*, *e*, *ex*, *out of*, *from*. — Doric *ἐξό* when it stands for *ἔξεστι*; Bæotic and Thessalian *ἐς* before a consonant, *έσσ* before a vowel, as *ἐς Μωσάων*, *ἐσγόνως*, *ἐσσάρχι*. — It has already been remarked that *ἐκ* is used before a consonant, and *ἐξ* before a vowel. It is added here, that, in inscriptions, *ἐξ* is found before *ρ*; as *ἐξ Πηνείας*.

*Εν*, *in*, *at*. — Epic *ἐνί*, *εἰν*, *εἰνί*; Doric and Æolic *ἐνό*, but only when it stands for *ἐν-εστι*.

*Επί*, *upon*, *on*.

*Κατά* (*καταί*), *down*. In composition, also *utterly*, *up*, *completely*.

*Μετά*, *after*, *with*. — Æolic and Bæotic *πεδά*.

*Παρά* (*παραί*), *along*, *near*.

*Περί*, *around*, *about*. — In the Elean inscription ΠΑΡΗΟΛΕΜΟ *περὶ πολέμου*.

*Πρό*, *præ*, *before*.

*Πρός*, *before*, *towards*. — Doric *προτί*, *ποτί*; Bæotic *ποτί*.

*Σύν* or *Ξύν*, *cum*, *con-*, *with*.

*Ὑπέρ* (*ὑπείρ*), *super*, *over*.

*Ὑπό* (*ὑπαί*), *sub*, *under*. In composition, it may correspond to the English diminutive ending *-ish*; as *ὑπόλευκος*, *whitish*.

NOTE. The word *ὥς* sometimes has the force of *εἰς*; it is never, however, prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object.

## § 137. CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, *sed, at, but.*

ἄτε, *quippe, inasmuch as, because.*

αὐτάρ, *ἀτάρ, but.*

γάρ, *enim, for.*

δέ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

εἰάν, *ἄν, or ἤν, (εἰ ἄν) Epic εἴ κεν,*

*Doric αἴκα, if, if in any way.*

εἰ, *Doric αἰ, si, if, whether, that.*

ἤ, *Epic and Ionic ἡέ, vel, or quam, than.*

ἠδέ, *ἰδέ, and, corresponding to ἡμέν.*

*ἡμέν, both, as well, followed by ἠδέ.*

ἦτοι, *either, or; in Homer, equivalent to μέν.*

ἵνα, *ὅπως, ὥς, ut, that, in order that.*

καί, *et, and.*

μέν, *indeed, on the one hand, followed by δέ.*

ὅμως, *yet, still.*

ὅτι, *that, because.*

οὖνεκα, *since, because.*

ὄφρα, *Poetic for ἵνα, ὅπως.*

τε, *que, and.*

## § 138. INTERJECTIONS.

ἄ, *ah! of sorrow and compassion.*

ἄ, ἄ, *ha! ha! of laughter.*

αἰ, *αἰβοῖ, of wonder.*

ἀπαπαί or ἀπαπαί, *of approbation.*

ἀτταλαττατά, *of joy.*

ἀτταταῖ, ἀταταῖ, or ἀτταταιάξ, *of sorrow and disgust.*

βαβαί, or βαβαιάξ, *of astonishment.*

ἔ, or ἔ, *hei! heu! eheu! ah! of grief.*

εἴα, or εἴα, *eja! on! courage!*

εἰεν, *well, be it so; a modification of the preceding.*

ελελεῦ, *of grief or joy.*

εὖγε, *that is εὖ γε, euge! eu! well done! bravo!*

εὐοῖ, *evoe! evax! the cry of the bacchanals.*

ἦν, ἦνί, ἦνίδε, *en! lo! behold!*

ἱατταταῖ, or ἱατταταιάξ, *of sorrow; with the Genitive.*

ἱαῦ, ἱανοῖ, *eho! ehodum! heus! in answer to a call; sometimes it is equivalent to ἰού, ἰώ.*

ἰδού, *lo! behold!*

ἰή, *of exultation.*

ἰού, *alas! of grief.*

ἰώ, *io! of joy or grief.*

μῦ μῦ, *of pain; it is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.*

ὀά, *woe! alas!*

οἶ, οἶ! *alas! woe! with the Dative.*

οἶμοι, *that is οἶ μοι, woe is me! with the Genitive.*

ὀττοτοῖ, ὀτοτοῖ, ὀττοτοτοῖ, or ὀτοτοτοτοῖ, *of sorrow.*

οὐαί, *vae! woe! with the Dative.*

παπαί, παπαιάξ, παπαε! *of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.*

παπαπα, *how nice I feel! of pleasure.*

πόπαξ, πόποι, ὦ πόποι, *O gods! of complaint.*

πύπαξ, πύππαξ, *of wonder, or admiration.*

ῥυπαπαί, *used by rowers.*

ὕ ὕ, *of smelling.*

φεῦ, φῦ, *alas! with the Genitive.*

ὦ, *oh! of wonder, or grief; with the Nominative.*

ὦ, *O! with the Vocative.*

ὦή, *of grief.*

ὦόν, *used in encouraging rowers.*

## DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 139. *Substantives* are derived from adjectives, verbs, and from other substantives.

- α G. *as*, from adjectives in *os* pure or *pos*, and from verbs in *ρω*. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *όσία*, *αἰτία*, *ἔχθρα*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *χάρά*, *φθορά*, *μοῖρα*.
- αδος G. *ου*, rare; *ῥμαδος*, *χρόμαδος*, *ὄρυμαγδός*.
- αινα G. *ης*, chiefly from masculines in *ων*; as *λέαινα*, *δράκαινα*, *θείαινα*.
- ᾱρ, -ᾱς, G. *ατος*, neuter, from verbs; as *ἄλειαρ*, *ἄλειφαρ*, *ἄλκαρ*, *εἰδαρ*, *εἰλαρ*, *μῆχαρ*; *δέρας*, *τέρας* (from *ΤΕΡΩ*, *terreo*).
- άς G. *ᾱδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes either a female or a country; as *Δηλιάς*.
- ᾱς G. *ου*, denoting the *agent* of a verb chiefly in composition; as *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *φυγαδοθήρας*, *ὀνοματοθήρας*.
- δών G. *όνος*, feminine, rarely -δώνη G. *ης*, from verbs; as *ἀλγηδών*, *χαιρηδών*, *μελεδών*, *μελεδώνη*, *κληδών*, *κληδών*.
- ειᾱ G. *as*, from nouns in *εύς*; only *βασίλεια*, *ίερεία*.
- ειᾱ G. *as*, from verbs in *ευω*; it denotes *action*; as *παιδεία*.
- ειᾱ G. *as*, sometimes -ίᾱ (Ionic -ίη), from adjectives; it denotes the *abstract* of the primitive; as *ἀλήθεια*, *ἀμάθεια*, *ἀμαθία*, *ὠφελία*, *ἀβλαβία*, *ἀφραδία*.
- ΕΥΣ, G. *έως*, oxytone, English *-man*, *-er*, from nouns and verbs; as *ἱππεύς*, *γραμματεύς*, *Δωριεύς*. Those derived from verbs denote the *agent*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *γραφεύς*, *φθορεύς*, *τομεύς*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ἐμβολεύς*.
- η G. *ης*, from adjectives and verbs. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *κάκη*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, are generally oxytone, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *στροφή*, *αἰοδή*, *σπουδή*, *μάχη*. So *ἀγωγή*, *ἀκωκή*, *ὀκωχή*, *ἐδωδή*, *ὀπωπή*. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as *τομή*, a *section*.
- ήρ G. *έρος*, the same as -τήρ, rare; *ἀήρ*, *αἰθήρ*.
- ης G. *ου*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, chiefly in composition; as *γεωμέτρης*, *ἀλλαντοπώλης*, *τριηράρχης*, *παιδοτρίβης*.
- θρα G. *as*; a modification of -τεira, -τρα; as *ἀναβάθρα*, *οὐρήθρα*.
- θρον G. *ου*; a modification of -τρον; as *ῥεῖθρον*, *φείθρον*.
- ΙΑ, G. *as*; English *-ness*, *-dom*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *κακία*, *εὐδαιμονία*.
- ίς G. *ίδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes a female or country; as *Περσίς*, *Ἑλληνίς*, *Φωκαίς*. — A few come from verbs; *ἐλπίς*, *ἄγυρις*, *ὄπισ*, *τρόπισ*, *χάρις*, *φρόνις*, *τρόχις*, *δαίς*.
- λη or -λλα G. *ης*, chiefly from verbs; as *ἀγέλη*, *ζεύγλη*, *θυηλή*, *τρώγλη*, *ἄελλα*, *θύελλα*.

- λον or -λλον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as φῦλον, εἶδωλον, δαίδαλον.
- λος or -λλος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as αὐλός, βηλός, κρύσταλλος, ὀπτίλος ὀπτίλλος, ὀκταλλος oculus.
- ΜΑ, G. ατος, denotes the *effect* of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as πράσσω πράγμα, ἄλλομαι ἄλμα, σπείρω σπέρμα. — Ἰθμα, ἄσθμα, from εἶμι, ἄω. — Sometimes it denotes *action*; as φρόνημα, γέννημα.
- μη G. ης, denotes the *action*, and sometimes the *effect*, of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as μνήμη, γνώμη, τιμή, γραμμή. — Στάθμη from ἵστημι.
- μιν, a modification of -μη, rare; δύναμις, θέμις, φῆμις.
- μός G. οῦ, denotes the action of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as ὀδυρμός, διωγμός, σεισμός. — It is often strengthened by θ; as βαθμός, ἄρθμός, ἐλκηθμός. — Ἰσθμός, from εἶμι. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as χρησμός, πλόκαμος πλοχμός, ῥωχμός.
- νη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; στεφάνη, δρεπάνη, ἐργάνη, ζώνη, πάχνη, φάτνη, μηχανή.
- νον G. ου, from verbs; γλύφανον, δρέπανον, τύμπανον, ὄργανον, τέκνον.
- νος G. εος, from verbs; ἔθνος, ἵχνος, τέμενος.
- νος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; στέφανος, καπνός, κάμινος, κοίρανος τύραννος, λύχνος (from ΛΥΚΩ, luceo).
- οια G. ας, rare; ἄνοια.
- ον G. ου, from verbs; ζῶον, ἔργον, ζυγόν.
- ονη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; as ἀγχόνη, ἀκόνη, βελόνη, σφενδόνη, χαρμονή, πλησμονή, ἡδονή.
- ος G. ου, denotes the *action* or *agent* of a verb; in dissyllables, the radical ε becomes ο; as ἔλεγχος, λόγος, ὄνθος, ὄγκος. Those denoting the agent are found chiefly in composition; as ζωγράφος, λατόμος, μουσικοῦς. — Sometimes this ending is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as μητροκτόνος, *matricide*, μητρόκτονος, *one slain by his mother*.
- ος G. εος, is appended to the root of a verb; as πράγος, γένος, δέος, τρυφός, ἄνθος. — Ἔσθος from ἐννυμι. — When the verbal root is lost sight of, neuters of this ending are commonly referred to adjectives in υς; as βάθος, ὄξος, αἶσχος, κάλλος, μήκος, ὕψος, μάκρος.
- ρα G. ας, chiefly from verbs; ἔδρα, αἶθρα.
- ρον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρόν, δῶρον, κέντρον, βλέφαρον, μέτρον, λέπυρον, θύρετρον.
- ρος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρός, δαιτρός, ἰατρός, ὀλεθρός, κληρός, ἄργυρος, αἶθρος.
- ς, feminine, appended to the root of verbs; as ὦψ, ὄψ, φλόξ, δαίς, δῶς, πτύξ, ῥώξ, τὴν νίφα, τῇ ἀλκί, αἱ στάγες, τῆς στιχός; but ὁ βήξ. — Sometimes it denotes the *agent*; as ἄναξ, κήρυξ, φύλαξ, masculine.
- σα or -ση G. ης, from verbs; δόξα, μύξα, φάσσα, αἶσα (from Αἰώ, αἰώ), ὄσσα (ΕΠΩ), μοῦσα, ἄση. — So μάξα, σχίξα, φύξα, with a change of σσ into ζ.

- ΣΙΑ, G. *as*, paroxytone, equivalent to *-σις*; as *εἰκασία*, *θυσία*. — When it denotes the *abstract* of a verbal adjective in *τος*, it comes from *-τία* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ἀφθαρσία*, *δυσπεψία*, *ἀπραξία*, *ἀθανασία*.
- ΣΙΣ, G. *εως*, Latin *-tio*, English *-ing*, *-ment*, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the second person singular of the perfect passive; as *τίσις*, *ποίησις*, *ῥᾱσις*, *πᾱξις*, *θλίψις*, *κόλασις*.
- σος G. *εος*, *-σον* G. *ου*, rare; *ἄλσος*, *πίσος*, *ἄψος*, *τέλσον*.
- ΣΣΑ, G. *ης*, English *-ess*, from masculines; as *Λίβυσσα*, *ἄνασσα*, *θήσασα*, *βασιλίσσα*, *ἡρώϊσσα*.
- ΣΥΝΗ, G. *ης*, paroxytone, English *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *δικαιοσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη*. — *Ἱερωσύνη* and a few others lengthen *ο* into *ω* before *σ*.
- τειρα G. *as*, from masculines in *-τηρ*; as *ὀλέτειρα*.
- τη G. *ης*, rare; *ἀρετή*, *ἄτη* (*αὐάτα*), *γενετή*, *δαίτη*.
- ΤΗΡ, G. *ῆρος*, oxytone, *-ΤΗΣ*, G. *ου*, English *-ter*, *-er*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, and regularly takes the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as *σωτήρ*, *ρύτήρ*, *δικαστής*, *ικέτης*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ζωστήρ*, *ποτήρ*, *ἄήτηρ*, *ἐπενδύτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ου*, paroxytone, English *-er*, *-man*, from nouns; it is commonly preceded by *ᾱ*, *η*, *ι*, *ιᾱ* (Ionic *ιη*), *ιω*; as *Πισάτης*, *γεννηιήτης*, *πολιτής*, *Σπαρτιάτης*, *ἡπειρώτης*, *νησιώτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ητος*, feminine, paroxytone, sometimes oxytone, Latin *-itas*, English *-ity*, *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of an adjective; as *ισότης*, *ὀξύτης*, *ἄδροτης*, *βραδυτής*. — *Ποτής* from *πίνω*.
- τις G. *ιδος*, feminine to *-της* from nouns; as *φυλέτις*, *γενναιᾱτις*, *πολίτις*. — A few come from verbs; *πίστις*, *μνήστις*, *φάτις*, *φροντίς*.
- τός G. *ου̇*, Latin *-tus*, apparently the same as verbal adjectives in *τος*; as *ἄμητός*, *κωκυτός*, *παγετός*. Sometimes the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as *βίωτος*, *πότος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*.
- τρα G. *as*, a modification of *-τρια*, *-τειρα*; it commonly denotes the *instrument* used by the agent; as *ψήκτρα*, *ξύστρα*, *ρήτρα*.
- τρια G. *as*, the same as *-τειρα*; as *ὀρχήστρια*.
- τρον G. *ου*, from *-τρα*; as *δίδακτρον*, *νίπτρον*, *πλήκτρον*, *λοετρόν*.
- τρίς G. *ιδος*, the same as *-τειρα*, *-τρια*; as *αὐλητρίς*, *ἀλετρίς*.
- τύς G. *ύος*, feminine, from verbs; as *ἀκοντιστύς*, *βοητύς*, *ὀρχηστύς*, *κιθαριστύς*, *ἀγορητύς*.
- τωρ G. *ορος*, Latin *-tor*, the same as *-τήρ*; as *ἐστιάτωρ*, *πράκτωρ*.
- ύς G. *ύος*, rare; *ἰσχύς*, *πληθύς*.
- ώ, *-ώς*, G. *ου̇ς*, from verbs; *ἡχώ*, *τὰς εἰκούς*, *πειθώ*, *αἰδώς*.
- ων G. *ονος* or *οντος*, in participial nouns; as *ἄγων*, *ἄξων*, *ἀηδών*, *ἀρηγών*, *καύσων*, *τένων*.
- ών G. *ῶνος*, masculine, denotes the *place* where many things of the same kind are kept; as *δαφνών*, *γυναικῶν*.
- ώνης G. *ου*, rare; *τελώνης*, *νομῶνᾱς* Bæotic.
- ωνιά G. *ᾱς*, the same as *-ών*; as *ῥοδωνιά*.
- ώρ G. *ορος*, the same as *-τωρ*, rare; *κέντωρ*, *θαλασσοκράτωρ*, *παντοκράτωρ*.

- ωρ, neuter, from verbs, Epic ; ἔλδωρ ἐέλδωρ, ἔλωρ.  
 -ωρή G. ῆς, from verbs, Epic ; ἀλεωρή, ελπωρή, θαλπωρή.

§ 140. *Patronymics*, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in

- άδης G. ου, Æolic -άδιος G. ω, in nouns of the *first declension* ; as Ἰππότης Ἰπποτάδης, *the son of Hippotes* ; Βορέας Βορεάδης, Αλεύας Αλευάδης, Ἀγγελίας Ἀγγελιάδης, Ὕρρας Ὑρράδιος, Τίνας Τινάδιος. — Nouns in -ιος of the *second declension* change -ος into -άδης ; as Ἄσιος Ἀσιάδης.
- ίδης G. ου, Bæotic -δας, in nouns of the *second and third declensions* ; it is appended according to the following examples : Αἰακός Αἰακίδης, Λητώ Λητοΐδης, Βοηθός Βοηθοΐδης : Ἀγαμέμνων -ονος, Ἀγαμεμνονίδης, Τυδεύς -έος, Τυδεΐδης ; Ἀχαιμένης -εος, Ἀχαιμενίδης, Ἡρακλῆς -κλέος, Ἡρακλεΐδης. — For -ειδης, the Æolic and Doric use the uncontracted form -εΐδας ; as Κρηθε-ΐδας, Οἶνε-ΐδας.
- ιάδης G. ου, an Epic ending, always preceded by a *long syllable* ; as Ἀγχίσης Ἀγχισιάδης, Ἄρητος Ἀρητιάδης, Βάκχος Βακχιάδης, Λαομέδων Λαομεδοντιάδης, Οἰλεύς Οἰλιάδης, Καπανεύς Καπανητιάδης.
- ίων G. -ῖωνος or -ῖονος, masculine, Poetic ; as Ἄκτωρ Ἀκτορίων, Κρόνος Κρονίων, Πηλεὺς Πηλείων.
- ιονίδης G. ου, rare ; Ελατ-ιονίδης, Ταλα-ιονίδης, Ιαπετ-ιονίδης.
- άς G. -άδος, feminine to -άδης ; as Θέστιος Θεστιάς, *daughter of Thes-tius*.
- ίς G. -ίδος, feminine to -ίδης ; as Ἄτλας Ἀτλαντίς, *daughter of Atlas*, Κάδμος Καδμηΐς, Θησεύς Θησηΐς Θησῆς.
- ίνη, -ιώνη, G. ῆς, feminine to -ίων ; as Εὐηνος Εὐηνίνη, Ἀκρίσιος Ἀκρισιώνη.

§ 141. A *diminutive* signifies a *small* (or *dear*) thing of the kind denoted by the primitive. Diminutives end in

- ιον G. ου, the most usual ending ; as ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπιον, παῖς παιδός παιδίον. — Many diminutives in -ιον have lost their diminutive signification ; as πέδον πεδίον, ἔλωρ ἐλώριον, βίβλος βιβλίον, θῆρ θηρίον. Still, in such cases, the primitive is always more dignified than the diminutive form.
- ίδιον, commonly contracted with the preceding vowel ; as γραῦς γραός γραΐδιον γράδιον, γῆ γῆδιον, βοῦς βοός βοΐδιον, λέξις -εος λεξείδιον. — The endings -υίδιον, -υίδιον are always written -ῦδιον, -ῖδιον ; as ἰχθύς ἰχθύδιον, ὕς ὕδιον, ἱμάτιον ἱματίδιον. — The ending -εΐδιον may be written also ἰδιον ; as ῥῆσος ῥησεΐδιον or ῥησιδιον.
- ιδεύς G. εως, denoting the young of an animal ; as αἰτός αἰτεδεύς, λαγός λαγιδεύς.
- ίς G. ίδος or ἰδος ; as ἄμαξα ἄμαξις, νῆσος νησίς, πίναξ πινακίς.
- ίχνιον, -ίχνη, only in πόλις πολίχνη πολίχνιον, κύλιξ κυλίχνη κυλίχνιον.
- ίσκιον, -ίσκος, -ίσκη, (Bæotic -ιχος, -ιχα, chiefly in proper names ;) as κοτύλη κοτυλίσκη κοτυλίσκιον, νεανίας νεανίσκος ; Bæotic ὀρτάλιχος, πύρριχος.

- ήριον; as ποῦς ποδάριον, ὤδῃ ὠδάριον.
- άσιον, κύρη κοράσιον, the only example.
- ύλλος or -υλος, -υλλίς, -ύλλιον, Latin -ulus; as Ἔρως Ερωτύλος, μεῖραξ μειρακύλλιον.
- ύδριον; as μέλος μελύδριον, νῆσος νησύδριον.
- ύφιον, -άφιον; as ζῶον ζωύφιον, χῶρος χωράφιον.

§ 142. *Adjectives* are derived from substantives, verbs, adverbs, and from other adjectives.

- αῖος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the first declension; as ἀγοραῖος, τροχαῖος, Αθηναῖος. — Its *neuter* is sometimes used substantively; as τρώπαιον or τροπαῖον, Ἡραῖον.
- ακός, equivalent to -ικος, from nouns in ιος, ια, ιον; as σπονδειακός, Κορινθιακός, καρδιακός, Ολυμπιακός, Ιλιακός.
- άλιμος, rare and Epic; κυδάλιμος, εἰδάλιμος, πευκάλιμος.
- ανός after a vowel, -ηνός after a consonant, Ionic always -ηνός, Latin -ānus, used in names of places out of Greece Proper; it is equivalent to -ιος, and has no *neuter*. Most commonly adjectives of this ending are used substantively: E. g. Πάριον Παριανός, Φασιανός, Αβυδηνός, Λαμψακηνός.
- άς G. ἄδος, common gender, chiefly from verbal nouns; as ἱππάς, λογάς, μαινάς, πτωκάς, ἀμοιβάς.
- αχος is found chiefly in adverbs in -χοῦ, -χῆ, -χῶς; as ἀλλαχοῦ, ἀλαχῆ.
- εινός is formed by annexing -ῖνος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὀρεινός, ἀλγεινός. It is found also in adjectives derived from nouns of the first two declensions; as ποθεινός, εὐδιεινός, ὑγεινός, ἐρατεινός.
- ειος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὄρειος, Αργεῖος. It is appended also to the root of nouns of the same declension; as γυναικεῖος, αἰγείος. Not unfrequently, however, ε takes the place of α or ο in nouns of the first two declensions; as μουσεῖος, σπονδεῖος, ἀνθρώπειος, Επικούρειος. — Its *neuter* is often used substantively; as κουρεύς κουρεῖον, Θεσεῖον, Ερεχθεῖον, Ἡράκλειον.
- εις G. εντος, from substantives; it generally denotes *fulness*, and is preceded by η, ο, or ι; as φωνήεις, δεινότητες, πλακόεις, χαρίεις.
- εος, Latin -eus, English -en, *made of, consisting of*, chiefly from nouns denoting *metals*; as χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος. — In poetry, it is often used for -ειος; as βρότεος, βόεος. — Sometimes it comes from other adjectives; as λαΐνεος, κενεός.
- ήρης G. εος, rare; ποδήρης, ξιφήρης.
- ης G. ου, from nouns; as εὐώπης, ἐθελοντής, τριακοντούτης.
- ΗΣ, G. εος, oxytone, from verbs; as φραδής, ἀμαθής, θεοειδής, ἀηδής, οἰνοβαρής, θεουδής. — In a few instances, it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the last syllable; as θεομίσσης, *god-hating*, θεομισής, *hated by the gods*.
- ής G. ῆτος, chiefly from verbals in -ητος; as ἀδμής, ἀκμής.
- ΙΚΟΣ, oxytone, Latin -icus, English -ic, -ish, *belonging to, pertain-*



- ing to*, from nouns ; as ποιητικός, ἀρχικός, Μεγαρικός. — When the root ends in *a*, the adjective may end in -αῖκός ; as τροχαῖκός, Κασταναῖκός, Πλαταῖκός.
- ιμος, sometimes -ιμαῖος, from nouns ; it denotes *fulness* ; as ἐδώδιμος, χρήσιμος, πότιμος, ὑποβολιμαῖος.
- ΙΝΟΣ (ῖ), English *-en, made of, consisting of*, from nouns ; as ξύλινος, δρύϊνος. — Αδινός, χθεσινός, from ἄδην, χθές.
- ῖνος, equivalent to -ανός ; it has no neuter, and is most commonly used substantively ; as Ακραγαντῖνος, Λεοντῖνος. — Αγχιστῖνος, from ἄγχιστος.
- ΙΟΣ, Latin *-ius, belonging to, derived from*, from nouns ; as οὐράνιος, αἰθέριος, σωτήριος, ἐσπέριος, πατριος. — Those derived from names of places are commonly used substantively in the masculine and feminine ; as Νάξιος, Τήνιος, Κορίνθιος. — Those derived from other adjectives do not materially differ from their primitives ; as ἐλευθέριος, καθάριος, ἀθεμίσιος. — The neuter is often used substantively ; as Διονύσιον, ποτήριον.
- ις G. ἴδος, feminine or common, from nouns ; as εὐώπις, τριακοντούτις, ἀναλκίς, πατρίς, μητρίς.
- κός, rare ; θηλυ-κός.
- λός, -λέος, -λιος, or -λιν, from verbs and nouns, denote *quality* or *fulness* ; as δειλός, στρεβλός, εἶκελος, σιγηλός, ὑπνηλός, ψωραλέος, ἀρπαλέος, ἀπατήλιος, φύξηλιν.
- μος, rare ; ἀμφίδυμος, ἥδυμος, δίδυμος, ἔτυμος. — Ανδρόμεος, from ἀνὴρ.
- μων G. ονος, from verbs ; it has an *active* signification ; as ἐπιστήμων, νεκροδέγμων.
- νός, chiefly from verbs ; δεινός, στυγνός, σεμνός, ἐρεβεννός ἐρεμνός, στιλπνός.
- οιος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the second declension ; as αἰδοῖος, ἡοῖος, ὁμοῖος or ὁμοιος.
- ος, from verbs, with a change of the radical ε into ο ; used chiefly in composition ; as ταχυγράφος, θοός, δίφθογγος, λοιπός. — In a few instances it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult ; as πρωτοκτόνος, *that slays first*, πρωτόκτονος, *first slain*.
- ρός denotes *quality* or *fulness* ; chiefly from nouns or verbs ; it is commonly preceded by ε, η, or υ ; as τρυφερός, πονηρός, ἀλμυρός, λαμπρός, ψυχρός, ἐχυρός, ΚΡΥΩ κρυερός, ΝΕΚΩ νεκο νεκρός, λύζω lugeo λυγρός. — ΕΙΔΩ ἰδρις.
- ς, from verbs ; as ἄρπαξ, ἐπίτεξ, πολυαῖξ, νήλιν ἐπηλιν.
- σιος is formed from -τιος by changing τ into σ ; as φιλοτήσιος, πλουσιος, Αφροδίσιος, Μιλήσιος, γερούσιος (γερόνσιος), ἀκηράσιος, ἐκούσιος (ἐκόνσιος), δημόσιος. — Adjectives like the following imply a primitive in -ήτης : βροτήσιος, ἡμερήσιος, νυκτερήσιος, Ἰθακήσιος.
- συνος ; γηθόσυνος, δεσπόσυνος, θάρσυνος, πίσυνος.
- ΤΕΟΣ paroxytone, Latin *-ndus*, from verbs ; it denotes *obligation, necessity, propriety* ; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive ; as γράφω γραπτέος, *scribendum, to be written, that must be written*.

- ΤΟΣ oxytone; Latin -tus, from verbs, equivalent to the perfect *passive* participle; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτός, scriptus, written. — Sometimes it denotes *capableness*; as θεατός, visible, capable of being seen. — Sometimes it has an *active* signification; as καλυπτός, covering.
- ύλος, Latin -ulus, English -ish, diminutive, Doric; μικρός μικκύλος.
- ύς is appended to the root of verbs; as ἡδύς, θράσσω τράχυσ, ΝΕΚΟ νέκυσ. Not unfrequently the verbal force is lost; as πλατύς, εὐρύς, βαθύς, γλυκύς, ταχύς, ὠκύς.
- έδης, English -y, -like, contracted from -οειδής, from ΕΙΔΩ, denotes *resemblance* or *fulness*; as πυροειδής πυρώδης, σφηκώδης, ἀνεμώδης.
- ῶϊος, contracted -ῶος, formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns; as ἡρώϊος ἡρώος, Κῶος. — In a few instances, the ω does not belong to the root; as πατρῶος, μητρῶος, παππῶος.
- ων G. ονος, ωνος, participial adjectives; πέπων, αἶθων.
- ώνιος, Æolic, formed by annexing -ιος to the genitive plural of nouns; ἀλλώνιος, ἑτερόνιος, παντώνιος.
- ώς, from adjectives in -ωτος; as ἀβρώς, ἀγνώς.

§ 143. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, interjections, and from other verbs.

- άω, formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the first declension; as τιμάω, ἀτάομαι, τολμάω.
- έω, from nouns, denotes a *state*, *being*, or *action*; as πολεμέω, εὐτοχέω.
- εύω, from nouns, is equivalent to -έω; as ταμιεύω, κολακεύω, βασιλεύω.
- όω is commonly formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the second declension; as δουλόω, σταυρόω. — Sometimes it comes from nouns of the other declensions; as ζημία ζημιόω, πῦρ πυρόω.
- ζω, -άζω, -ίζω, from nouns and interjections; as ἀρμόζω, σκευάζω, ὀρίζω, οἰακίζω, αἰάζω (αἶ αἶ), οἰμώζω (οἶμοι), μύζω (μῦ), ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), ἔφευξα (φεῦ).
- αίνω, English -en, to be, to make, commonly from adjectives in ος, or substantives in μα; as μωραίνω, σημαίνω.
- ύνω, English -en, to make, commonly from adjectives in ύς; as βαθύνω, σεμνύνω.
- σείω, Latin -urio, desiderative, from the future of the primitive; as δράω δρασείω.
- ιάω, rarely -άω, desiderative, from substantives; as στρατηγιάω, ὠνητιάω, κλαυσιάω, θανατιάω θανατάω, πασχητιάω, χεζητιάω.
- ύλλω, diminutive, rare; as ἑξαπατύλλω, βδύλλω.

NOTE. When the root of a verb is obsolete, it is customary to derive the actual form from a kindred noun; thus βοάω, φιλέω, δικάζω, which are mere prolongations of the roots ΒΟ-, ΦΙΑ-, ΔΙΚ-, are commonly derived from βοή, φίλος, δίκη.

## COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ 144. 1. When the first component part of a compound word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an *o* is regularly substituted. When it is a noun of the third declension, an *o* is generally placed between its root and the second component part. E. g.

θάλασσα κρατέω

θάλασσ-ο-κράτωρ

πρῶτος τίκτω

πρωτ-ο-τόκος

παῖς τρίβω

παιδ-ο-τρίβης

Sometimes the connecting letters are *οι, οσ, σο, η, ι, α, ασ, αι*; as *ὁδ-οι-πόρος, θε-ὸσ-δοτος, πολισ-σο-νόμος, λαμπαδ-η-φόρος, καλλ-ι-πάρει-ος, ποδ-α-νιπτήρ, δικ-ασ-πόλος, μεσ-αι-πόλιος*.

2. The connecting letter *o* is regularly omitted when the second component part begins with a vowel, or when the root of the first part ends in *i* or *υ*; as *ψυχ-αγωγός, πτολί-πορθος, ἀστν-γείτων*.

3. In words compounded with *numerals*, the first four numerals are *μονο-* (before a vowel *μον-*), *δι-*, *τρι-*, *τετρα-* (before a vowel *τετρ-*); as *μονό-παις, δί-πους, τρί-κερως, τετρά-πους, τέθρ-ιππον*. — *Ἡμι-*, *semi-, half*; as *ἡμι-μαθής, ἡμι-κύκλιον*.

But *δῖς*, and *τρίς*, in composition, retain their original force; as *δίσ-εφθος, doubly baked, τρισ-όλβιος, thrice happy*.

NOTE 1. When the second part is a *digammated* word, it is regularly preceded by *o*; in which case *-οεργος, -όεχος* may be contracted into *-ουργος, -οῦχος*; as *θεο-ειδής, μενο-εικής, ἀγαθο-εργός ἀγαθουργός, κακο-εργός κακοῦργος, (δαδό-εχος) δαδοῦχος*.

NOTE 2. For the compounds of nouns in *-ης, -ος*, G. *εος, -ας* G. *ατος, αος*; of nouns in *-ως* of the second declension; of some primitives in *-μα* of the third (as *αἷμα*); and of *γέα γῆ, βούς, ναῦς, μέλας, πᾶς πᾶν*, see Lexicons.

§ 145. 1. When the first component part is a *verb*, the connecting letters are *ε, ι, εσ, σε, σι, εσι, σο*; as *μεν-έ-μαχος; ἀρχ-ι-κέραν-ος; φερ-έσ-βιος*.

So *περ-σέ-πολις; ἐρυ-σί-πολις; δηξί-θυμος, τερψί-νοος; ταμ-εσί-χρος*.

2. When the second component part begins with a vowel, the connecting letters are omitted. Sometimes however *σ* stands between the component parts. E. g. *πειθ-αρχῶ; Πείσ-ανδρος, ρίψ-ασπις*.

§ 146. The *prepositions* lose their final vowel, when the word with which they are compounded begins with a vowel; except *περί* and *πρό*; as *ἀν-άγω, ἀνθ-οπλίζω, ἀπ-έχω, ἐπ-αινέω, περι-έχω, προ-έχω*.

*Πρό* may be contracted with the second part, when it begins with *ε*; as *προέχω προῦχω, προέλεγον προῦλεγον*.

NOTE 1. The final vowel may be retained before a *digammated* word; as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναοίγεσκον, ἀποειπεῖν, διαείδομαι, ἐπιέννυμι, καταέννυμι, μεταίζω.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Dorians, and Epic Poets may drop the final vowel of ἀνά, κατά, παρά, ποτί, rarely ἀπό, ὑπό, before a consonant; as ἀνστάντες, ἀννείται, ἀλλέξαι, ἀγξηραίνω; παρθέμενοι, ποτθέμεν, ἀπέμπω, ὑββάλλω (for ὑπβάλλω). For κατά, see above (§ 13, 11).

NOTE 3. The Æolic and Doric may change περί into περ, in composition; as πέροδος, πέρροχος, περρέχειν, for περίοδος, περίοχος, περιέχειν.

§ 147. The *inseparable* particles are α-, αρι-, ερι-, δυσ-, δα-, ζα-, λα-, and νη-.

α-, before a vowel αν-, English *in-, im-, un-,* or *-less*, called a *privative* or *negative*; prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as ἄθεος, ἄχρηστος, ἀνόμοιος. — In two or three instances it is prefixed to verbs; thus, ἀτίω, ἀναίνομαι. — Before a digammated word, it is α-; as ἀεικής, αἰδρις, αἶντος (but ἀνούτατος). — Αμ-φασίη, ἀνά-εδνος, exceptions to the rule.

α- *intensive*; as ἀσπερχές, ἀτενής.

α- denoting *union*; as ἀλοχος, ἀκοιτις.

αρι-, ερι-, *very, much*, both *intensive*; as ἀρίγνωτος, ἐριβρεμέτης.

δυσ-, Latin *dis-*, English *mis-, un-*, the opposite of εὖ, denotes *difficulty, misfortune, badness*, and is prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as δύσπορος, δυστυχής. — In δυσθνήσκω, it is prefixed to θνήσκω.

δα-, ζα-, λα-, *very*, all *intensive*; as δαφυνός, ζαμενής, λάμαχος.

νη-, Latin *ne*, *negative*; as νήποινος, νῆστις, νώνυμος.

§ 148. When the second component part is a noun beginning with ἄ, ε, ο, its initial vowel is often lengthened; as ὑπ-ήκοος, στρατηγός, ὁδ-ηγός, λοχ-ᾱγός, ναυ-ᾱγός, ἀγ-ήνωρ, δυσ-ήλατος, ἀν-ώνυμος.

## PART III.

# SYNTAX.

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### SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

#### NOMINATIVE.

§ 149. 1. The *subject* of a sentence or proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

2. The subject is either a *nominative*, or a word standing for a nominative. The predicate is either a *verb* alone, or a verb and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle; in the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*. Both the subject and the predicate may have other words connected with them. E. g.

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say*.

Λέρνος ἦν βασιλεύς, *Lernus was a king*; here Λέρνος is the subject; ἦν βασιλεύς, the predicate; and ἦν, the copula.

Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείθετο, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded*; here ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος is the subject.

NOTE 1. The most usual *copulas* are εἰμί, ὑπάρχω, πέφυκα, φῦναι, πέλω, πέλομαι, γίγνομαι, αὐξάνομαι, μένω, καταστῆναι: ἔσκα, φαίνομαι, ὀρώμαι, δηλοῦμαι: καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, λέγομαι, ἀκούω: αἵρεθῆναι, ἀποδείκνυμαι: νομίζομαι, κρίνομαι, ὑπολαμβάνομαι: εἶμι, καταπέμπομαι, ἐπιβαίνω.

NOTE 2. The *copula* retains its peculiar character even when it becomes a participle; as Λέρνου ὄντος βασιλείως, *Lernus being a king*.

§ 150. 1. A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say, It is I who say.* Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, *We say, It is we who say.*

Σὺ λέγεις, *Thou sayest.* Ὑμεῖς λέγετε, *You say.*

Εκεῖνος λέγει, *He says.*

Εγώ, σὺ, ἡμεῖς are of the first person; σὺ, σφώ, ὑμεῖς, of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

(a) A subject in the dual may take a plural verb. On the other hand, a subject in the plural may take a verb in the dual when two persons or things are meant; as Δύο νεανίσκω προσέτρεχον, *Two young men ran up.* Ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, *And as when two winter-torrents descending from the rocks unite their mighty waters in a ravine; where two streams running on opposite sides are meant.*

(b) The verb may agree in number with the nominative in the predicate; as Εστὸν δύω λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῶ, *Idomenē is two high hills.*

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by καί (expressed or understood), take the verb in the plural and in the chief person, which is the first with respect to the second and third, and the second with respect to the third; as,

Εγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογιζόμεθα, *I and thou concluded.*

Πάρεμι καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος Φρυνίσκος, *Both I and this Phryniscus are present.*

Τεθναῖσι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι, *Cephisodorus and Amphicrates and others are dead.*

(a) The verb may agree with the nearest or most prominent subject; as Αποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιὰ, *The head is cut off, and also the right hand.*

(b) The verb may be put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular; as Ἠλυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺ διαφέρετον ἀλλήλοιν, *The art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

(c) A nominative in the singular followed by μετὰ or σὺν, *with*, may take the verb in the plural; as Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν σπένδονται, *Demosthenes with his fellow-generals made a treaty.*

3. When two or more nominatives of different persons and numbers are connected by ἢ, οὐτε, or μήτε, the verb agrees with one of them, and is understood after the rest.

When however the nouns are regarded as *one whole*, the verb is put in the plural. E. g.

Δημοφῶν ἡ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσιν, *Demophon or Therippides has.*

Οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτο, *Neither you nor any body else could.*

So Ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαμβάντες, *In order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians may occupy them beforehand.*

4. The *copula* εἰμί and its participle are very often omitted; as,

\*Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *Water is indeed the best thing; sc. ἐστι.*

\*Ὦν ὑφηγητῶν, *Who being leaders; sc. ὄντων.*

NOTE 1. The first person plural is sometimes used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the first person singular; as Ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικούτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἡμεν, *O Alcibiades, we too, when at your age, were keen in such matters;* where Pericles alone speaks.

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the *dual* is sometimes used for the plural; thus (Il. 5, 487) ἀλόντε refers to the Trojans. (Il. 8, 185) ἀποτίνετον, ἐφομαρτεῖτον, σπεύδετον refer to four horses. (Od. 8, 48. 49) κούρω κρινθέντε, βήτην apply to fifty-two persons. (Hymn. 1, 487. 501) κάθετον, λύσαντε, ἵκησθον refer to the Cretan sailors.

NOTE 3. When ἕκαστος, ἕτερος, and ἄλλος in the expressions ἄλλος ἄλλον, ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, are connected with a plural verb, they are really in apposition with the subject of that verb; as Αναβαίνοντες ὅπη ἐδύναντο ἕκαστος, *Ascending as well as they each could.* Ἡρώτων ἄλλος ἄλλο, *one asked one thing, and another, another.*

§ 151. 1. Whenever a noun in the plural is regarded as *one whole*, or when several nouns are regarded as one whole, the verb may be in the singular. Particularly,

The nominative of the *neuter* plural regularly takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, *The armies are contending.*

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *These things happened.*

So Ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστι κάρυ' ἐκ φορμίδος δούλω παραρριπτοῦντε τοῖς θεωμένοις, *We have not (do not exhibit) a couple of slaves throwing nuts out of a basket to the spectators.*

2. On the other hand, a *collective* noun in the singular may have the verb in the plural; as,

Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, *The multitude think.*

Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, *The army were retreating.*

§ 152. 1. The nominatives of the personal pronoun are implied in the personal endings of the verb. (§ 115. n.) Consequently, when they are expressed, they are either emphatic or antithetic.

Thus, Γράφω, *I write*; Εγὼ γράφω, *It is I that write*; or *I write* with an emphasis upon *I*. Γράφετε, *You write*; Ὑμεῖς γράφετε, *It is you that write.*

2. When a verb in the third person appears without a nominative, its subject must be determined by the context. Particularly,

(a) The nominative is omitted when any thing general and indefinite (τις, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα) is expressed; as λέγουσι, *They say*. Οὕτως ἔχει, *It is so*. Δείξει δὴ τάχα, *Time will soon show it.*

(b) When the verb indicates the employment of a person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted; as Εκήρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κήρυξ, *The herald proclaimed to the Greeks to make ready.*

(c) When it is implied in some part of the clause; as Τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχεον καὶ σφι ἦν ἐν τέλει, *They were building a wall across the Isthmus, and their work (wall) was near the end.*

(d) Frequently the active verb is changed into the third person singular passive, and its subject-nominative into the dative of the agent; as Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμοι εὐτυχῆκᾱσι, *The enemy have succeeded.*

(e) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the weather or the operations of nature is not expressed; as ὕει, *it rains*; νίφει, *it snows*; ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake.*

§ 153. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the subject of a sentence. Particularly,

(a) The subject may be an infinitive; in which case the verb is called impersonal. Such is the subject of

δεῖ, *it is necessary, one must.*

δοκεῖ, *it seems good or proper.*

εἴμαρται, *it is fated*; εἴμαρτο, *it was fated.*

ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible, it happens.*

ῥοικε, *it seems, it becomes.*

ἔνεστι, *it is possible.*

ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, proper.*

ἔστι, *it is possible, easy, convenient,*

most commonly followed by an adjective.

λέγεται, *it is said.*

μέλει, *to take care of.*

πέπρωται, *it is destined.*

πρέπει, προσήκει, *it is proper, it behooves, it becomes.*

συμβαίνει, *it happens.*

χρή, *it is necessary, there is need one must.*



(b) 'The subject may be a sentence beginning with *ὅτι*, *that*; as *Δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἐγγύς πού βασιλεὺς ἦν*, *It was manifest that the king was pretty near*.

(c) The subject may be a preposition with a *numeral* adjective following it; as *Ἐφυγον περὶ ὀκτακοσίους*, *About eight hundred fled*.

§ 154. 1. The nominative often has the appearance of the vocative; as *Ἡ Πρόκνη ἐκβαίνει*, *Procnē, step out*.

2. The nominative is used in designating an object without asserting any thing respecting it; as *Ὅμηρου Ἰλιάς*, *Homer's Iliad*.

3. The nominative, with or without an interjection, is used in certain exclamations; as *ὦ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός!* *Oh wretched me!*  
*ὦ δύσμορος!* *Unhappy man that I am!*

#### VOCATIVE.

§ 155. The vocative with or without *ὦ* is used in addressing; as,

*Ἐπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἡ στρατιὰ πρὸς σέ, ὦ Κλέανδρε*, *The army has sent us to you, O Cleander*.

NOTE 1. The vocative singular may be used in addressing a number of persons; as *Ἴτε ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἡριππίδα*, *Go ye, O Herippidas*, where Herippidas with others is addressed.

NOTE 2. (a) *ὦ* may stand after the adjective agreeing with the substantive; as *Μάκαρ ὦ Στρεψιάδες*, *O happy Strepsiades!*

(b) It may stand between the substantive and its adjective; as *Ἐρεβος ὦ φαειννότατον*, *O most bright Erebus*.

(c) It may be repeated; as *ὦ τέκνον ὦ γενναῖον*, *O my noble child!*

(d) It may be separated from its substantive by a parenthetical expression; as *Ἡμῖν εἰπὲ, ὦ πρὸς Διὸς Μέλητε*, *In the name of Zeus, tell us, O Melētus!*

#### SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 156. 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation, is, by *apposition*, put in the same case.

So when the annexed substantive is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

*Ξέρξης βασιλεὺς*, *Xerxes, a king, or King Xerxes*.

*Εγὼ ὁ Τηρεὺς*, *I Tereus*. *Εμὲ τὸν Τηρέα*, *Me Tereus*.

*Σὺ Ἕλλην εἶ*, *Thou art a Grecian*.

So Λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον, *Taking with him Tissaphernes as a friend.* Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω, *I Themistocles have come.*

(a) In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, a noun denoting a *part* is often put in apposition with the noun denoting the whole. In translation, the leading noun may be regarded as an adnominal genitive. E. g. Δηῖπυρον Ἑλένος ξίφεϊ ἤλασε κόρσην, *Helenus smote the temple of Deïpyrus with a sword.*

So Ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ, *But it did not please the heart of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.*

(b) Possessive pronouns and adjectives implying possession are often followed by a *genitive*, which is in apposition with the *genitive* implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective; as Τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, *The life of me, a miserable man*; here αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου is in apposition with ἐμοῦ implied in ἐμόν. Ἀθηναῖος ὢν πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *Being a citizen of Athens, the greatest city in the world.*

(c) A noun is sometimes put in apposition with a whole sentence regarded as a substantive. The noun thus appended is in the *nominative* or *accusative* according as the principal word in the sentence, to which it refers, is a subject or an object. E. g. Τὼ παῖδε τὼ σὼ μέλλοντον, τολμήματ' αἰσχίστα, μονομαχεῖν, *Thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act.* Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεω λύπην πικράν, *Let us slay Helen, to the bitter grief of Menelaus.*

This rule applies also to such parenthetical phrases as Τὸ λεγόμενον, *As the saying is*; Πᾶν τοῦναντίον, *The very reverse*; Ὀν τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *As Homer says*; Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *According to Homer.*

(d) When the subject of a sentence is a *demonstrative* pronoun, it commonly takes the gender of the noun in the predicate; as Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. Ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα δύο τεῖχη, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria. Now these Gates were two walls*; for αὐταί, sc. αἱ Πύλαι.

2. A substantive in apposition to two or more substantives is put in the plural.

So when the substantive in apposition is in the *predicate*. E. g.

Φιλήσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Philesius and Lycon the Achæans.*

3. A noun denoting a *whole*, which is regularly put in the *genitive*, may take the case of the nouns denoting the parts; as,

Οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, *Most of the houses had fallen, and but few remained standing.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes a substantive (commonly a proper name) is repeated for the sake of emphasis; in which case, the repeated noun

may, by *attraction*, be put in the *nominative* when there is a *nominative* in its vicinity closely connected with it ; as Λαοθόη θυγάτηρ Ἄλταο γέροντος · Ἄλτεω δὲ Λελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει, *Laothoë the daughter of Altes old ; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.*

So Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ηετίωνος · Ηετίων δὲ ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῃ ὑλήεσση, *Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Eëtion ; Eëtion who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.*

NOTE 2. The *limiting* noun, which regularly is put in the *genitive*, may stand in apposition with the *limited* noun when both nouns refer to the *same* thing ; as Δέκα μναῖ εἰσφορά, *A contribution of ten minæ.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes apposition takes place even when the nouns are *partially* related to each other ; as (*Her.* 2, 133) ἵνα οἱ δώδεκα ἔτεα ἀντὶ ἑξ ἑτέων γένηται, αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι γενόμεναι, *In order that the number of years might become for him twelve instead of six, the nights being reckoned as days.*

So (*Id.* 2, 41) τοὺς βούς θάπτουσι, τὰ κέρατα ὑπερέχοντα, *They bury the oxen with the horns above the ground.* (*Soph.* *Ant.* 259) Λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, *And hard words passed between them, — watchman blaming watchman.*

NOTE 4. A *personal* or *national* appellative may be used *adjectively* ; as Πόλις Ἑλλάς or Ἑλληνίς, *A Grecian city.* Θῆσαν τράπεζαν, *Frugal table (fare).*

NOTE 5. Ἀνὴρ, *man*, may accompany *personal* or *national* appellatives, regarded as *adjectives* ; as Βασιλεὺς ἀνὴρ, *A man who is a king, simply A king.* Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι ! *Men of Athens ! Athenians !* Ἄνδρες δικάσταί ! *Judges !*

NOTE 6. In Poetry, a verbal substantive of the *masculine* gender is sometimes put in apposition with a *feminine* noun ; as (*Eurip.* *Med.* 1390) Μυσαρὰ καὶ παιδολέτορ, *Vile murderess of thy own children !* (*Id.* *Hip.* 689) ὦ παγκακίστη καὶ φίλων διαφθορεῦ, *O thou most wicked woman and destroyer of thy friends !*

§ 157. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence.

This rule applies also to the article, the adjective pronouns, and to the participle. E. g.

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρὼν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

With respect to *position*, when the substantive has no article, the adjective is placed before or after its substantive.

(a) A noun or pronoun in the dual may take a participle in the

plural. On the other hand, a noun or pronoun in the plural may take a participle in the dual when two things are meant. E. g. Νὼ καταβάντες, *We both descending.* Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε μάχονται, *Two vultures uttering loud shrieks fight.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of all adjective forms may agree with a feminine substantive; as Τὼ ὁδῶ, *The two ways.* Τούτοις τοῖν κινήσειν, *Of these two motions.*

(c) When the subject of a sentence is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing (τὶ, χρῆμα, πράγμα), the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular; as Ἡ χιὼν ἦν ἀλεεινόν, *The snow was warm (a warm thing).*

(d) When the subject is any word but a nominative, the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular or plural; as Ράδιον ἦν λαβεῖν, *To take was easy, It was easy to take.* Ἀδύνατα ἦν πρὸς Λοκροὺς ἀμύνεσθαι, *It was impossible to chastise the Locrians.*

(e) The participle of the *copula* may agree in gender with the noun in the predicate; as Ἡ λέαινα ὂν ισχυρότατον, *The lioness being a very strong animal.*

2. If an adjective refers to two or more substantives, it is put in the plural, and in the leading gender, which is the masculine with respect to the other genders, and the feminine with respect to the neuter.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὅλους ὀπτούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel, roasted whole.*

Γραιῖδια καὶ γέροντια καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα καὶ βοὺς καταλειμμένους, *Old women and old men, a few sheep, and oxen, abandoned.*

(a) If the substantives denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective is regularly *neuter*; as Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα, *Stones, brick, and timber, thrown together without order.*

(b) The adjective may agree with one of the substantives, commonly with the most prominent one; as (Eur. Bac. 905) Ἑτέρα . . . . ὀλβῶ καὶ δυνάμει, *In another kind of prosperity and power.*

(c) The adjective or participle may be put in the *dual* if it refers to two substantives; as Καλλίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἡκέτην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον, *Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus.*

3. A *collective* substantive in the singular may take an adjective or participle in the plural; as Τροίην ἐλόντες Ἀργείων στόλος, *The army of the Argives having taken Troy.*

NOTE 1. (a) Sometimes the gender and number of the adjective are determined by the adnominal genitive ; as Πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι ὑποδείσαντες, *Flocks of birds, having been terrified.*

(b) Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle is determined by the gender implied in the substantive ; as Φίλε τέκνον, *Dear child.* Ελθὼν βίη Ἡρακλεΐη, *The might of Hercules having come ; that is Hercules.*

NOTE 2. The masculine is commonly used in general remarks or assertions, even when the objects spoken of belong to the female sex ; as οἱ ἀγαθοί, *the good* ; οἱ κακοί, *the wicked* ; οἱ τίκτοντες, *parents.*

So also when, in the tragic Poets, a woman speaks of herself in the plural. (§ 150, n. 1.)

NOTE 3. Δύο or Δύω, *two*, is very often joined to plural substantives ; as Δύο ψυχάς. Δοῶν οἰμώγμασι.

Δοῦρε, *two spears*, and ὀσσε, *the eyes*, in Homer, are accompanied by a plural adjective.

§ 158. 1. Any adjective or participle may be used substantively, the substantive with which it agrees being understood ; as φίλος, *a friend* ; οἱ θνητοί, *the mortals* ; τὰ ἐμά, *my property* ; οἱ φιλοσοφῶντες, *philosophers.*

2. The neuter singular of an adjective or participle, preceded by the article, may be used for the corresponding abstract noun ; as τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful, beauty* ; τὸ θεῖον, *divinity* ; τὸ δεδιός, *fear* ; τὸ μέλλον, *the future.*

So τὸ ἐμόν, *that which is mine*, periphrastically for ἐγώ, *I.*

3. Masculine and feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs ; as χθιζός, *hesternus* ; ἄσμενος, *gladly.* Particularly numeral adjectives in -αῖος ; as τριταῖος, πεμπταῖος.

§ 159. 1. When the comparative is not followed by the genitive, the conjunction ἢ, *than*, is put between it and the word with which it is compared ; the case of the latter being the same as that of the former ; as,

Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, *Thou art about to march against men-superior to the Scythians.*

Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἥττον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, *The kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do wrong than private individuals.*

Πηγαὶ Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἑτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, *The sources of the river Mæander, and of another river not smaller than the Mæander.*

(a) Sometimes the nominative is used after ἢ, the context determin-

ing its verb ; as *Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν ἢ ἐγὼ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.*

(b) *Πρὸς, κατὰ, ὅτε, ὥς, ὥστε*, may be used after *ἤ* ; as *Μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, Too great for tears.*

2. A comparison between two qualities of the same person or thing is expressed by means of two comparatives with *ἤ* between them ; as *Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδρειότεροι, More rash than brave.*

3. When the word, with which the comparison is made, is omitted, the Greek comparative corresponds to the English positive with *too, rather, somewhat, pretty, a little, a little too* ; as *Ὅπου δὲ στενωτέρα εἶη ἡ ὁδός, And wherever the road was too narrow.*

4. The comparative may be strengthened by *ἔτι, etiam, yet, still, μέγα, much, μακρῶ, longe, by far, ὀλίγῳ, ὀλίγον, little, by less, πολλῶ, ἔτι πολλῶ, πολύ, multo, much, more, ὅσῳ, ὅσον, by as much as, the more, τοσοῦτον, τοσοῦτῳ, so much, the more* ; also by *μᾶλλον, more.*

5. The *superlative* may be strengthened by *μακρῶ, πολλῶ, πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτῳ, οἷος, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅτι ; ἤ, quam, very ; ἐν τοῖς, of all, among all* ; also by *μάλιστα, πλείστον, μέγιστον, most, very.*

NOTE 1. When a word implies a comparison, it may be followed by *ἤ, than* ; as *Τὸναντίον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, Doing contrary to what he ought to do.*

Words of this class are *βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, ζητέω, δίκαιον, σοφόν, ἐναντίον, πικρός*, and some others.

NOTE 2. The adverbs *πλέον, μείον, ἔλαττον*, often have the appearance of indeclinable adjectives ; as *Πελταστάς καὶ τοξότας πλέον ἢ εἴκοσι μυριάδας, More than twenty myriads of targeteers and archers.*

NOTE 3. *Ἡ* may be omitted after *πλέον, πλείω, ἔλαττον*, followed by a numeral, as *Ἐτη γεγονώς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα, Being upwards of seventy years of age.*

NOTE 4. The superlative in a few instances has the force of the comparative ; as *Σεῖο δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὔτις ἀνὴρ προπάρειθε μακάρτατος, No man, O Achilles, was ever more completely happy than thou.*

NOTE 5. After *οἷος, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅτι* (properly *ὅ τι*), and *ἤ*, the words *δυνατόν ἐστι, or δύνασθαι, as much as possible, as he can or could*, may be mentally supplied ; as *Ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίουσ' ὅτι πλείστους, As many Peloponnesians as possible.*

## PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 160. 1. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun corresponds to the English *my, mine, our, ours; thy, thine, your, yours; his, her, hers, its, their, theirs*.

2. Εμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics μοῦ, μοί, μέ. In Poetry, however, even the latter are sometimes emphatic or antithetic.

3. After a preposition, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are generally used. Except μέ in the expression πρὸς με, which however is less strong than πρὸς ἐμέ.

4. Αὐτός is the usual third person of the personal pronoun. In the oblique cases it refers either to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence, or to the subject of the principal sentence. The same remark applies to the oblique cases of ἵ. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐᾷ, *The law does not permit him.*

Κῦρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, *Cyrus desired Sacas to notify to him* (sc. Cyrus).

(a) Αὐτός, accompanied by a substantive, is emphatic, *self, very*. Sometimes it means *by one's self*, in the sense of *alone*. E. g. Αὐτὸς Μένων, *Menon himself*. Κῦρος αὐτός, *Cyrus himself*. Αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν, *For we are alone*.

(b) Αὐτός, *self, very*, may be placed before a personal pronoun expressed or implied; as Αὐτός εἰμι, sc. ἐγώ, *I am the very man*. Αὐτὸς σύ, or Σὺ αὐτός, *Thou thyself*. Ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ἐποιεῖτε, *You did these things yourselves*.

(c) Αὐτός, *self, very*, may be connected with οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, for the sake of emphasis; as Αὐτὸς οὗτος, *This very person*. Αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος, *That very person*. Αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου, *His own*.

(d) Αὐτός is used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of; as Ἡρέθῃ πρεσβευτῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα δέκατος αὐτός, *He being the tenth (with nine others) was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon*.

(e) In sentences containing the reflexive pronoun, the nominative of αὐτός may, for the sake of emphasis, be placed near the reflexive pronoun; as Παλαιστὴν νῦν παρασκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ, *He is now preparing an antagonist against himself*.

(f) In Homer, Αὐτός is often used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it; as Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν, *And sent pre-*

*maturely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs.*

5. *Αὐτός*, preceded by the article, signifies *idem*, *the same*; as *Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα γινώσκουμεν*, *We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.*

NOTE 1. In the Ionic writers, *οὐ* and the other cases commonly refer to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. In the Attic writers they generally refer to the subject of the principal sentence, like the Latin *sui*, *sibi*, *se*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the personal pronoun is equivalent to the reflexive; that is, it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Οἶμά μιν ληρεῖν με*, *I think I am talking nonsense*. *Ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ μοι δοκῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν*, *But I think I am far from having your things.*

NOTE 3. In some instances the third person of the personal pronoun stands for the second; (*Il.* 10, 398) *Σφίσιν* for *ὑμῖν*. (*Her.* 3, 71) *Σφέας* for *ὑμᾶς*.

NOTE 4. The personal pronoun is sometimes repeated in the same sentence for the sake of greater perspicuity; as *Εμοὶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν*, *To us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.*

NOTE 5. When a noun is separated by intermediate sentences from the verb with which it is connected, *αὐτός*, in its regular signification (4), is, for the sake of perspicuity, put in apposition with that noun; as *Εγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἶπερ προθυμείται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι*, *Now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.*

NOTE 6. *Αὐτός* in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the relative pronoun for the sake of perspicuity; as *Ὁν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν*, *One of whom*. Examples of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Septuagint and New Testament.

NOTE 7. The genitive of the first and second persons of the personal pronoun is seldom put after a substantive in classical writers; thus *Ὁ πατήρ μου* is much rarer than *Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*, *My father*.

§ 161. 1. The reflexive pronoun refers either to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, or to the subject of the principal sentence; as *Σαυτὴν ἐπιδείκνῃ*, *Show thyself*. *Ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐσιώπα ἀπορῶν πότρεα συμβουλεύει τῷ Κύρῳ κατακαίνειν ἑαυτόν*, *The Armenian king kept silence, hesitating whether to advise Cyrus to slay him.*

When the genitive of this pronoun depends on a noun, it is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun, or to the possessive pro-



noun; as *Ἀστυάγης μετεπέμψατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς*, *Astyages sent for his own daughter and her son.*

2. The *reciprocal* pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; as *Ἀλλήλας ἑώρων*, *They looked at each other.*

NOTE 1. The reflexive pronoun may also refer to the *object* of the sentence to which it belongs; as *Ἀπὸ σαυτοῦ ἐγὼ σε διδάξω*, *I will illustrate it to you from your own case.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes *ἑαυτοῦ* stands for *ἐμαυτοῦ* or *σεαυτοῦ*; as *Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερεῖσθαι ἑαυτούς*, *We must ask ourselves.* *Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, *Thou knowest thy fate.*

NOTE 3. The third person of the reflexive may stand for the reciprocal. On the other hand, the reciprocal may be used for the reflexive. E. g. *Ἀντὶ ὑφορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἡδέως ἀλλήλας ἑώρων*, *Instead of looking cross at each other, they looked smilingly.* *Καθ' αὐτοῖν*, *Against each other.* *Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους*, *They destroyed themselves*; that is, *Each destroyed himself.*

§ 162. The *possessive* pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal; consequently it has all the properties of the adnominal genitive; as *Ὁ ἐμός πατήρ*, for *Ὁ πατήρ μου*, *My father.* *Οἶκος ὁ σός*, *Thy house.*

So *Οἶκος σός*, *A house of thine*, *Ὁ μίς τῶν οἴων*, *One of thy houses* *Πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*, *Our city*; *Πόλιν ἡμετέραν*, *A city of ours.* *Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες*, *My children*; *Παῖδες ἐμοί*, *Some of my children.* *Σὸς πόθος*, *My regret for thee.*

NOTE. *Ὅς*, *his*, in Homer, sometimes stands for *ἐμός*, *σός*. — *Σφέτερος* for *ὑμέτερος*, in Hesiod; for *ἐμός*, in Theocritus.

§ 163. 1. The *demonstratives* *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*, *τοῖος*, *ᾧδε*, *οὕτως* regularly denote that which is before the mind of the speaker; as *Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *This man.* *Ἔλεγε τάδε*, *He said these things.*

2. *Εκεῖνος*, *that*, *he*, *she*, *it*, regularly refers to a remote person or thing; as *Εκεῖνοί ἀπολοῦνται*, *Those men will perish.*

NOTE 1. In Herodotus, *οὗτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τοιούτος*, and *οὕτως* regularly refer to what precedes; *ὅδε*, *τοσόσδε*, *τοιόσδε*, *ᾧδε*, to what follows.

NOTE 2. The demonstrative pronoun is sometimes apparently equivalent to the adverbs *ἐνταῦθα*, *ᾧδε*, *ἐκεῖ*; as *Ἡνάγκασα σὲ τοῦτον*, *I compelled thee who art here.*

So *Αὕτη δέ σοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης*. *Ὅρᾳς*; *Ἰδε μὲν Αθῆναι*, *Here is for thee a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.*

NOTE 3. The demonstrative may refer to a noun which goes before in the same sentence, if that noun has been separated from its verb by intervening sentences; as *Μεγιστήν τὸν Ακαρνῆνα . . . . τοῦτον τὸν εἰπῶντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν*, *Megistias the Acarnanian . . . . the one who foretold by the entrails of the victims what would happen to them.*

NOTE 4. The demonstrative sometimes follows the relative in the same sentence; *Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται*, *The river Indus, which is the second river in the world that produces crocodiles.*

NOTE 5. *Τοῦτο* may refer to a sentence or clause; as *Ἀισθόμενος τὸν Αθάμαντα ἀποκτείνει θέλοντα τὸν Φρίξον δηλοῖ τοῦτο τῷ Φρίξῳ*, *Perceiving that Athamas intended to slay Phrixus, he makes it known to Phrixus.*

§ 164. The *interrogative* pronouns and adverbs are used in direct or indirect questions; as *Σὺ τίς εἶ;* *Who art thou?* *Οἶδε τί βούλεται*, *He knows what it wants.*

§ 165. The *indefinite* *τις*, annexed to a substantive, means *a certain, some, or simply a, an*. Without a substantive, it means *some one, somebody, some person, a certain one*; as *Ὅρνιθές τινες*, *Some birds.* *Λέγουσί τινες*, *Some (persons) say.*

NOTE 1. (a) *Τίς* is sometimes used for *ἕκαστος*; as *Εὐ τίς δόρυ θηξάσθω*, *Let every one sharpen his spear well.*

(b) Sometimes it refers to the speaker or to the person addressed; as *Ποῖ τις φύγη*, *Whither can one (I) go?* *Ἦκει τῷ κακόν*, *Misfortune has come to some one (thee).*

(c) *Τίς* may mean *somebody* in the sense of *a distinguished person, a man of consequence*; *τί, something great, to the purpose*; as *Κῆγών φαίνομαί τις ἡμεῖς*, *I too seem to be somebody.* *Ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει*, *He seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 2. *Τίς* is often joined to adjectives and adverbs of quality or quantity, for the sake of strengthening or weakening their signification, as the case may be; as *Γυνὴ ὠραιστάτη τις*, *A most blooming woman.* *Ἡμέρας ἐβδομήκοντά τινες*, *Some seventy days.* *Πόσος τις;* *How big a one?*

NOTE 3. The Poets may repeat *τις* in the same sentence; as *Ἔστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις*, *There is, not far from Sparta, a certain city.*

## ARTICLE.

§ 166. 1. Originally the article was a *demonstrative* or *relative* pronoun; *he, she, it, this, that; who, which, what*. Thus; in the Epic dialect, it is generally a demonstrative or

relative pronoun ; in the new Ionic, and Doric, very often ; and not unfrequently in the Tragedians. E. g.

‘Ο γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεῖς, *For he having been incensed against the king.*

Αἱ δ’ ἐπέμυξαν Αθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη, *And they muttered, Athenē and Hera.*

Ὅρνις ἱρὸς τῷ οὔνομα Φοῖνιξ, *A sacred bird, the name of which is Phœnix.*

2. In the Attic prose-writers, the article retains its demonstrative force in the following cases :

(a) When it is followed by μέν, δέ, without a substantive ; especially in the formula ὁ μέν . . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . . the other, one . . . . another, some . . . . others* ; as Ὁ μὲν ἤρχε οἱ δ’ ἐπείθοντο, *He commanded and they obeyed.*

(b) Before the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος ; as Τὸν ὅς ἔφη, *Him who said.* Οὐδενὸς τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνῃν ἐστὶ φέροντα, *None of those things which are regarded as bringing shame.* Μῖσεῖν τοὺς οἷός περ οὗτος, *To hate such as are like this man.*

(c) In the expression καὶ τόν, *and he*, before an infinitive ; as Καὶ τὸν κελεῦσαι, *And he commanded.*

(d) In the expression τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that man* ; τὸ καὶ τό, *this and that, so and so.*

(e) In τό γε, *this* ; πρὸ τοῦ, or προτοῦ, *before this time, formerly.*

(f) In τῷ, *for this reason, therefore*, borrowed from the Epic style.

§ 167. In its usual signification, the article is a weak demonstrative pronoun. Accordingly it is used when a person or thing is before the mind of the speaker, writer, hearer, or reader. E. g.

Ἴππος, *A horse* ; Ὁ ἵππος, *The horse*, weaker than *this or that horse.*

Ἄνδρες, *Men*, *A number of men* ; Οἱ ἄνδρες, *The men.*

1. Proper names may take the article ; as ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Ὀλυμπος, αἱ Αῤῥῆναι.

2. Abstract nouns, and names of sciences, and the elements of nature, may take the article ; as ἡ ἀχαριστία, *ingratitude* ; ἡ ἀριθμητική, *arithmetic* ; ὁ χρῦσός, *gold as a metal* ; ὁ ἀήρ, *air* ; ἡ γῆ, *earth.*

3. When the article is prefixed to such objects as are closely connected with a particular person, it has the force of the possessive pronoun ; Ἐρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *Mandane came to her father.*

4. The article may be placed before *τοιοῦτος*, *τοιόσδε*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τηλικούτος*, *τίς*, *ποῖος*, and even before a personal or reflexive pronoun. *Δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, always takes the article.

5. The article is put before a numeral depending on *ἀμφί*, *περί*, *εἰς*, *ὑπέρ*; as *Ἀμφὶ τὰ πέντε ἢ ἑκκαίδεκα ἔτη αὐτοῦ γενομένου*, *He being about fifteen or sixteen years old*.

6. The *neuter* singular of the article may be prefixed to any word or expression regarded as a substantive; as *Τὸ ὑμεῖς*, *The word ὑμεῖς*. *Τῷ εἶναι χρῆσθαι*, *To use the word εἶναι*.

So before the infinitive; as *Τὸ πίνειν*, *Drinking*, *To drink*. *Τοῦ κτήσασθαι*, *Of acquiring*. *Ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι*, *In using*, *In the use*.

7. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech to which it belongs; as *ὁ γάρ*, *sc. σύνδεσμος*, *The conjunction γάρ*; *ἡ ἐγώ*, *sc. ἀντωνυμία*, *The pronoun ἐγώ*; *τὸ τήν*, *sc. ἄρθρον*, *The article τήν*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to a quotation; as *Καλὴν ἔφη παραίνεσιν εἶναι τὴν καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν*, *He said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is good advice*, where the gender of the article before the expression *καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν* is determined by the substantive *παραίνεσιν*.

NOTE 2. When the force of the article is lost sight of in the words *ταυτόν* (*τὸ αὐτό*), and *θάτερον* (*τὸ ἕτερον*), they may be preceded by another article; as *Περὶ τὸ ταυτόν*, *About the same thing*. *Ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος*, *The circle of the other*.

§ 168. 1. When a noun which has just preceded would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed; as *Οἱ τε Ξενοφώντος παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν*, *Both the children of Xenophon, and those of the other citizens*.

2. In certain phrases, a noun is understood after the article

*Ἄνδρες*, *Ἄνθρωποι*, *men*, *people*; as *Οἱ ἐν ἄστει*, *Those in the city*. *Οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ*, *Those with him*. — *Οἱ ἀμφί τινα*, or *Οἱ περὶ τινα*, *Those about any body*, most commonly means a person and his attendants, men, suite, followers, or disciples; sometimes it stands for the person merely.

*Γῆ*, or *Χώρα*, *land*, *country*; as *Εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν*, *To their own country*.

*Γυνή*, *wife*, rarely; as *Βυρσίνης τῆς Ἰππίου*, *Byrsine the wife of Hippias*. *Φερετίμης τῆς Βάττεω*, *Of Pheretima the wife of Baltus*.

*Πράγμα*, or *Χρῆμα*, *thing*, *affairs*; as *Τὰ τῆς πόλεως*, *The affairs of the state*. *Τὰ τῶν θεῶν*, *That which comes from the gods*. *Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου*, *That which Homer says*. — Not unfrequently the neuter article with a genitive is equivalent to a substantive; as *Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς*.

for ἡ ὀργή, *wrath, anger*. Τὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἡμῶν, for Ἡμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, *We the old people*.

Υἱός, *son*; as Ὁ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias*.

§ 169. 1. The article may be separated from its substantive by an adjective, a possessive pronoun, or participle; also by an adnominal genitive, an adverb, or by a preposition with its case; as,

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *The wise man*.

Τοῦ ἐμοῦ οἴκου, *Of my house*.

Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, *The force which is*.

Τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον, *Their vessel*.

Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time*.

Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρο Ζηνός, *Of Zeus who dwells among the stars; in heaven*.

2. The word or words accompanying the substantive may come, with the article, after the substantive; in which case the article may be placed also before the substantive; as,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, or Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός.

Οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ, or Τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ.

Δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν, or Τὴν δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν.

Τὸ πλοῖον τὸ ἐκείνων.

Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε.

Τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους, *The wars with the Carduchians*.

3. When a substantive is accompanied by two or more adjuncts, the article may be repeated with each one of them.

When, however, the substantive and one of the adjuncts are regarded as one complex idea, the article is placed only before the other adjuncts. E. g.

Ἐχρῶντο ταῖς ξυλίναῖς ἀσπίσι ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις, *They used the Egyptian wooden shields*.

Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, *At the grand festival of Zeus*.

So Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λυκαίου ἱερόν, *The temple of Zeus Lycaeus in Arcadia*. Τὰ τεῖχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρά, *Their own long walls*. Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων, *From the Grecian states in Europe*.

4. The article may be separated from its substantive also by μέν, δέ, τέ, γέ, γάρ, δῆ, αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, and, in the Ionic dialect, by τίς. Also by the object (genitive, dative, accusative) of the sentence. E. g.

Τῶν τις στρατιωτέων, *Some one of the soldiers*.

Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασι βαρύνεται, *He is burdened with his own sufferings*.

5. Sometimes the article is separated from its noun by an incidental sentence ; as *Αποπαύσας τοῦ ὁπότε βούλουντο ἕκαστοι γυναῖκα ἀγεσθαι*, *Having caused them to cease from marrying whenever they wished.*

6. When an adjective without the article agrees with a substantive with the article, the copula *εἰμί*, or its participle *ὢν*, is, in good Greek, always understood ; that is, the adjective forms a *predicate* ; as,

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός, or *Σοφὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *The man is wise ; Wise is the man.*

So *Πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων*, or *Τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πολλῶν*, *The provisions being many.* Ἐώρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα, *He saw that the meat was abundant ; that there was much meat.* Τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρήτο, *The words which he used were shorter.*

7. When several substantives are connected by *καί*, *τὲ* .... *καί*, the article is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as one whole, only the first one takes the article. E. g.

Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria.*

Αἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄιες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἄσινεῖς εἰσιν, *Hinds and gazelles, wild sheep and wild asses, are harmless.*

8. Two or even three articles may stand together ; as *Οἱ τῶν παίδων διδάσκαλοι*, *The instructors of the boys.* *Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα*, *The eyes of the souls of the many.*

NOTE 1. When a verbal noun denoting the action of the verb is followed by a preposition with its case, the preposition may be put after that noun without the repetition of the article ; as *Ἡ νῦν ὑμετέρα ὀργὴ ἐς Μιτυληναίους*, *Your present excitement against the Mitylenians.*

NOTE 2. When the article is separated from its substantive according to the first paragraph, it designates the substantive and its adjunct or adjuncts as one complex idea ; thus *ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ*, without any special reference to those who are not σοφοί. But when it comes after the substantive, according to the second paragraph, it emphasizes the adjunct or adjuncts following it ; thus, *ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*, *the man who is wise*, as distinguished from those who are not wise.

NOTE 3. When *μέσος*, *medius*, *middle*, *ἄκρος*, *extreme*, *ἔσχατος*, *last*, are arranged according to the sixth paragraph, they mean *the middle*, *the extremity*, or *top*, of the object denoted by the noun with which they agree, even when the article is omitted ; as *Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου*, *Through the middle of the park.*

NOTE 4. (a) Ἄλλος, with the article, means *the rest*, *the other*

*part*, of any thing ; as Τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *The rest of the army* ; but Ἄλλο στράτευμα, *Another army*.

(b) When τὰ ἄλλα (τᾷ ἄλλῃ) is followed by a substantive with the article, that substantive is in apposition with τὰ ἄλλα ; as Τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πολιτικά, *The other things*, to wit, *politics*.

§ 170. 1. When a substantive with the article is in apposition with a proper name, it is placed after that proper name ; in which case the proper name rarely takes the article. But names of rivers, mountains, countries, (rarely of islands,) are, with respect to the position of the article, regarded as adjectives : and if the nouns are of different genders, the article is repeated. E. g.

Βοῖσκος ὁ πύκτης ὁ Θεσσαλός, *Boiscus the boxer, the Thessalian*.

Τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, *Of the river Tigres*.

Τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὄρους, *Of Ida, the mountain*.

2. When a substantive with the article is accompanied by a *personal* or *demonstrative* pronoun, or by πᾶς, ἅπας, ὅλος, ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος, ἀμφω, ἀμφότερος, it is placed before or after these words ; as,

Ἡμεῖς οἱ στρατηγοί, *We, the generals*. Αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, *The elders themselves*.

Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, or Ὁ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird*.

Πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες or Οἱ Ἕλληνες πάντες, *All the Greeks*.

Τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω, or Ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε, *Both the children*.

NOTE 1. When a proper name is appended to ὅδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, or αὐτός, the article is commonly omitted. It is omitted also when an abstract noun is appended to αὐτός ; as Αὐτὴ ἐπιστήμη, *Knowledge itself* ; *The essence of knowledge*.

NOTE 2. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ, Οὗτος δὲ ἀνὴρ, *This man, This fellow here*, are used in colloquial style ; but Ὁ δὲ ἀνὴρ is more dignified than the preceding.

NOTE 3. When πᾶς, ἅπας are adjectives, they take the article according to the general rule.

## RELATIVE.

§ 171. 1. Originally the relative pronoun had the force of the demonstrative ; *this, that, he, she, it*. Thus, in the Epic dialect it sometimes stands for ὅδε, οὗτος ; as,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δεῖδοικε Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνόν, *But even he dreads the thunderbolt of great Zeus*.

\*Ὅς γὰρ δεύτατος ἦλθε, *For he came last*.

Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, *Let us mourn Patroclus, for this is honor to the dead*.

2. In prose, *ὅς* retains its demonstrative force in the following expressions :

(a) \**Ὅς μὲν....ὅς δέ*, equivalent to *ὁ μὲν....ὁ δέ*; as *Πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων*, *Destroying some of the Grecian cities, and bringing back the exiles into others.*

(b) *Καὶ ὅς*, *And he*; as *Καὶ ὅς ἐξανάστὰς φεύγει*, *And he rising up fled.* *Καὶ οἱ ἡρώτων*, *And they asked.*

(c) \**Ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *This man and that man, Some one*; as *Τὰς βασιλῆας ἰστίας ἐπιόρκηκε ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *Some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth.*

(d) \**Ἦ δ' ὅς*, *Said he*; \**Ἦ δ' ἧ*, *Said she*; used parenthetically.

NOTE. This rule applies also to the adverb *ὣς*, *thus*, with the acute accent.

§ 172. In its usual signification, the relative is a kind of *weak demonstrative*.

1. The relative agrees with its *antecedent*, that is, the noun to which it refers, in gender and number; its case is determined by the construction of the sentence in which it stands; as,

*Τῶν δώδεκα μινῶν ἃς ἔλαβες*, *Of the twelve minæ which thou receivedst.*

*Ἐορτήν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἤκουσεν εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ πάντες οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι ὄλην τὴν νύκτα πίνουσιν*, *He heard that a feast was celebrating in Babylon, during which all the Babylonians drink the whole night.*

(a) The person of a verb agreeing with the relative pronoun is determined by that of the antecedent, expressed or implied; as *Ἡμῖν οὐ θύετε αἰτινὲς τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς*, *You do not sacrifice to us who preserve you.* So when the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun; as *Ἀνανδρία τῇ ἡμετέρα οἰτινὲς σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν*, *Through our cowardice (of us), who did not save thee.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of the relative may agree with a feminine antecedent; as *Ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινὲ ἐστων ἰδέα ἄρχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἷν ἐπόμεθα*, *In each one of us there are two principles ruling and leading, which we follow.*

(c) When the antecedent is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing, the relative is put in the *neuter* singular. Also, when the antecedent is a sentence. E. g. *Τυραννίδα θηρᾶν, ἃ πλήθει χρήμασιν θ' ἀλίσκεται*, *The hunt power, which is caught by means of numbers and money.*

So *Οἱ ἐξελθόντες Ἕλληνες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπεφύγεσαν μάλ' ὄντες συχνοί. ὃ οὐπω πρόσθεν ἐπεποιήκεσαν*, *The Greeks who went out with them had fled, although quite numerous; a thing which they had never done before.*



(d) When the relative is connected with a verb signifying *to call, to name, to be, to believe*, it may agree in gender and number with the noun in apposition with it ; as Ὁ φόβος ἣν αἰδῶ εἵπομεν, *That kind of fear which we have called respect.* Τὸ ἥθος ἥπερ ἦν δευτέρα πίστις, *Character, which certainly is a second source of confidence.*

(e) The relative in the singular may refer to a noun in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that noun is meant ; as Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδὴς ὃς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὃς ἂν μιν χανδὸν ἔλῃ, *Wine, sweet as honey, makes a fool of thee, which ruins others also.* — *whoever pours it down immoderately.*

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is put in the plural and in the leading gender ; as,

Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος οἱ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδρείας, *Ajax and Teucer, who gave the clearest proof of their valor.*

(a) If the antecedents denote *inanimate* objects, the relative is regularly *neuter* ; as Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης ἡ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, *Concerning war and peace, which have very great influence.*

(b) The relative may agree with one of the antecedents, commonly with the most prominent one ; as Θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μέλαιναν ὃς δὴ σφί. σχεδὸν ἐστί, *Death and dark Destiny, who (Death) is now near them.*

(c) The relative may be put in the *dual* when it refers to two substantives.

3. The relative may be put in the plural, when it refers to a *collective* noun in the singular, or to a *whole class* of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g.

Πλήθει οἵπερ δικάσουσι, *To the multitude who will judge.*

Πᾶς τις ὁμνῷσι οἷς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, *Every man, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*

Ἀνὴρ αὐτουργὸς οἵπερ σώζουσι τὴν γῆν, *A man of the working class, which class defends the land.*

4. The antecedent is omitted when it is either a general word (χρῆμα, πράγμα, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος), or one which can be easily supplied from the context ; as,

Οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁράτε, sc. ἐκεῖνοι, *These are they whom you see.*

Τὸ μέγεθος ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, sc. ἐκείνων, *The magnitude of those things for which we are assembled.*

Παρακαλέσας ὅπόσους ἔπειθεν, *Having invited as many as he could induce.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs ; as Ἰστε δήπου ὅθεν

ἥλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὅπου δύεται, *You surely know whence the sun rises and where it sets.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent; as Τὰς Αθήνας οἱ γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες, *Athens (the Athenians) who began first to act unjustly towards me and my father.*

NOTE 2. The omission of the antecedent gives rise to the following words and phrases:

ἐνιοι (ἐνι οἷ), *some*; ἐρίοτε (ἐνι ὅτε), *sometimes*.

εἰσὶν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷτινες, for ἐνιοι, *τινὲς sunt qui, there are who, simply some*; regarded as one word.

ἔστιν ἢ or ὅπῃ, for πῇ, *in some way*.

ἔστιν ὅπως, for πῶς, *somehow*.

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, *by no means, in no manner*.

§ 173. When the sentence containing the relative is, in the mind of the speaker or writer, more important than that containing the antecedent, it is, by *inversion*, placed first; as,

\*Α πάντες ἴσασι, τὰδ' ἐστί, *What all know is this; These are the things which all know.*

\*Ο τι καλὸν, φίλον αἰεί, *Whatever is beautiful is always dear.*

So Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἱκάνον ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἑκτορος ἔκταν, ἐνθ' Οδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξεν ὠκείας ἵππους, *And when they came where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Ulysses checked the swift horses.*

§ 174. 1. The relative often stands for the interrogative, but only in indirect interrogations; as Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστί, *He declared to the captain of the vessel who he was.*

So Δι' ἣν αἰτίην, *For what reason*. Ἡγνόει ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἶη, *He did not know what the disease was*. Θεάσασθε οἷα ἡ κατάστασις ἔσται, *See what the condition will be*. Ἀνθρωπε, τί ποιεῖς; \*Ο τι ποιῶ; *Man, what art thou doing? What am I doing?*

2. Οἷος, ὅσος, and ὥς are often used in expressions of *astonishment, wonder, or admiration*; as \*Οσα πράγματα ἔχεις! *How much trouble you have!* \*Ὡς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμ' ἐστίν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί! *What a hard thing it is, O Zeus and gods!*

So in indirect expressions of this class; as Αἱ Ἀργεῖαι ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε, *The Argive women congratulated their mother that she had been blessed with such children*; they said, "Οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε!" Εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὥς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα! *The man appeared to me to be happy, — how fearlessly and nobly he ended his life!*

§ 175. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is, by *attraction*, put in the case of its antecedent, when the antecedent is in the genitive or dative; as,

Εκ τούτων ὧν λέγει, *From these things which he says*; for ᾧ.

Παισὶν οἷς Ἄρης ἐγένετο, *With the children whom Ares begat*.

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Εκ γῆς ὅθεν προὔκειτο, *From the place where it lay*.

(a) If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its place; as Ἐξιμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, *We go away from those possessions which we happen to have*.

So Οὐδέν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἂν, ὧν οὐ σοὶ φίλον, *I would do none of those things, to do which is not agreeable to thee*; for ἐκείνων ᾧ με πράξαι οὐ.

(b) The antecedent may be placed after the relative thus attracted; as Σὺν ᾗ ἔχεις δυνάμει, *With the forces which you have*.

This inversion takes place also when apparently there is no attraction; as Εκδύσασθαι ὃν ἔχω χιτῶνα, *To put off the tunic which I have on*. Πάντα δ' ἔλαβε κρέα, *All the meat which he received*.

(c) In attraction, the noun also in apposition with the relative, after a verb signifying *to call, to believe, to consider, to regard*, regularly takes the case of the relative; as Τούτων ὧν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, *Of these whom thou callest mistresses*; for αἷς δεσποίνας.

(d) In some instances, the relative, even when it would be in the nominative or dative, is attracted by the antecedent; particularly the nominative of οἶος, ἡλίκος; as,

Οὐδέν κω εἰδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδεις, *Knowing as yet nothing of what happened at Sardes*; for ἐκείνων ᾧ. (Herod. 1, 78.)

Ὡν ἠπίσται πολλούς, *Many of those whom he mistrusted*; for ἐκείνων οἷς. (Xen. C. 5, 4, 39.)

So Πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροὺς οἷους καὶ Αθηναίους, *To daring men, such as the Athenians are*; for οἶοι καὶ Αθηναῖοί εἰσι. Εκείνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκουσι νῶν, *That will be a hard thing to men of our years*; for ἡλίκου νῶ ἐσμεν. — So Νεανίας δὲ οἷους σὺ διαδεδρακότας, *But young men, like yourself, decamping*; for οἶος σὺ εἶ, where σὺ is not changed into σέ.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is often put in the case of its relative. Most commonly, however, only its *most important* word or words are attracted by the relative and placed after it. E. g.

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

Οἷχεται φεύγων ὃν ἤγες μάρτυρα, *The witness whom you have brought has taken to his heels*.

So Λόγους ἀκουσον οὗς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἤκω φέρων, *Hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.* Ἐφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἥξειν, ἧς Ορόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος, *They said that we would come to Armenia which Orontas governed, — a great and rich country.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs ; as Ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκη, *In other places whither you may go.*

3. The relative sometimes assumes the case required by a *subordinate* clause ; as,

Ἀνθρώπους, οἷς ὅποτεν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, *Men, who, when one gives them higher pay, will come with him against us ;* for οἱ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, ὅποτεν τις αὐτοῖς πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ.

So Χωρίον ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, *He said there was an elevated place, which it would be impossible for one to pass, unless he should occupy it beforehand ;* for ὃ ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψοιτο αὐτό.

NOTE. Attraction gives rise to the following expressions : Ἀχρι οὗ, or Μέχρι οὗ, *as far as, until, till.* Ἔως οὗ, *until, till.* Ἐξ οὗ, Ἐξ ὅτου, Ἐξ ὧν, or Ἀφ' οὗ, *since.* Εἰς ὃ, or Ἔστε (that is, Ἐς ὃ τε), *until, till.*

## NUMERALS.

§ 176. 1. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is *one half*, is expressed by a circumlocution when it denotes a *coin* or *weight* ; as Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον, *Four and a half minæ ;* literally *The-fifth part being a half-mina*, implying that the remaining four parts are *whole minæ* : but Πέντε ἡμιμναῖα, *Five half-minæ, or Two and a half.*

2. A circumlocution with δέων, *wanting*, may be used when the number consists of *tens* accompanied by *eight* or *nine* ; as Δυοῖν δέοντες εἴκοσι, *Twenty wanting two, simply eighteen.* Ἐνὸς δέοντες τριάκοντα, *Thirty wanting one, simply twenty-nine.*

This principle applies also to *ordinals*, as Ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *The nineteenth year.*

Δέων, *being wanting*, neuter, with its substantive may be put in the genitive absolute ; as Πεντήκοντα μιᾶς δεούσης, *Fifty wanting one ; Forty-nine.* Ἐνὸς δέοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *In the twenty-ninth year.*

## OBJECT. — OBLIQUE CASES.

§ 177. 1. That on which an action is exerted is called the *immediate* object: That with relation to which an action is exerted is called the *remote* object.

2. The immediate object is usually put in the *accusative*. The remote object is put in the *genitive* or *dative*; it often however depends on a preposition. E. g.

Αἶολος ἔδωκεν Οδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους, *Æolus gave the winds to Ulysses*, where τοὺς ἀνέμους is the immediate, and Οδυσσεῖ the remote object.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive or middle regularly takes that of the remote object. (For examples see below.)

§ 178. 1. Participles and verbal adjectives in τέον or τέα are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived. (For examples see below.)

2. The verbal in τέον with ἐστί (expressed or understood) is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive active or middle; as,

ἀκουστέον or ἀκουστέα ἐστίν, *one must hear; it is necessary to hear*; the same as δεῖ ἀκούειν: μιμητέον, *one must imitate*; δεῖ μιμῆσθαι.

NOTE. In some instances, the verbal in τέον or τέα has a *passive* signification; as ἡττητέον or ἡττητέα, *one must be conquered*, the same as δεῖ ἡττᾶσθαι.

§ 179. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the object of a verb. Particularly,

(a) The object of a verb may be an *infinitive*; as Εθέλω χρῆσθαι, *I wish to use*.

(b) It may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, ὡς, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅφρα. (For examples see below.)

§ 180. The object of a verb is omitted when it can be readily determined by the context; as Ποιήσασα ἑαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων, sc. αὐτήν, *Having made for herself a stone-image (statue) she placed it on the tomb of her children*.

ACCUSATIVE.

§ 181. 1. The immediate object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative ; as,

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, *I do these things.*

Ποιήσας ταῦτα, *Having done these things.*

Ποιητέον ταῦτα, *One must do these things.*

2. Any verb may be followed by the accusative of a noun having a kindred signification. Here the accusative is generally followed by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, *To fall an insupportable fall.*

Ἦιξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, *They rushed furiously.*

3. Verbal *adjectives* and *substantives*, which regularly take the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative ; as,

Τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε, *Skilled in such matters.*

Τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής, *One who ponders on things above.*

Further, adjectives or substantives are sometimes followed by the accusative of a kindred noun ; as Δοῦλος τὰς μεγίστας θωπείας καὶ δουλείας, *The most abject slave.*

NOTE 1. The accusative is, in Poetry, sometimes joined to a verb signifying *to see, to look*, to mark the expression of the look ; as Ἡ Βουλὴ ἔβλεψε νᾶπυ, *The Council looked mustard.*

NOTE 2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek ; as Αθανάτους ἀλιτέσθαι, *To sin against the immortals.*

§ 182. The accusative is often put after *verbs, adjectives, substantives*, and certain expressions, for the sake of limiting, or more fully explaining, their meaning. The accusative, thus used, is called *synecdochical*. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, *Cræsus was a Lydian by birth.*

Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

So τί, *for what?* τί, *in any thing, in something, somewhat* ; οὐδέν, *in nothing, not* ; τᾶλλα, *in other respects* ; τοῦτο μὲν, *on the one hand*, τοῦτο δέ, *on the other.*

§ 183. The accusative follows the particles of protestation *μά* and *νή*.

*Μά* is used in *negative*, and *νή* in *affirmative* sentences. But when *ναί* is placed before *μά*, the sentence is affirmative. E. g.

*Μά τὴν Αναπνοήν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Αέρα, οὐκ εἶδον, By Breath, by Chaos, by Air, I did not see.*

*Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, By Posidon, I love thee.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μά* is omitted; as *Οὐ, τὸν δ' Ὀλυμπόν, No, by this Heaven.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed; as *Μὰ τὸν — ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιθόμην, By —, I should not have believed it.*

§ 184. 1. Verbs signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, to conceal*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

*Ταῦτά με ἐρωτᾷς, Thou askest me about these things.*

*Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, To ask guards of the people.*

*Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, I clothed the people with a cloak.*

*Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς, Having been taught music by Lamprus.*

The accusative of the thing may, in signification, be kindred to the verb; as *Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος αἰμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, The Phocian war has taught them an ever memorable lesson.*

2. Certain verbs may be followed by the accusative and a relative or interrogative sentence, or a sentence beginning with *ὅτι, that, μή, lest*.

In translation, the accusative is regarded as the nominative of the following sentence. E. g.

*Γίνωσκε σαυτὸν ὅστις εἶ, Know what thou art.*

*Ἦιδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, He knew that he occupied the middle of the Persian army.*

3. Sometimes passive and middle verbs are followed by the accusative of the remote object, although the active construction is not used; as,

Αποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *Their heads being cut off; Being be-headed.*

NOTE 1. The accusative of the person is regularly omitted after verbs signifying *to conquer* (as νικάω). The accusative of the thing after these verbs denotes the nature or place of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νικᾶν, *sic. τινά, To conquer one in a battle; To gain a battle.* Ολύμπια νενικηκώς, *Having conquered in the Olympic games.* Πολλὰς μάχας ἡττηνται, *They have been defeated in many battles.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class are often constructed differently; thus, Αποστερέω or στερέω τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιρέομαι (or παραιρέομαι, περιελείν) τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιρουῖμαι τί τινος, *To take something from some one.*

Λέγω or εἰπεῖν τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To speak well, or ill, of any one.*

Ἔρδω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any body.* Ποιέω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any one.* Also Ποιέω τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To do good, or evil, to any one.*

§ 185. Verbs signifying *to name, to call, to choose, to render, to constitute, to esteem, to consider, to divide*, are followed by two accusatives referring to the same person or thing.

The second accusative may be an adjective or participle. In the passive, these verbs become copulas. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*

Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, *He divided the army into twelve parts.*

NOTE 1. In reality, the second accusative forms a *predicate*; that is, it is in apposition with the first, and consequently may be preceded by εἶναι; as Σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, *They call him a sophist; They say that he is a sophist.* Απεδείχθη τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος, *He was appointed master of the horse.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing *divided* is put in the *adnominal genitive*; as Διειλόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποιικῆς εἵδη δύο, *We have divided the art of making images into two parts.*

### *Terminal functions of the Accusative.*

§ 186. 1. In poetry, the accusative often denotes the place *whither?* as,

Αγλαὰς ἔβας Θήβας, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

Ἰλίον εἶσω, *Into Ilium.*



2. The accusative is used to denote *extent of space, or duration of time*; as,

Εξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, *He marched two stations, equal to ten parasangs.*

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

So Ὁς τέθηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, *Who has been dead these three years.*  
Οὐδέν πω εἴκοσι ἔτη γεγονώς, *Not being quite twenty years old.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative seems to denote *repetition of time*; as Εντειλάμενος τὴν ὥρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἶγας, *Commanding him to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

NOTE 2. When the accusative denoting duration of time is accompanied by an *ordinal* number, it answers to the question, *how long ago?* as Εννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, *Having been married nine days.*

### GENITIVE.

§ 187. 1. A *substantive* which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive, called *adnominal*.

This rule applies also to pronouns, and to adjectives and participles used substantively. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*

\*Εργον Ἡφαίστου, *A work of Hephaestus.*

Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, *The act of hearing the speakers.*

Τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, *Our state.* Τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν, *His own sister.*

Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle of the day.*

Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated portion of the barbarians.*

Εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, *To this degree of necessity.*

So when the first substantive is omitted after the article. (For examples, see § 168, 2.)

2. Many verbal *adjectives* and *adverbs*, which have an active signification, are followed by the genitive of the object; as,

Τρίβων ἵππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*

Αρχικὸς ἀνθρώπων, *Qualified to rule men.*

3. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adjectives* and *adverbs* denoting *possession, equality, similarity, nearness, or union*; as,

Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίοις προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, *To attend to their private affairs.*  
 Ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *Sacred to Artemis.*

This rule applies to ἴδιος, ἱερός, οἰκεῖος, ἐπιχώριος, κοινός, ἴσος and its compounds, ὅμοιος, ἀδελφός, γείτων, πλησίος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἀντίστροφος, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός; and some of the compounds of ὁμοῦ and σύν, as ὁμώνυμος, συγγενής. These adjectives, however, with the exception of ἴδιος, ἱερός, and ἐπιχώριος, are most commonly followed by the *dative*. — Adverbs of this class are ἄγχι ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἵκταρ, πέλας, πλησίον.

4. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adverbs* of place, and of some adverbial cases (§ 135); as,

Σκηνῆς ἐνδον, *Within a tent.*  
 Εντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *Within a short time.*  
 Εμπορίας ἕνεκα, *For the sake of trade.*

Ἐξ ἧς is followed by the genitive or dative.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession, subject, object, quality, material, a whole, component parts.*

It is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative; *objective*, when it denotes the object of an action. Thus, in Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, it is subjective, because the expression stands for Ὁ Ἡφαίστος εἰργάσατο, *That which Hephæstus made*; in Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, it is objective, because the expression stands for Τὸ ἀκροᾶσθαι τῶν λεγόντων, *To hear the speakers.*

NOTE 2. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two* genitives denoting different relations; as Τὴν Πέλοπος ἀπάσης Πελοποννήσου κατάληψιν, *The taking of the whole of Peloponnesus by Pelops.*

NOTE 3. The genitive is in a few instances used where one would naturally expect apposition; as (Æsch. Pers. 448) Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *The city of Athens*; for Αθῆναι πόλις.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the genitives μοῦ, σοῦ are equivalent to the apparently superfluous datives μοί, σοί; as Τεθορύβηται μου ἡ ψυχή, *My soul is troubled.*

NOTE 5. Ἀκόλουθος and διάδοχος are followed by the genitive or dative.

§ 188. 1. Adjectives, pronouns, participles, and adverbs, denoting a *part*, are followed by a genitive denoting the *whole*; as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *The good among men; The good men.*  
 Ὁ ἡμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *Half the number.*  
 Τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς, *The greatest part of the army*

Τῆς μαρλῆς συχνήν, *A good deal of coal-dust.*  
 Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, *Such of them as escaped.*  
 Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, *No one of the young men.*  
 Πάντων λαμπρότατος, *The most splendid of all.*  
 Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*  
 Δὺς τῆς ἡμέρας, *Twice a day.*

2. The genitive of the *reflexive* pronoun is put after an adjective of the superlative degree, in order to express the highest degree to which a person or thing attains; as,

Ὅτε δεινότατος σαντοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα, *When your skill in these matters was greatest.*

NOTE 1. The *gender* of the governing word is generally the same as that of the noun in the genitive.

NOTE 2. The genitive plural is used when the whole consists, or is regarded as consisting, of many parts.

NOTE 3. Sometimes this construction is employed even where the partitive relation is not obvious; thus, *δῖος, τάλας, σχέτλιος, δειλῆος, φίλη*, may be followed by the genitive plural of the noun with which they properly agree; as *Δία γυναικῶν, Divine woman.*

§ 189. *Verbs* implying a noun are followed by the genitive; as,

Βασιλεύει αὐτῶν, *He is their king.* (§ 187.)

Πάντων διαπρέπεις, *Thou surpassest all.* (§ 188.)

This rule applies chiefly to verbs signifying *to rule, to surpass, to excel, to inherit.*

NOTE. *Ανάσσω, ἄρχω, and ἡγέομαι*, may take the dative instead of the genitive. *Κληρονομέω*, in later Greek, may be followed by the accusative of the thing inherited, and even of the person whose property is inherited.

Such examples as *Κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἔρωτος, To be ruled by Love*, show that *κρατέω* may take the accusative instead of the genitive.

§ 190. The genitive after *verbs* signifying *to be, to belong*, denotes most of the relations expressed by the adnominal and partitive genitive; as,

Ὁ παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστίν, *The boy is the gift of the Lacedæmonians.* (§ 187.)

Ανοίας ἐστὶ τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to pursue vain things.*

Εἶναι ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years old.*

ὄντα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, *Being a plethrum in breadth.*

Τούτων γενοῦ μοι, *Do become one of them for my sake.* (§ 188.)

§ 191. 1. In general the genitive may be put after any *verb* when its action does not refer to the whole object, but to a *part* only ; as,

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians.*

Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets.*

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain* ; as,

Μετείχον τῆς ἐορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

Απολαύομεν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *We enjoy all the good things.*

Οὕτως ὀναίμην τέκνων, *So may I enjoy my children.*

NOTE. Sometimes ἀπολαύω, λαγχάνω, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαγχάνω, τυχεῖν, *to hit*, μετέχω, are followed by the *accusative*.

§ 192. 1. The genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, to perceive, to consider, to understand, to remember, to forget*.

*Causatives* of this class are followed by the *accusative* of the person and the *genitive* of the thing. E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, *Take hold of this man.*

ἅπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, *To touch them.*

Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, *Taste of the door ; Knock at the door.*

Μέμνησό μου, *Remember me.*

Ἐπέμνησέν τέ ἐ πατρός, *And he reminded him of his father.*

Ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, *And makes me forget all things.*

Τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *One must make the children taste blood ; give them a taste of blood.*

2. *Verbs* signifying *to take hold of* are often followed by the *accusative* of the object taken hold of, and the *genitive* of the part by which it is taken ; as,

Ελάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ορόντην, *They took Orontes by the girdle.*

NOTE 1. Some verbs of this class may be followed by the *accusa*

live; as *Αἰσθῆσθαι τι*, *To perceive something*. Those signifying *to see* are generally followed by the accusative of the immediate object.

NOTE 2. *Μιμνήσκω* and *γεύω* may be followed by two accusatives; as *Οἱ Εγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνήσκοντες Ἀθηναίους*, *The inhabitants of Egesta reminding the Athenians of their alliance*. *Γεύσω σε μέθυ*, *I will give thee wine to taste*.

NOTE 3. *Ακούω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, and their synonymes, may take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive; as *Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Κύρου*, *He heard from the messenger the words of Cyrus*. *Τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὁδοιπόρων*, *Inquire of the travellers about the man*.

§ 193. Verbs signifying *to admire*, *to contemn*, *to desire*, *to care for*, *to neglect*, are followed by the genitive; as,

*Ἀγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς*, *To admire virtue*.

*Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖς*, *Thou desirest great things*.

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative of the object; as *Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα*, *Caring about such things*. (*Eurip. Bac. 503*) *Καταφρονεῖ με*, *He despises me; treats me with contempt*.

So in the passive; *Εἰπὼν οὖν ταῦτα κατεφρονήθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*, *Saying therefore these things I was despised by him*.

NOTE 2. *Ἀγαμαι* and its synonymes may be followed by the genitive of a person and the accusative of a neuter pronoun; as *Τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαμαι*, *I admire him for these things*. *Ὁ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἐταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου*, *For which I admire your friend Protagoras*.

§ 194. 1. The genitive after certain verbs and expressions denotes that *on account of* which any thing takes place; as,

*Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας*, *I admire you for your wisdom*.

*Τῇ ὑμετέρα πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὀρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι*, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians*.

2. The genitive, with or without an interjection, is used in *exclamations*; as,

*ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ μακροῦς!* *Posidon, what a length!*

*Καὶ τίς εἶδε πώποτε βούς κριβανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων!* *And who ever saw oxen roasted whole in the oven? what tough stories!*

3. In Poetry, the genitive is sometimes used after verbs signifying *to entreat* to denote the per-

son or thing *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request ; as,

Μή με γούνων γουνάξω μηδὲ τοκήων, *Entreat me not by my knees, nor by my parents.*

Ταύτης ἱκνοῦμαί σε, *I beseech thee for her sake.*

Λίσσομαι Ζηνὸς Ολυμπίου, *I pray you let me alone, for the sake of Zeus Olympius. (Od. 2, 68.)*

4. *Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict*, are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime ; as,

Διώξομαί σε δειλίας, *I will prosecute you for cowardice.*

Κλέωνα δώρων ἐλόντες, *Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

NOTE 1. Φεύγω, *to be accused*, and ἀλῶναι, *to be convicted*, are followed by the genitive alone because they have a passive signification.

NOTE 2. Αἰτιάομαί τινά τι, *to accuse one of any thing*. Επεξί-  
 ναι or Επισκῆπτεσθαί τινί τινος, *to prosecute one for any thing*.

NOTE 3. The genitive of a person after verbs compounded with κατά, as καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, κατατρέχω, καταχειροτονέω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω, commonly referred to this head, really depends on κατά in composition ; as,

Σεωῦτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, *Thou condemnest thyself to death.*

(a) The *passive* construction of these verbs implies that they can take the accusative of a person ; as Εκείνος κατεψηφίσθη, *He was condemned.*

(b) The accusative is often wanting after these verbs ; as Κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ, *To accuse him.*

(c) Κατηγορέω is sometimes followed by two genitives ; as Παράπρεσβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, *To indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

NOTE 4. Ἐνοχος and ὑπεύθυνος, *accused of, charged with, guilty of*, are followed by the genitive because they have the force of passive participles. — Ἐνοχος may be followed by the genitive of punishment. Ἐνοχος, *devoted to*, takes the dative.

§ 195. 1. The genitive is sometimes put after some *adjectives, verbs, and adverbs* of manner for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning ; as,

"Απαις ἀρρένων παίδων, "Ατεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων, or "Απαις ἔρσεως γόνου, *Childless in respect to male offspring; Having no sons.*  
 Ἀνδρὸς ὥραία, *Of the ripe age to be married.*  
 Εὖ ἦκειν βίου, *to be well off as to property.*  
 Καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, *To be well off as to drunkenness; pretty tipsy.*  
 Ὡς εἶχε τάχους, *As fast as he could.*  
 Οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *This is your character.*

2. The genitive is sometimes found after verbs of *saying, judging, inquiring, and examining*; as,

Τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῆς; *What sayest thou concerning our brother?*  
 Εὐδαιμονίας δὲ καὶ ἀθλιότητος ὡσαύτως ἢ ἄλλως κρίνεις; *But about happiness and misery dost thou judge likewise or otherwise?*

3. After σπένδω and ἐγχείω the genitive is used in libations and toasts; as,

Σπείσον ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, *Pour out the wine in the name of (or to the honor of) good fortune; May good fortune attend us.*  
 Ἐγχεῖ Ἡλιοδώρας, *Pour out to the health of Heliodora.*

#### *Local and Temporal functions of the Genitive.*

§ 196. The genitive often denotes the place *where?* and the time *when? how long since? or how soon?* The genitive of place is chiefly Poetic. E. g.

Οὐκ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not in Argos?*  
 Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed in the night.*  
 Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, *Within thirty days from this day.*

#### *Ablative functions of the Genitive.*

§ 197. 1. In Poetry, the genitive sometimes denotes the place *whence?* as,

Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβας Θήβας, *From Pytho thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

2. The genitive is put after verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, implying *proceeding from, separation, departure, cessation.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by

the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, *Of Darius and Parysatis were born two children.*

Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, *To let him go.*

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

Ἄνευ τινός, *Without any thing.*

NOTE. Διάφορος, *different*, takes the genitive; διάφορος, *opposed to, hostile*, takes the dative. — Κατάρχω is found also with the accusative.

§ 198. 1. The genitive is put after *adjectives* and *adverbs* of the *comparative* degree to denote that with which the comparison is made; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Better than this man.*

Τῶν ἵππων θάττον ἔτρεχον, *They ran faster than the horses.*

2. The genitive is put after *adjectives, adverbs, and verbs* implying a comparison; as,

Ἑτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων, *Other than those who now are.*

Ὅρνιν τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου, *A bird three times as large as Cleonymus.*

Πλεονεκτήσω τοῦ Ἱπποκενταύρου, *I shall have the advantage of the Hippocentaur.*

So Ελασσοῦν τινά τινος, *to make one less than any thing.* — Προέχω, *to surpass*, is found also with the accusative.

3. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted when it is limited by the adnominal genitive; as,

Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἥττον ἡμῶν ἐντίμον, *You have a position not less honorable than ours; sc. τῆς χώρας.*

### *Terminal functions of the Genitive.*

§ 199. The genitive sometimes denotes that *towards* which an action is directed; as,

Εστοχάζετο τοῦ μαιρακίου, *He was taking aim at the young man.*

Οἷστευσον Μενελάου, *Shoot an arrow at Menelaus.*

Ρίψω πέτρην τάχα σου, *I will soon throw a stone at you.*

Εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, *Straight to Pellene.*



*Instrumental functions of the Genitive.*

§ 200. 1. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument*, or the *agent* after a passive form; as,

Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηϊοιο θυρετρα, *To burn the gates with consuming fire.*

Πληγείς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, *Being struck by my daughter.*

2. The genitive is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote the *material* of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποίεονται, *They are made of brass.*

ΡΙνοῦ ποιητήν, *Made of ox-hide.*

3. The genitive is used after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *fulness* or *want*.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πενίας ἔγεμεν, *It was full of poverty.*

Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, *Full of vain notions.*

Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλῃς, *Enough of the dead.*

4. The genitive is used to denote the *price* of a thing; as,

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί, *The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.*

Ὠνέονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *They buy their wives of their parents for much money.*

Χρημάτων ὀνητή, *That can be bought for money.*

NOTE 1. The noun denoting the *punishment*, that is, the price of crime, is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, this applies chiefly to *θανάτου*, of *death*; as,

Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλτιάδεα ἐδίωκε, *He accused Miltiades capitally.*

Καταδικασθεὶς θανάτου ἢ φυγῆς, *Being condemned to death or banishment.*

\*Ενοχος δεσμοῦ, *Deserving chains.*

NOTE 2. \*Αξιός, *worthy*, and ἀξίως, *worthily*, are followed by the genitive of price or value; as \*Αξιός θανάτου, *Worthy of death*. — Its verb ἀξιόω, *to think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Ἀξιούσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, *They think him worthy of great things.*

When ἀξιος means *fit, proper, becoming*, it is followed by the *dative*.

## DATIVE.

§ 201. 1. The dative is used after many *verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and substantives*, to denote the object *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, *Wealth in no way benefits the dead.*

Λυμαινομένη τῷ νεκρῷ, *Abusing the dead body.*

Δοκῶ μοι, *I seem to myself; It seems to me.* Δοκεῖς μοι, *You seem to me.* Δοκεῖ μοι, *It seems to me.*

Ὑπισχνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise to you ten talents.*

Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

Εγὼ τινι ἐμποδῶν εἰμι; *Am I in any body's way?*

So Τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δόσιν ὑμῖν, *The gift of the god to you.* Βασιλεῖ δασμός, *Tribute to the king.*

2. Some *verbs, adjectives, and substantives* may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person; as,

Τῶν κρεῶν διάδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπειταῖς, *To give some of the meat to the attendants.* (§ 191.)

Ὑπεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦ θρόνου, *He yielded the throne to him.* (§ 197, 2.)

Αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ξενικοῦ, *He was the commander of his mercenary troops.* (§ 189.)

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἀξία τῇ πόλει, *Of the utmost consideration to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.* (§ 200, n. 2.)

Δεῖγμ' ἐστὶ πᾶσι μικροψυχίας, *It is a sign of pusillanimity to all*  
*All consider it a sign of pusillanimity.* (§ 187.)

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be* (εἶμί, γίγνομαι), to denote that to which any thing *belongs*; as,

Τέλλῳ παῖδες ἦσαν καλοὶ τε καὶ ἀγαθοί, *Tellus had good and noble children.*

Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθια φασιν εἶναι, *They say that the rich have many consolations.*

Πάντα σοι γενήσεται, *All things will be done to thee.*

4. The dative is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed ; as,

Σφῶν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος δῆ, *As to you two, the command of Zeus is now done.*

Τί σοι παράσχω δῆτα τῷ τεθνηκότι, *What shall I now offer thee for the deceased?*

Ἀπὸ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω λόντι ἄναντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, *To a person going up from the city Elephantinē the country appears steep.*

In certain parenthetical phrases ὥς precedes this dative ; as *Ἐπεὶ περ εἰ γενναῖος ὥς ἰδόντι*, *Since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee; as thy appearance indicates.* Ὡς ἐμοί or Ὡς γ' ἐμοί, *In my opinion.* Ὡς γέροντι, *For an old man.* Κρέων ἦν ζηλωτός, ὥς ἐμοί, ποτε, *Creon was once, in my opinion, enviable.*

5. The dative is often used after verbs, and sometimes after nouns, where the adnominal genitive would naturally be expected ; as,

Ἦρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις, *They commanded the navy of the Syracusans.*

Οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδενται, *Their horses are tied.*

Διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *Because his army has dispersed.*

6. The dative is put after the *interjections* οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, οὐαί ; as *Οἶ μοι*, *Woe is me!*

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative of the immediate object ; as *ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους*, *To benefit one's friends.*

So in the passive : *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων*, *The Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians ;* implying *Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπιστοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίους.*

NOTE 2. *Ἀφαιρῶ τί τινι*, *To take away any thing from any one.* *Δέχομαί τί τινι*, *To receive or accept any thing from any one.* *Ὀνεισθαι or Πρίσθαι τι τινι*, *To buy any thing of any one.*

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect the dative is sometimes followed by a participle in the genitive ; and on the other hand a participle in the dative is sometimes appended to a noun in the genitive (5) ; as (*Od.* 9, 257) *Ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων.* (*Il.* 14, 139) *Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ . . . . . δερκομένῳ.*

NOTE 4. The impersonals *δεῖ*, *χρή*, *μέλει*, *μέτεστι*, *προσῆκει* may be followed by the genitive of a thing and the dative of a person ;

as Δεινῶν δέ σοι βουλευμάτων ἔοικε δεῖν, *And it is clear that you need strong arguments.* Μέλει σοι τούτου, *Thou carest for this.*

Most commonly, however, δεῖ and χρῆ are followed by the genitive of a person, and the accusative of a thing; as Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, *Thou thyself needest a Prometheus.*

The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on μέρος expressed or understood; as Ὦν μηδὲν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, *Of which the wicked have no part.* Προσήκει οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, *Government belongs to nobody.*

NOTE 5. Frequently the dative of the personal pronoun is apparently superfluous; Εἰπέμεναί μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοῆμεναι, *O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail*, where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense.

It may be observed here that the pronoun τοί (σοί) most commonly has the force of a particle, and may be rendered *You know, You see, certainly, or Sir.*

§ 202. 1. The dative is used after *adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and substantives*, implying *resemblance, equality, union, approach*:

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *Like the blind.*

Εγγὺς ὁδῷ, *Near a road.*

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, *To fight against the Lacedæmonians.*

Ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, *Steel renders the weak equal to the strong.*

Ὅμιλητὰ Σωκράτει, *Companions (pupils) of Socrates.*

2. When the substantive, which depends on ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, agrees, the former is omitted, and the limiting noun is put in the dative; as,

Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι, *Hair resembling that of the Graces; for ὁμοῖαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων.*

Οὐ γὰρ μετείχες τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, *For thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.*

NOTE 1. Ὁ αὐτός, *idem, the same*, and εἷς, *one, the same*, may be followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative to which they directly refer is omitted, and the limiting noun takes its place. E. g.

Οὐδὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράττομεν, *We do nothing like the things which they did*, αὐτῶν refers to the *deeds*, and ἐκείνοις to the *doers*.

Ὡσαύτως, *likewise*, in the *same manner*, the adverb of ὁ αὐτός, takes the dative.

NOTE 2. Κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, μετέχω, συμμετέχω may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person. (§§ 187 ; 189 ; 191.)

§ 203. The dative is used after *verbs* to denote the *cause* of an event, or that *on account* of which any thing takes place ; as,

Αποθνήσκει νόσῳ, *He died of disease.*

Ταύτῃ γαυριᾷς, *You feel proud on account of this.*

Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, *Being ashamed of their past deeds.*

#### *Local and Temporal functions of the Dative.*

§ 204. The dative often denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*; as,

Μαραθῶνι ὅτ' ἦμεν, *When we were at Marathon.*

Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς, *The king did not fight on that day.*

#### *Terminal functions of the Dative.*

§ 205. The dative is used after certain *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *to* or *towards* which their action is directed ; as,

Αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο, *They came to him.*

Πίπτειν πέδῳ, *To fall on (to) the ground.*

#### *Instrumental and Modal functions of the Dative.*

§ 206. 1. The dative is used to denote the *instrument*, *manner*, and *means* ; as,

Θύρσον λαβὼν δεξιᾷ χειρὶ, *Taking the thyrsus with the right hand.*

Δρόμῳ ἵεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *They went running against the barbarians.*

2. The dative is often put after *adjectives*, *substantives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner, for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning ; as,

Δυνατοὶ τοῖς σώμασι, *Strong in body.* Ἰσχύειν τοῖς σώμασι, *To be strong in body.*

Θάψακος ὀνόματι, *Thapsacus by name.*

Εγγεῖη ἐκέκαστο, *He was eminent with the spear.*

3. The dative is put after *comparatives* to denote the *excess* of one thing over another ; as,

Πόλῃ λογίμῃ ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρα, *Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.*

Πολλῷ ὕστερον, *Long after.*

Ἐνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἵππεῖς ἡμᾶς, *The horsemen surpass us in one thing only.*

4. The dative after *passive* verbs and verbal adjectives in -τος and -τεος denotes the *agent* of the action ; as,

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, *He is taken care of by the servants.*

Εἶρητο ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydemus.*

Τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐκτά, *Desirable to others.*

Ὁφελήτεια σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστίν, *The state must be benefited by thee.*

5. The dative denotes that by which any thing is *accompanied* ; as,

Τοῖς λειπομένοις εἰς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες, *Having come into Plataea with those that were left.*

Εβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, *They assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

This rule applies also to the dative of αὐτός accompanied by a substantive ; as Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν, *A number of galleys was destroyed with every thing on board.*

NOTE 1. Δωρέομαί τί τινι, *To present any thing to any one,* (§ 201, 1 ; ) or Δωρέομαί τινά τινι, *To present one with any thing.*

NOTE 2. The dative after χράομαι, *utor, to avail one's self, to supply one's need with, to use,* denotes the *instrument*. This dative may have another dative in apposition with it ; or it may be accompanied by the synecdochical τί, τι, ὅ τι. — Νομίζω, *to use,* takes the dative after the analogy of its synonyme χράομαι.

NOTE 3. The dative after such verbs as ἵημι, σφενδονάω, denotes the *instrument* ; as Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα ἵησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ, *As he saw Clearchus riding by, he threw the axe at him ; intending to hit him with the axe.*

**NOTE 4.** The dative of *instrument* may be put after a *substantive*; as Ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἔφαις, *The throwing of missiles*.

**NOTE 5.** When the verbal in -τέον or -τέα is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive, the *accusative* may be used instead of the dative; as Οὔτε μισθοφορτέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, *Nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages*; equivalent to Οὔτε δεῖ ἄλλους μισθοφορεῖν ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους.

## VOICES.

§ 207. 1. The *active* voice comprises the greater number of *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*, verbs; as κόπτω, τρέχω, εἰμί.

2. *Causative* verbs, that is, verbs signifying *to cause one to do any thing*, have the active form; as γεύω, *to cause to taste*.

**NOTE 1.** The accusative of the reflexive pronoun is often omitted, in which case the verb becomes *intransitive*; as ἐλαύνω, *to impel one's self, to proceed, march*; μίγνυμι, *to join one's self*.

**NOTE 2.** The *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, and *second aorist active*, of some verbs have the signification of the *passive* or *middle*; as ἄγνυμι ἔαγα, ἴστημι ἔστην. Also the *perfect* of ἀλίσκομαι, γίγνομαι, ἴστημι, σβέννυμι, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, and φύω.

**NOTE 3.** Some active verbs are often constructed like *passives*; that is, they are followed by ὑπό or πρός with the *genitive* of the agent; as ἀκούω, κλύω, *to be called*, ἀποθνήσκω, τελευτάω, *to die by the hand of*.

**NOTE 4.** The grammatical subject of an active verb is not always the agent of the action. Thus, κατακαίω τι, *I burn something*, may mean also *I cause or order somebody to burn something*.

§ 208. The *passive* takes for its subject that which was the immediate object of the active. That which was the subject-nominative in the active becomes *genitive* in the passive, and depends on ὑπό, πρός, παρά, or ἐξ. E. g.

Κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ, *The dog loves his master*, in the passive becomes Ὁ δεσπότης φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνός, *The master is loved by his dog*.

**NOTE 1.** (a) The *aorist passive* often has the force of the *middle*; in which case, the *aorist middle* is either rare or obsolete; as ἀπαλλάσσω, *to deliver*, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, *to deliver one's self*; μμνήσκω, *to remind*, μνησθῆναι, *to remind one's self, to remember*.

(b) The *future passive* sometimes has the force of the *middle*; as μμνήσκω, μνησθήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι.

NOTE 2. Some *neuter* verbs are used also in the passive, especially when they are followed by the dative of the agent; as *Εμοὶ κεκλαύσεται*, for *Κεκλαύσομαι*.

§ 209. 1. Frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun; as,

*Νίπτομαι*, *I am washed*, sc. *by myself*, the same as *νίπτω ἑμαυτόν*, *I wash myself*.

*Λοιδορούμεθα*, *We revile one another*.

2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun. In this case the middle is used *transitively*. E. g.

*Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for one's self*; but *Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for others*.

*Τὴν χώραν κατανενέμηνται*, *They have divided the place among themselves*.

3. The middle is not unfrequently equivalent to the active followed by the *genitive* of the *reflexive* pronoun. Here also it is used *transitively*. E. g.

*Παῖδα μ' ὠνομάζετο*, *He called me his son*.

*Λυσόμενός θυγάτρα*, *To ransom his own daughter*.

*Αποφήνασθαι γνώμην*, *To express one's own opinion*.

*Στέφου κάρα*, *Crown thy head*.

NOTE 1. When the active is causative, the middle is commonly intransitive; as *ἔλπω ἔλπομαι*, *γεύω γεύομαι*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, annexed to a middle verb; as *Επεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετάς*, *They showed their virtues*. *Ἰσχὺν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς προσθησόμεθα*, *We shall add power to ourselves*.

NOTE 3. The middle, like the active, may be used to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the verb; as *Τράπεζαν παρατίθεσθαι*, *To place a table*, or *To have a table placed, before one's self*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the middle is apparently equivalent to the active; as *ὁρᾶσθαι*, *ιδέσθαι*, *χορεύσασθαι*.

NOTE 5. (a) The *future* middle of many verbs is equivalent to the future active, in which case the future active is either rare or obsolete; as *θαυμάζω θαυμάσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 51.)

(b) Not unfrequently the future middle has a passive signification; as *ἀδικέω ἀδικήσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 52.)

NOTE 6. In the Epic dialect, the *second aorist* middle has sometimes the force of the passive; as *βλήσθαι*, *κτάσθαι*, *οὐράμενος*.



§ 210. In respect to signification, a *deponent* verb is either transitive or intransitive ; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπεμελήθην, *to take care of* ; βρῦχάομαι, ἐβρυχησάμην, *to roar*.

NOTE 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle ; as δύναμαι, ἠδυνήθην, ἐδυνησάμην. Most commonly, however, when both aorists are used, the passive has a passive signification ; as δέχομαι, δεχθῆναι, δέξασθαι.

NOTE 2. It has already been remarked that the future of a deponent verb is taken from the middle. It is added here that a few deponents have also a future passive ; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι. (§ 82, 2.)

NOTE 3. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification ; as ἐργάζομαι εἵργασμαι, μιμέομαι μεμιμημένος.

## TENSES.

§ 211. 1. The *present* in the indicative expresses action or being which is going on *now* ; as γράφω, *I write, I am writing* ; εἰμί, *I am*.

In the other moods and in the participle, the present expresses *continued* action, but without regard to time.

2. The *perfect*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses action which is *completed*, and whose effects are, or are regarded as, still continuing ; as γέγραφα, *I have written*.

3. The *future*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses an action or event which will take place ; as γράψω, *I shall or will write*.

4. The *future perfect* is equivalent to the perfect participle with the future of εἰμί, *to be* ; that is, it denotes an action which will be completed in future time ; as γεγράψεται, the same as γεγραμμένον ἔσται, *it will have been written*.

Most commonly, however, the future perfect does not differ from the future ; as δέω, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound* ; πιπράσκω, πεπράσομαι, *shall be sold*.

5. The *imperfect* expresses *continued* or *repeated* action going on in *past* time ; as ἔγραφον, *I was writing*.

6. The *aorist* in the indicative and participle expresses *finished past* action, without reference to the time required for its completion ; it simply narrates that which took place ; as ἔγραψα, *I wrote*.

In the other moods, the aorist expresses *finished* action without regard to time.

7. The *pluperfect* expresses action which was completed at some past time ; as ἐγγράφειν, *I had written*.

NOTE 1. In animated narration, the *present* and even the *perfect* may be used for the *aorist* ; as Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, *He struck him in the breast, and wounded him through the cuirass*. Ελήλυθε ἄνθρωπος Ἀθηναῖος, *An Athenian came*. (Her. 8, 50.)

NOTE 2. The *perfect* and *aorist* are often used for the *present* to express a *customary* action ; as Ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπακε, *He who conquers takes possession of every thing*.

So Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλου οὐ μάθοις ἂν τοῦθ', ὁ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθὺς ἐξηγάγκασεν, *Now from a friend you might not learn this ; but the enemy (as a common thing) immediately compels you to learn it*.

NOTE 3. The *perfect*, *aorist indicative*, and *future perfect* are sometimes used for the *future* to denote the *rapidity* or *certainly* of an action ; as Ὀλωλας εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν, *Thou shalt certainly perish, if I ask thee again this question*. Απωλόμεσθ' ἄρ' εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῷ, *Then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one*.

So Πράσσω, *to do* ; πεπράξεται, *It shall immediately be done*. Θάπτω, *to bury* ; τεθάψεται, *He shall be buried in spite of thee*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the *present* is used for the *future* ; as προσκτᾶσθε, ἐλευθεροῦτε, for προσκτήσεσθε, ἐλευθερώσετε, (Thuc. 4, 95.) — Εἶμι most commonly has the force of the *future*, *I shall go*.

On the other hand, the *future* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the *present* ; as ὑπάξεται, ἐπάξεται, δυσόμενος, καταβήσεται, in Sophocles, Homer, and Hesiod.

NOTE 5. Ἦκω, *to have come*, and οἴχομαι, *to be gone*, have the force of the *perfect*. The imperfect ἦκόν has the force of the *pluperfect*, *I had come* ; ᾤχόμην is used as *aorist* or *pluperfect* ; *I was gone* ; *I had gone*.

Τίκτω, *to be the parent of*, and ἀκούω, *to hear*, in certain connections, stand for the *aorist* ἔτεκον, ἤκουσα.

NOTE 6. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the *present* ; in which case, the *pluperfect* has the signification of the *imperfect* ; as εἶκω ἔοικα, *to seem* ; ἐφύκειν, *I seemed*.

NOTE 7. The *perfect imperative* is used when the *perfect* has the force of the *present* (n. 6) ; as ἀνώγω ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, γίγνομαι γεγονέτω, κράζω κέκραχθι κεκράγετε, Εἶδω ἴσθι, μιμνήσκω μέμνησο, χάσκω κεχήνετε, πείθω πέπεισθι πέποιθε, κλύω κέκλυκε, παραπίπτω παραπεπτώκετω.

In the *passive* and *middle*, however, the *third person* of the *perfect imperative* of any verb is equivalent to the *perfect participle* with the *imperative* of εἶμι ; as ἤχθω, *let it be drawn and remain so* ; δέδύσθω, *be it given* ; λελείφθω, *let it remain* ; λελέχθω, *ειρήσθω*, *be it said*.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, the *perfect* is sometimes confounded with the *aorist*; as (*N. T. Matth. 13, 46*) Ἀπελθὼν πέπρακε πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἠγόρασεν αὐτόν. (*Heb. 11, 17*) Πίστει προσενήνοχεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν Ἰσαάκ.

NOTE 9. The *future perfect* is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the force of the present (n. 6); as κτάομαι κέκτημαι, κεκτήσομαι, *I shall possess*; μιμνήσκω μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remain mindful*.

NOTE 10. The *imperfect* may denote a *customary* past action; as Τοὺς πολῖτας μεθ' ὀπλῶν ἐξέπεμπον, *They usually sent out the citizens armed*.

NOTE 11. The *imperfect* is often used for the *aorist*, especially in the Ionic writers; as ἔφην, *I said*, not *I was saying*; ἐκαθεζόμην, *I sat*, sometimes, *I was sitting*.

When the regular signification of the imperfect is *aoristic*, the present of the dependent moods and participle also becomes *aoristic*; that is, these moods are, so far as signification is concerned, subjoined to the imperfect; as ἔφην, φῶ φαίην φάθι φάναι φάς; ἔσχεθον, σχέθω σχέθοιμι σχέθε σχέθειν σχέθων. So in verbs in -άθω, of which the present indicative is not used; as ἀλέξω, ἀλκάθειν *aoristic*.

NOTE 12. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an attempt; as Εμσοῦτο τὴν αὐλήν, *He endeavoured to hire the court-yard*. Οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξea, *He could not convince Xerxes*.

NOTE 13. The *imperfect* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present; as (*Xen. A. 1, 4, 9*) ἐνόμιζον, εἶων, for νομίζουσιν, εἰῶσιν.

Ἦν, *was*, often stands for ἐστίν, *is*; as Ἀγαθὸν γὰρ ἦν οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται, *For that is good which all men desire*.

Ἔπλεν, πέλεν, *thou art*; ἔπλετο, *he is*; from πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*. So ἐγίγνετο, ἀπώλλυτο, for γίγνεται, ἀπόλλυται. The *aorist* ἔφυν, from φύω, regularly has the force of the present, *to be, to be born*.

NOTE 14. The *aorist* indicative and participle is often used where the perfect or pluperfect would be more logical; as Κατάβηθ' ὥς ἐμέ, ἵνα μ' ἐκδιδάξης ὧνπερ οὐνεκ' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἦλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come*. Soc. *But you have come for what?*

NOTE 15. The *aorist* indicative of some verbs is, in colloquial style, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, pity, contempt, or pleasure; as Ἦσθην ἀπειλαῖς, *It amuses me to hear your threats*.

So ἐγέλασα, *I can't help laughing*; ἤνεσα, ἐπήνεσα, *I admire, or I thank you*; ἀπέπτυσσα, *I do despise*; ὤμωξα, *I groan from the bottom of my heart*; ἀπεπυδάρισα, περιεκόκκυσα, *I sneeze at it*.

NOTE 16. In the old writers, the *pluperfect* sometimes has the force of the *aorist*; as βεβλήκει for ἔβαλε. (*Il. 5, 66.*)

## MOODS.

§ 212. 1. The *indicative* is the mood of *certainty*; it affirms or denies, and is used in independent or dependent sentences.

2. The *subjunctive* is the mood of *probability*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the primary tenses of the indicative, the imperative, or with any verbal form implying time present or future.

3. The *optative* is the mood of *possibility*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the secondary tenses of the indicative, the aorist participle, or with any verbal form implying time past.

4. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, entreaty, or a prohibition.

NOTE. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* is used for the subjunctive or indicative.

In later Greek, however, the indicative and subjunctive are very often used where the early writers would have used the optative.

## QUOTATIONS (ὅτι, ὥς).

§ 213. 1. Words said by a person may be quoted without any change. Further, ὅτι may stand before the words thus quoted. E. g.

Απεκρίνατο ὅτι “Ὁ δέσποτα, οὐ ζῇ,” *He answered, “O master, he is not living.”*

2. When that which is quoted is not in the words of the speaker, the *indicative* with ὅτι or ὥς (negatively ὅτι οὐ, ὥς οὐ) is used after the primary tenses and after the imperative; the *optative* with the same particles is used after the secondary tenses. In this case, the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted is used. E. g.

Λέγουσι Πέρσαι ὥς Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος, *The Persians say that Darius was a huckster; they say, “Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος.”*

Εἰσάγγελλε Τειρεσίας ὅτι ζητεῖ νιν, *Announce that Tiresias inquires for him; say to him “Τειρεσίας ζητεῖ σε.”*

Ἦιδη γὰρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, *For I knew that something good would come out of these questions; I said to myself, “Εξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψεται τῶν ἐρωτημάτων.”*

(a) As the *optative* has no imperfect, the imperfect indicative, in in-

direct quotations, remains unaltered ; as *Εἶχε λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεῖ συνεμάχοντο*, *He could confidently say that they fought with the king*, where *συνεμάχοντο* would mean that he said “*Βασιλεῖ συνεμάχονται.*”

(b) Before an interrogative word, *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, are omitted ; as *Ἡρώτων τί θέλοι*, *They asked what he wanted.*

NOTE 1. (a) In animated narration, the *indicative* takes the place of the *optative* ; as *Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἐλεύθερός ἐστι*, *He said that he was a free-man.*

(b) On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the *indicative* ; as *Ἀπομνημονεύεται ὥς λέγοι* ; for *ἔλεγε*.

NOTE 2. When the present has the force of the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* with *ὅτι*, *ὥς* ; as *Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλείᾳ ὅτι ἥξοι*, *He wrote a letter to the king, saying that he should come.*

NOTE 3. The imperfect or pluperfect *indicative* is sometimes used for the *optative* ; as (*Χεν. Αἰ.* 3, 1, 2) *ὅτι ἦσαν, ἐμελλεν, προὔδεδώκεισαν, καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν.*

### END, MOTIVE, (*ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα.*)

§ 214. 1. The *subjunctive* and *optative*, preceded by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ἵνα μή, ὥς μή, ὅπως μή, ὅφρα μή,*) regularly denote an *end* or *motive* ; as,

*Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς ἵνα εἰδῆτε*, *I will remind you, that you may know.*

*Εκβίβασον αὐτὴν ἵνα καὶ νῶ θεᾷσώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα*, *Bring her out, that we too may see the nightingale.*

*Ἑπτακοσίους λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν ὅπως εἶησαν φύλακες*, *They selected seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers, in order that they might serve as guards.*

(a) The expression *ὅπως μή*, after words denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, expressed or understood, generally omits *ὅπως* ; in which case *μή* is usually translated *lest* ; as,

• *Δέδοικά σ', ὦ πρεσβῦτα, μὴ πληγῶν δέη*, *I am afraid, O old man, that you will need stripes.*

*Ἐδεδοίκειν μὴ φάρμακα μεμιγμένα εἶη*, *I was afraid lest poisons had been mixed with it.*

(b) The *future indicative*, with *ὅπως* (rarely *ὅπως ἂν*), or *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ὅπως μή, ὅφρα μή*, or simply *μή*,) may take the place of the *subjunctive* ; as,

*Δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ ἀνάγκη γενήσεται*, *I fear lest there will be a necessity.*

*Φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὕρησομεν*, *I fear lest we shall find.*

(c) The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes put after *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως*, rendered *so, so that, so as, in this way* ; as,

Τύριον οἶδμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν ἵν' ὑπὸ δειράσι Παρνᾶσοῦ κατενάσθην, *Having left the Tyrian surge I came, so that I might have dwelt under the summits of Parnassus.*

2. All the sentences depending upon ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, or ὅφρα, are put in the subjunctive or optative, as the principal verb may require ; as,

\*Ἐδωκε τὰ γράμματα τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὅπως εἰδεῖεν τῶν ἐπιτρόπων οἳ τε σῶα αὐτοῖς ἀποδιδόειν, οἳ τε μὴ, *He gave the inventory to his friends and to the rulers, that they might know who of the agents delivered the things safe, and who did not.* Ἐπιβουλεύουσιν ὥς, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν, *They are plotting against us, in order that they may destroy us, if they can.*

NOTE 1. In animated speech, or when the aorist has the force of the perfect; the *subjunctive*, or *future indicative* with ὅπως, ὅφρα, or ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive. E. g. \*Α τότε Αβροκόμας κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῇ, *Which Abrocomas then burned up, that Cyrus might not pass over.* Τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο, *And I let this fellow ride that he may not suffer hardship.*

NOTE 2. When the present is used for the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative*; as Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾶται ὅπως μὴ ἀλίσθῃεν Ἀθηναῖοι, *He contrived a plan, which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes ὅπως, or ὅπως μὴ, depends on ὄρα, σκόπει, *see, consider*, understood; as \*Ὅπως δὲ γρυλλιξεῖτε καὶ κοῖξετε, *And be sure to grunt and squeal.* Καί σοι φράσω πρᾶγμ' ὃ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνὴρ ἔσει· ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *And I will tell you something which having learned you will be a man; but see that you communicate it to nobody.*

NOTE 4. \*Ὅπως may be omitted before the *future indicative*; in which case this tense has the appearance of the imperative; as Διώξεις δὲ μηδαμῇ εἰς ἀφανές, *And thou shalt by no means pursue the enemy into a place out of sight.*

NOTE 5. After βούλει or θέλεις, ἵνα may be omitted; as Εἴτε τι βούλει προσθῆς ἢ ἀφέλῃς, *Whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*

Here τι βούλει corresponds to quodvis, quidvis, quodlibet, quidlibet.

NOTE 6. Sometimes ἄν accompanies ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς, ὅφρα, μὴ, with the optative.

NOTE 7. The *future optative* is rarely found after ὅπως. (*Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 43) \*Ὅπως ἔσονται. (*Id. ib.* 8, 3, 8) \*Ὅπως ἔξοι.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, ἵνα is sometimes followed by the *future indicative*.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, ἥν).

§ 215. In a clause containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called *protasis*, and the latter *apodosis*.

The *protasis* usually begins with εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, or ἥν, *si, if*, negatively εἰ μή, εἰάν μή, ἄν μή, or ἥν μή, *nisi, if not, unless*.

1. When the condition is assumed as a certainty, the *protasis* is put in the *indicative* with εἰ. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *subjunctive* with εἰάν, ἄν, or ἥν, (rarely εἰ,) or in the *optative* with εἰ (rarely εἰάν).

When the consequence is assumed as a certainty, the *apodosis* is put in the *indicative*, *imperative*, or *subjunctive* in prohibitions. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *indicative* or *optative*, generally with the modifying adverb ἄν (negatively οὐκ ἄν). E. g.

Δεινὰ πεισόμεθα εἰ σιγήσομεν, *We shall suffer terrible disasters if we shall keep silence.*

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα ἂν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.*

Εἰ γὰρ μηδὲ ταῦτα οἶδα, καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φαυλότερος ἂν εἶην, *If I do not know even these things, then I am perhaps more vile than the slaves.*

Εἴ τις ἔροίτό με, τί νομίζω μεγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρα πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἂν κατασταίην, *Should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.*

2. When the condition and consequence refer to time past, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used both in the *protasis* and in the *apodosis*. The *apodosis* is accompanied by the adverb ἄν, except when the consequence admits of no doubt whatever. E. g.

Οὗτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον, *If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.*

Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἡσχυνόμην μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην, *Yes, by Zeus, I should be ashamed indeed, if I had been deceived by one who was my avowed enemy.*

3. Not unfrequently the *protasis* is lost sight of; in which case, the *optative* with or without ἄν has the appearance of a weak present or future indicative, or of a mild imperative; the *subjunctive* in this case always has the force of a weak future indicative. The simple *negative* particle is οὐ. But, in

the Attic dialect, the *subjunctive* can have the force of the future only when it comes after οὐ μή. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἤψατ' αὐτῶν, *For he could not have touched them.*

Οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, *I will not give up the throne.*

Ἢδέως ἂν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθοίμην, *Fain would I ask them.*

Λέγοις ἄν, *You may speak*; milder than λέγε, *speak thou.*

Οὔτε γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται, *It is not, it has not been, it will never be.*

4. When both the protasis and the apodosis are in the optative, the sentences depending upon them are put in the *optative* or *indicative*; as,

Εἰ δὲ πάνυ σπουδάξοι φαγεῖν, εἵποιμ' ἂν ὅτι παρὰ ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἐστίν, ἕως παρατείνειμι τοῦτον, *And if he was very eager to eat, I would tell him he was in the women's apartment, until I worried this fellow to death.*

5. Sometimes the *infinitive* or *participle* with ἄν is used where one might expect a finite mood; as,

Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐλθεῖν, οἶομαι ἄν σε πιστευθῆναι, *If you would go, I think you would be believed.*

Τὰ δικάίως ἂν ῥηθέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *Those things which might justly be said against the state.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the apodosis instead of the indicative, especially in the Epic writers, contrary to the second rule; as Καὶ νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄξυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Αφροδίτη, *And now Æneas, king of men, had perished, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, quickly perceived.*

NOTE 2. In the Attic dialect the *future indicative* in the apodosis is very seldom accompanied by the adverb ἄν. The *present* and *perfect indicative*, in the apodosis, were most probably never accompanied by ἄν.

NOTE 3. The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes used in the apodosis even when the protasis is in one of the primary tenses of the indicative, or in the optative; as Εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἔχει, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν; *If these things are so, how is it that many desire to be tyrants?* Εγὼ μὲν ἄν, εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὥς τάχιστα ὄπλα ἐποιούμην, *For my part, if I could, I would, as quickly as possible, make arms for myself.*

NOTE 4. In the Epic dialect, the *subjunctive*, with or without κέ or κέν is often used in the apodosis instead of the future indicative; as Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *But if they shall not give it, I will take it myself.*

NOTE 5. Ἄν is often repeated in the apodosis; as Οὐδ' οὐκ ἂν εἰλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προτοῦ, *Whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.*



NOTE 6. (a) After certain words, *εἰ* or *εἰάν* has the force of an interrogative word, *whether, whether....or not*; as *Ἐπυνθάνετο εἰ σωθεῖεν πάντες*, *He asked whether all were safe.*

So *Σκοπεῖν* or *Σκέψασθαι εἰ*, *To see whether.* *Τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν εἰ*, *To see whether.* *Οὐ δῆλον εἰ*, *It is not known whether.*

(b) Sometimes *εἰ* has the force of *ὅτι, that, because of*; as *Αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ*, *To be ashamed of.* *Ἀγαπᾶν εἰ*, *To be contented that.* *Θαυμάζειν εἰ*, *To wonder that.*

(c) Not unfrequently *εἰ* has the force of a relative adverb of time (*ὅτε, ὁπότε*); in which case it is followed by the *optative* when it depends on a secondary tense; as *Οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ θηρῶεν*, *It was not possible to take, unless they hunted.* *᾽Οικτειρον εἰ ἀλώσوينτο*, *They pitied them, if they should be taken.*

(d) *Εἴ τις* is often equivalent to the relative *ὅστις, whoever, whatever, such as.*

NOTE 7. *Ἄν* is sometimes found without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; as *Φοβούμενος ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς*, *Fearing like a child; as a child would fear.*

### *Expression of a Wish.*

§ 216. 1. When the wish refers to present time, the *present optative* with or without *εἰ, εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὥς*, (negatively *εἰ μή, εἰ γὰρ μή, εἴθε μή, ὥς μή*, or simply *μή*), *O that, would that*, is used; as,

*Εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο εἶην!* *O that I were the son of ægis-bearing Zeus!*

2. If the wish refers to past time, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used after the above-mentioned particles; as,

*Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας!* *Would that thou, O mother, hadst a better understanding!*

*Εἴθε σ' ὑπ' Ἰλίου ἦναρε δαίμων!* *O that fate had slain thee under Ilion!*

3. If the wish refers to future time, the *aorist optative* is used with or without the above-mentioned particles; as,

*Εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο!* *May it come to pass!*

*Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο!* *Thus may he perish!*

4. The sentences depending upon the expression of a wish are put in the *optative, subjunctive, or indicative*, as the sense may require; as,

*Γενοίμην ἀετὸς ὑψιπέτας ὥς ἂν ποταθῇην,* *May I become a soaring eagle that I may fly.*

*Σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς,* *And may the gods give thee as many things as thou desirest in thy heart.*

5. The *infinitive* preceded by ὄφελον, ὄφειλον, from ὀφείλω, with or without the above-mentioned particles, is often used in the expression of a wish. The time to which the wish in this case refers is determined by the tense of the infinitive. E. g.

\*Ὡφελε μηδεὶς ἄλλος Ἀριστογείτονι χαίρειν! *Would that no other man delighted in Aristogiton!*

Ολίεσθαι δ' ὄφελον! *And would that I had perished!*

NOTE 1. The *subjunctive* is very seldom used after εἴθε; (*Eurip. Sup.* 1029; *Hel.* 270) Εἴθε φανῶσι. Εἴθε λάβω.

NOTE 2. The *imperfect indicative* is often used when the wish refers to present time; it is however milder than the present optative; thus, εἴθ' εἶχες is weaker than εἴθ' ἔχοις.

NOTE 3. In later Greek, ὄφελον or ὀφελον has the force of the particle εἴθε; as (*N. T. Cor.* 2, 11, 1).

NOTE 4. Sometimes the expression of a wish assumes the form of a question beginning with πῶς ἂν with the optative; as Πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην; *How might I perish? May I perish!*

## RELATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 217. 1. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *certainty*, the relative is connected with the *indicative*. (§ 212, 1.) The *negative* particle is οὐ, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, *I am the very man you inquire for.*

\*Ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ἠϋλίζετο, *They were near the village where Chirisophus was encamped.*

These rules apply to relative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs. Also to ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἔστε, ἔνθα, ἔνθεν, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ. (§§ 75; 76.)

2. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *probability* or *possibility*, the relative is connected with the *subjunctive* (generally with ἂν), or *optative* (generally without ἂν), as the leading sentence may require (§ 212, 2. 3). The *negative* particle is μή, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Ζῶα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἂν ψυχὴν ἔχῃ; *Do you not call animals those things which have life.*

\*Ὅποτερ ἂν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μείράκιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, *Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.*

\*Ἐσφαττον ὧν κρατεῖν δύναιτο, *They butchered those whom they could get hold of.*

Εδίδοσαν λαμβάνειν ὃ τι βούλοιτο, *They allowed him to take whatever he wished*

Εἰλκον τὰς νευρὰς ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν, *They pulled the strings when they shot.*

Ἠγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκὼς εἶη, *They requested him to lead them to the place where he had prepared the race-ground.*

3. Ὡστε, *so that, so as*, denotes a consequence or effect, and is followed by the *indicative, optative, infinitive*, and sometimes by the *imperative*. Ὡστε ἄν is used with the optative, infinitive, or with the secondary tenses of the indicative. E. g.

Τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνηλώκει ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία, *He destroyed the wild beasts in the park, so that Astyages could no longer collect wild beasts for him.*

4. Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of*, is followed by the *infinitive*, and sometimes by the future *indicative*.

NOTE 1. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 4, 7, 20. 24) ὄψονται, σκηνήσουσι, for ὄψοιντο, σκηνήσοιεν.

On the other hand, when the present is represented as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive.

NOTE 2. The *indicative* with the relative sometimes denotes *purpose, end, motive*; as Πρεσβείαν δὲ πέμπειν ἥτις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, *And to send ambassadors who shall say these things; in order to say.*

NOTE 3. The relative may take the *indicative* even when its antecedent is logically indefinite; in which case the negative particle is μή; as Ἄνθρωπος δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται, *A just man is not he who does no wrong, but he who being able to do wrong is not willing.*

NOTE 4. Ὡς ἄν, Ὡς περ ἄν, *As if*, are followed by the *optative*.

The Epic Poets may use ὥς, *as*, with the *subjunctive*, and ὥς εἰ, *as if*, with the *subjunctive* or *optative* in comparisons.

## EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS.

§ 218. 1. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, or entreaty; as φεῦγε, *begone!* φευγόντων, *let them depart.*

2. The first person of the *subjunctive*, and the second or third of the *optative*, may be used in exhortations. The first person of the subjunctive may be preceded by ἄγε, φέρε, *come, let*; and the second person of the optative may be accompanied by ἄν. The negative particle in this case is μή, *not*. E. g.

Φέρ' ἴδω, *Let me see.* Φέρε ἀκούσω, *Let me hear.*

Τὸν Μενέλεων μιμώμεθα, *Let us imitate Menelaus.* Μὴ ἴωμεν, *Let us not go.*

Κλαίετε τὸν ἡμερόεντα Βίωνα, *Weep ye for the lovely Bion.* Λέγοις ἄν, *You may speak; softer than* Λέγε, *Speak thou.*

Ἔλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, βοὴ δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο, *And let us go to the city, and let a loud cry be set up very quickly.*

3. In *prohibitions*, the present *imperative*, or the *aorist subjunctive*, is used after μή; as,

Μὴ λέγε, *Say not.* Μὴ λεγέτω. *Let him not say.*

Μὴ λέξης, *Say not.* Μὴ λέξη, *Let him not say.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes μη is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the third person; as Μὴ πρίω, Μηδεὶς ἰδέτω.

NOTE 2. When the speaker is in great haste, the *second person* of the imperative may be used for the third; as Χώρει δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης, τόξευε πᾶς τις, *Come hither, every servant, shoot, every one of you!*

NOTE 3. The *imperative* is sometimes found in dependent sentences, especially in connection with a *relative* pronoun or adverb after οἶσθα; *knowest thou?* where one might expect δεῖ with the infinitive; as,

Οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον; *Knowest thou what thou must do?* Οἶσθ' ὡς ποιήσον; *Dost thou know how thou must act?*

Οἶσθα νῦν ἃ μοι γενέσθω; *Dost thou know what I now desire to be done for me?*

NOTE 4. The imperative φέρε is sometimes found with the *second person* of the subjunctive; as (*Soph. P.* 300) Φέρε μάθης, essentially the same as μάθε.

NOTE 5. In the New Testament, ἄφες is used for ἄγε or φέρε with the subjunctive; as Ἄφες ἐκβάλω. Ἄφες ἰδωμεν.

## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 219. 1. When a definite answer is expected, the *indicative* is used in interrogative sentences. The *negative* particle in this case is οὐ, *not*. E. g.

Τί ποιεῖς; *What art thou doing?*

Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.* Ἦν πύθησθ' ὅστις εἰμί, *When you have learned who I am.*

Οἶει γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κῦρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν; *Dost thou really think, O Cyrus, that thy brother will fight.*

2. When no definite answer is expected, the *subjunctive* (generally without ἄν) or the *optative* (with or without ἄν) is used; as,

Πῶς φῶ ἐπίστασθαι; *How can I say that I know?*

Τίποτ' ἄν οὖν λέγωμεν; *What shall we then say?*

Τίς ἂν φράσειε ; *Who could tell ?*

Καὶ τί ρέξαιμι ; *And what could I do ?*

Ποῖ τις φύγοι ; or Ποῖ τις ἂν φύγοι ; *Whither should one flee ?*

3. When a person asks another what he is to do, the first person of the *subjunctive*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις, is used. The negative particle here is μή. E. g.

Βούλει οὖν δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς ; *Wilt thou that we now suppose two kinds of persuasion ?*

Εἴπω τι ; *Shall I say any thing ?*

Εγὼ σιωπῶ ; *Am I to keep silence ?*

4. In negative interrogations, οὐ is used when *yes* is expected ; and μή, when *no* is expected or desired. Further, οὐ with the *future indicative* forms an emphatic imperative. E. g.

Οὐ παραμενεῖς ; *Will you not wait ?* I wish you would wait.

Μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι ; Οὐκ οὖν ἔγωγε, *Do you wish to become an architect ?* Not I.

Μὴ πη δοκοῦμέν σοι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἕκαστα διεληλυθέναι ; *Do you suppose that we have not gone through every thing necessary ?* No, I do not suppose any such thing.

5. Interrogative sentences may be preceded by the interrogative particles ἤ, ἄρα or ἄρά γε, οὐκοῦν (οὐκ οὖν), μὲν (μὴ οὖν), ἀν? -ne? ἢ? Also by the phrase ἄλλο τι or ἄλλο τι ἤ. E. g.

Ἦ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν ; *Are they enemies ?*

Οὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γείτονι βούλει σὺ ἀρέσκειν ; *Do you not wish to please your neighbour also ?* I know you do.

Τί χρήμα μαστεύουσα ; μὲν ἐλεύθερον αἰῶνα θέσθαι ; *Desiring what ? to obtain your liberty ?*

So Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τυγχάνει ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡμῶν ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἂν εἴη ; *If these things were true, would not then our life be in confusion ?*

NOTE 1. The second and third persons of the *subjunctive*, and the second of the *optative*, are not much used in interrogations. Further, when the third person of the *subjunctive* is used after interrogatives, it almost always stands for the first ; as Ποῖ τις οὖν φύγη ; Ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ ;

NOTE 2. When οὐ μή stands before the *future indicative* or the *aorist subjunctive*, in an interrogative sentence, οὐ is interrogative, and μή modifies the verb immediately following ; as Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί ; *Won't you stop your nonsense and follow me ?* Prate not, but follow me.

NOTE 3. The sentences depending upon the *optative* in interrogations are put in the *optative* or *indicative*, according to § 215, 4 ; as Πῶς δ' ἂν νῆες ὅποι δεῖ ἀφίκοντο ; *How could ships safely arrive at the place of their destination ?*

NOTE 4. When *εἰ* means *whether*, that is, when it is an interrogative particle, it may be followed by the *subjunctive*; as Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντῳ τούτῳ δῶ, *I do not know whether I shall give to this Chry-santas*

### COMPARATIVE SENTENCES (*ἤ, than*).

§ 220. 1. *ἤ, than*, after a comparative adjective or adverb may stand before any tense or mood; as,

Θάττον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν φέτο, *Sooner than one could have thought.*

Νεώτεροί εἰσι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *They are younger than to know; too young to know.*

Ἡδῖον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον ἢ δύνασθαι λοιδορούμενον φέρειν, *Nothing is pleasanter or more musical than to be able to bear being ridiculed; to bear ridicule.*

After *πρίν*, *prius, before, before that*, *ἤ* is omitted; *πρίν ἤ*, *priusquam*, however, is sometimes found before the *infinitive*, or the secondary tenses of the *indicative*.

2. *Πρίν*, *before, before that*, is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*. With the *subjunctive* and *optative* it refers to future time; with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*, to time past. Further, with the *subjunctive*, it is regularly followed by *ἂν*.

Most commonly *πρίν* is preceded by *πρότερον*, *πρόσθεν*, or by another *πρίν*, in the same sentence. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ παύσομαι πρίν ἂν φράσῃς μοι, *I will not cease before you have told me.*

Ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς μὴ παύσασθαι πρίν αὐτοὺς κατάγοι, *Promising to them not to cease before he brought them back.*

Οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρίν ἐποίησαν, *They did not cease from waging war, until they made.*

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the *future indicative* is sometimes used for the *subjunctive* with *πρίν*; as (*Il.* 18, 283) Πρίν ἔδονται. (*Il.* 1, 29) Πρίν ἔπεισιν, with the force of the future.

### INFINITIVE.

§ 221. The infinitive with or without the neuter article always has the force of a *neuter verbal noun*.

The *subject* of the infinitive, if expressed, is put in the *accusative*; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

Τὸ ἁμαρτάνειν ἄνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *That men, as such, should err, is I think nothing strange.*

§ 222. 1. In certain connections, the infinitive, with or without the article, has the force of the *subject-nominative* (§ 153, a); as,

Αεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τᾷληθῇ λέγειν, *It is always best to speak the truth.*  
Δρᾶν ταῦτα χρή, *One must do these things.*

2. When the infinitive has the force of the *genitive* or *dative*, it is generally preceded by the article. When it has the force of the *accusative*, it takes the article chiefly when it depends on a preposition. E. g.

Κρεῖττόν ἐστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῖν, *To be wise is better than to meddle with other men's affairs.*

Ὡρα βαδίζειν, *It is time to go*; genitive.

Ανάγκη σε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι, *You must of necessity know all things*; genitive.

Πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι, *To argue in order that the thing may become evident.* (§ 194. 1.)

Σεμνυνόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than other people.*

Διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας, *Because he had many servants.*

3. After certain *verbs* and *expressions*, the infinitive has the force of the *accusative* of the immediate or remote object; as,

Ἐθέλω μαθεῖν, *I wish to learn.*

Μανθάνουσι τοξεύειν, *They learn to shoot with bow and arrows.*

Ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος, *Being able to do wrong.*

Ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, *He prayed them to aid me.*

Παραίνῳ σοι σιωπᾶν, *I advise thee to be silent.*

Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, *He commanded us to sleep.*

Διδάσκουσιν αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, *They teach them to obey.*

(a) When a verb, in addition to the infinitive, is followed by a noun denoting a person, a *participle* referring to that noun is commonly put in the *accusative*; as,

Εγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι, *And I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that.*

Ξενία ἦκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *He requested Xenias to take the men and come.*

This construction arises from the fact that, in connection with the infinitive, any verb may take the accusative. Thus (*Lys. Frag.*) Δέομαι ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. (*Æsch. Ch.* 16) ὦ Ζεῦ, δός με τίσασθαι μόρον πατρός.

(b) When a verb would be followed by the accusative of the reflexive pronoun and the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun is omitted, except in case of emphasis or antithesis ; as,

Οἶμαι εὕρηκέναι, sc. ἐμαυτόν, *I think I have found.* Οἶμαί με ακηκοέναι, *I think I have heard.*

Ἔφη ἔσεσθαι, *He said he should be.*

Κροῖσος ἐνόμισε ἐωϋτόν εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Cræsus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men.*

Εβούλετο ἐαυτὸν φιλεῖσθαι, *He wished that he alone should be beloved.*

(c) The nominative of the personal pronoun, expressed or understood, may, in connection with the infinitive, take the place of the accusative of the reflexive ; which nominative, grammatically considered, is in apposition with the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends ; as,

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαι σου, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπτήσῃν ; *Dost thou think that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike?* here αὐτὸς stands for σαντόν.

Εὐχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι ῥέξειν ἑκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας, *And vow to Apollo to offer him a hecatomb when thou returnest home ;* sc. σύ, for σαντόν.

4. After verbs signifying *to say, promise, think*, and their synonymes, the infinitive is put in the tense employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted ; as,

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, *They said they would give back ; they said* “ Ἀποδώσομεν.”

Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, *He believed that there are gods ; he said to himself* “ Εἰσὶ θεοί.”

(a) The present infinitive may stand also for the imperfect ; as Τὸν Κῦρον ἔφασαν λέγειν, *They said that Cyrus said ; they said* “ Ὁ Κῦρος ἔλεγεν.” Ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι, *He says that he himself cured the wound ; he said* “ Ἰώμην ἐγὼ τὸ τραῦμα.”

(b) Sometimes the aorist or present infinitive takes the place of the future ; as Ὑποσχόμενος μὴ παύσασθαι, *Promising that he would not cease ; he said* “ Οὐ παύσομαι.”

(c) When the active takes the accusative and infinitive, the passive retains the infinitive ; as Λέγουσι or Ὁμολογοῦσι τὸν Κῦρον γενέσθαι ; in the passive Ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται or Ὁμολογεῖται γενέσθαι.



5. The infinitive is often put after a sentence to denote a *cause* or *motive*; as,

Παρέχουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἄρχουσι χρῆσθαι, *They offer themselves to the magistrates to employ.*

6. The infinitive is put after certain *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *pronouns*, *substantives*, and expressions, for the sake of limiting or more fully defining their meaning; as,

Πολεμεῖν ἱκανός, *Capable of fighting.*

Πίνεσθαι ἡδιστος, *Very pleasant to drink.*

Πάσχειν ἀλγεινός, *Painful to endure.*

Θαῦμα ιδέσθαι, *A wonder to behold.*

Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἶμ' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων, *I am not able to drive away my laughter.*

Pronouns of this class are τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, τηλίκος, οἷος, οἷός τε, *capable*; ποῖος, *how capable? what sort of?* ὅσον, ὅσα, *enough, sufficient.*

7. Two or even three infinitives may stand together; as,

\*Ἐφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι, *He said he was willing to go.*

Ἀθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πείθεσθαί σοι; *Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice?*

\*Ὡν ὁδὶ μὲν οὐ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους ἀσκεῖν, *Which, this man says, young men ought not to exercise.*

When two infinitives are in connection with an *impersonal* verb, one of them has the force of the subject-accusative; as Δοκεῖ μοι πρέπειν ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, *It seems to me proper to begin here*; where ποιήσασθαι is the subject of πρέπειν.

NOTE 1. (a) The infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied from the context; as (*Arist. Pl.* 1100–2) Εἶπ' ἐμοὶ, σὺ τὴν θύραν ἔκοπτες οὕτως σφόδρα; *ERM. Mὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ἔμελλον. Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously?* *HERM. No, by Zeus, but I was going to knock.*

In certain connections, ἵεναι, *to go*, is omitted; as (*Id. Ran.* 1279) Εγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, *Now for my part, I wish to go to the bath.*

(b) On the other hand, the verb upon which the infinitive depends is, in certain connections, omitted; as Ἄ δειλοί! πόσ' ἵμεν; *Ah! wretches! whither do ye intend to go?*

NOTE 2. After verbs denoting *volition* (as ἐθέλω), the *future* and *perfect* infinitive were perhaps never used by classical writers.

§ 223. 1. The infinitive is often put after ὥς, ὥστε (sometimes ὥστ' ἄν), so that, so as, that, ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of; as,

Κύπρις ἤθελ' ὥστε γίγνεσθαι τάδε, *Cypris wished that these things should happen.*

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ καίειν τὰς χώρας, *They said they would deliver on condition that they should not burn the villages.*

2. The infinitive with the relatives ὥς, ὅσον, ὅ τι, is often used in parenthetical phrases; ὥς however may be omitted; as,

Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *So to speak.* Οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *Not to use many words.*

Ὡς ἐν πλείονι λόγῳ δηλῶσαι, *To explain more fully.*

Ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *At least as far as my knowledge extends.*

Ὅ τι κἄμ' εἰδέναι, *For aught I know.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *As it appears to me.*

Ολίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* In phrases like this, δεῖν is sometimes omitted.

3. The infinitive is often put after πρίν (Ἐπὶ πάρος), πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ, or πρόσθεν ἢ, prius, priusquam, before, before that, and sometimes after ὕστερον ἢ, postquam, after, after that; as,

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκριῖναι, *They passed over before the others answered.*

Ὑστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι, *After they settled.*

4. In narration, the infinitive often takes the place of the indicative; as,

“Σάκκ' δέ,” φάναι τὸν Αστυάγην, “οὐδὲν δίδως;” “*But,*” said As-tyages, “*will you not give Sacas something?*”

5. The infinitive often takes the place of the imperative; as Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἡπιος εἶναι, *Thou must never be indulgent to thy wife.*

6. The infinitive is used also in exhortations, commands, proclamations; as,

Ακούετε λεῶ! τοὺς ὀπλιτᾶς νῦν μενὶ ἀνελομένους θῶπλα ἀπιέναι πάλιν οἴκαδε, *Hear ye people! the hoplitæ must for the present take up their shields and go back home.*

7. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a wish; as Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδείος υἱόν, *Father Zeus, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax or upon the son of Tydeus.*

8. The infinitive with or without τό is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation; as Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυνέην

οἶκοθεν εἰλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα, *But that I, a wretch, should have come from home without a helmet* — it is too bad.

9. The infinitive εἶναι, *to be*, is sometimes apparently superfluous, particularly in connection with ἐκὼν, *willing*, and generally in negative sentences; as Ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουννομαχέοιμι, *And if I had my choice, I should not fight even against a single man.*

§ 224. When the *copula* of a sentence is an infinitive, the noun in the predicate agrees in case with the noun to which it refers; as,

Εκείνος εἶναί φησι Διόνῡσος θεός, *He says he is the god Dionysus.*

Κύρου ἐδέοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *They besought Cyrus to be very eager.*

Πολλοὶ τῶν προσκοιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, *Many of those who pretended to be sophists.*

Εφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, *It will depend upon ourselves to be respectable or worthless.*

Βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; *Do you wish him to become wise?*

NOTE. Sometimes the noun in the predicate is put in the *accusative*, although the noun it refers to is in the genitive or dative; as Αθηναίων ἐδεήθησάν σφισι βοηθούς γενέσθαι, *They prayed the Athenians to become their helpers.*

So Ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην γενέσθαι, *By those who desired me to become their protector.* Ενόμιζον αὐτοῖς προσήκειν ἀγαθούς εἶναι, *They thought that it became them to be good.*

## PARTICIPLE.

§ 225. 1. The participle preceded by the *article* is equivalent to ἐκεῖνος ὅς, *he who*, and the finite verb; as Ὁ λέγων, *He who says.* Ἡ λέγουσα, *She who will say.* Τὸ λεχθέν, *That which was said.*

But when the article stands before the substantive with which the participle agrees, the participle retains its participial signification; as Ακούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον, *And Clearchus, having heard this, asked the messenger.*

2. The participle is very often equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with a *relative* pronoun or a relative adverb of time; as,

Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ Τρικαρηνία καλούμενη, *There is a city on the Euxine Sea, called Tricarenia.*

Γέροντα δὲ αὐτὸν γεγονότα ἢ ὄψις ἀπέλιπεν, *And when he became an old man, his eyesight failed him.*

3. The participle often denotes the *manner* or *means* ; as,

Πυθομένη ἢ Ἀλκηστις ὅτι μέλλει Ἀδμητος ἀναιρεῖσθαι δι' αὐτήν, ἐξελθοῦσα ἐαυτήν παρέδωκεν, *Alcestis, hearing that Admetus was about to be put to death on her account, came out and surrendered herself.*

Λαβὼν δὲ τὴν Γοργόνα κατέκοψεν, *And taking Gorgon he cut her up*

4. The participle often denotes a *cause*. When it denotes an assumed cause, it is preceded by ὥς, *as, as if, supposing that* ; as,

Αγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ακάστῳ, *Hercules being indignant fell upon Acastus.*

Μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, *They regretted that they had restored.*

Τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν, *They delight in being honored.*

So in the phrases τί μαθών; *For what reason?* Ὅτι μαθών, *because.* τί παθών; *From what motive? What induced or possessed you?*

5. The *future* participle (and sometimes the *present*) is regularly put after verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs ; as,

Ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησιλάῳ ἀσπασόμενος, *He came to Agesilaus to bid him farewell.*

6. The participle may form the *protasis* of a conditional clause.

It is used also where the English employs *although, notwithstanding* ; in which case it is commonly preceded by καί, καί περ, καίτοι, καὶ ταῦτα, or followed by ὅμως. E. g.

Γευόμενος δὲ καὶ σὺ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἡδέα ταῦτά ἐστιν, *If you taste, you also will see that these things are sweet.*

Οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδέ περ πρᾶσσω κακῶς, *I will not betray, though I am unfortunate.*

7. In connection with certain verbs, adjectives, and phrases, the participle is apparently equivalent to the object of these words. And when it refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put in the nominative. E. g.

Μέμνημαι σφῶ ἐπαγγελλομένῳ, *I remember your professing.* Μέμνημαι ἀκούσας, *I remember having heard.*

Γνοὺς βαπτιζόμενον τὸ μεираκίον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.* Επειδὴν γνῶσιν ἀπιστούμενοι, *When they perceive that they are distrusted.*

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, *To be able to endure thirst.*

Παῦσαι φλυᾶρων, *Stop talking nonsense.*

Ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες, *We see that we are unable.*

Δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, *It was evident that he was grieved.*

8. The participle after the following auxiliary verbs contains the leading idea of the expression :

Βῆ, *he went*, in Homer ; Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, *He fled to the sea.*

Διάγω, *to pass time* ; Διάγουσι μανθάνοντες, *They pass their time in learning.*

Διατελέω, Διατρίβω, *to continue* ; Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, *They are continually deciding cases.*

Λαυθάνω, *to escape notice* ; Λέληθα ἑμαυτὸν σοφὸς ὢν, *I did not know that I was wise.*

Οἶχομαι, *to be gone* ; Ὀιχετο φεύγων, *He departed precipitately.*

Τυχάνω, *to happen* ; Τυχάνομεν ἐπιθυμοῦντες, *We happen to be desirous.*

Φαίνομαι, *to appear* ; Διαφέρων ἐφαίνετο, *He appeared differing, He differed.*

Φθάνω, *to anticipate* ; Φθάνει ἀναβάς, *He went up first.* The phrase Οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, with a participle, may be rendered *You cannot be too soon ; quickly.*

Add to these the Ionic expressions πολλὸς εἰμι, πολλὸς ἔγκειμαι, παντοῖος γίγνομαι ; also, the periphrastic tenses.

9. The *dative* of the participles βουλόμενος, θέλων, ἠδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἐλπόμενος, and of the adjective ἄκων, after εἶναι and after verbs signifying *to come*, has the force of the corresponding verbal noun, *willingness, wish, expectation, hope, unwillingness* ; as,

Οἱ Κροτωνιάται εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφισι βουλομένοις εἶναι, *The Crotonians said that it would not be in accordance with their wishes.*

NOTE 1. The participle is sometimes preceded by αὐτίκα, ἐξαίφνης, εὐθύς, μεταξύ, or ἄμα ; as Εὐθύς μὲν μειράκιον ὢν ἐπεθυμεί γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ, *As soon as he was a boy, he wished to become a man.* Ἄμα καταλαβόντες προσεκέατό σφι, *As soon as they had overtaken them, they pressed hard upon them.*

So Μεταξὺ παίζων εἰσέρχεται, *He came in while he played.* Τὸ μεταξὺ πορευομένους μήτε ἐσθίειν μήτε πίνειν, *Neither to eat nor drink while marching.*

NOTE 2. (a) The participle after σύννοιδα and συγγιγνώσκω, followed by the *dative* of the reflexive pronoun, is put either in the *dative*, or in the *nominative*, the case of the subject of the verb ; as Ἐμαυτῷ ξυνήδην οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing.* Πῶς οὖν ἑμαυτῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνείσομαι φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἄνδρα ; *Now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape ?*

(b) In a few instances the participle, in connection with these verbs, is put in the *accusative* ; as (*Xen. Œc.* 3, 7) Εγὼ σοι σύννοιδα....ἀνιστάμενον....βαδίζοντα....ἀναπείθοντα.

(c) When the participle after οἶδα refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put either in the *nominative*, or in the *accusative* agreeing

with the reflexive pronoun; as *Κρείττων ἦδει ὤν*, *He knew he was superior*. *Σὼς ἴσθι*, sc. *ὤν*, *Know that thou art safe*. *Ἦιδει ἐαυτὸν ἥττονα ὄντα*, *He knew himself to be inferior; He knew that he was inferior*.

NOTE 3. *Ἐχων*, *having*, in certain expressions denoting contempt, is apparently superfluous; as *Ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων*; *What shoes art thou talking nonsense about?*

NOTE 4. *Ἐχων*, *ἄγων*, *φέρων*, *λαβών*, *having*, *bringing*, *taking*, are in certain connections rendered *with*.

§ 226. A substantive with a participle is often put in the *genitive*, called *absolute*, to denote *time*, *manner*, *means*, *cause*, *condition*; as,

*Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος*, *These things were done when Conon was general*.

*Τελευτήσαντος Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξατο τὴν βασιληίην Κροῖσος*, *After the death of Alyattes, Cræsus received the kingdom*.

(a) Frequently *ὥς*, *ὥσπερ*, *ὥστε*, *ᾧτε*, *οἷα*, *that*, *as if*, *inasmuch as*, *on the supposition that*, stand before the *genitive absolute*, when it denotes an assumed *cause*. Often however the *accusative* is put after these particles instead of the *genitive*.

*Ὡς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χρή*, *Thou must know that these things are so*.

*Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως ἠγανάκτησαν, ὥσπερ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος πεπορθημένης*, *The Greeks felt very indignant, as if the whole of Greece had been devastated*.

*Εὔχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τὰγαθὰ δίδόναι, ὥς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδóτας*, *He prayed to the gods to give him the good things without specifying them, because he believed that the gods knew best what was good for him*.

*Οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τὰδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὥς παρόντα νῶν*, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us*.

*So Ἦν γὰρ ἀδύνατος, ὥστε σηπομένου τοῦ μηροῦ*, *For he was feeble, inasmuch as his thigh was ulcerating*.

(b) When the subject of a sentence is not expressed, or when it begins with *ὅτι*, the participle alone is put in the *genitive absolute*. But when the subject of a sentence is an infinitive, the participle is put in the *accusative absolute*. E. g.

*Ὑόντος πολλῶ*, *It raining heavily*; from *Ὑεῖ πολλῶ*, *It rains heavily*.

*Σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*, *It being quite apparent that in the ships of the Greeks*.

*Παρεὼν αὐτῷ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἄλλω περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος*, *It being in his power to become a king, he conferred this dignity upon another person*.

*Ὡς ἐξὸν ἤδη ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς ὃ τι ἂν βούλοιντο*, *Inasmuch as it now was permitted to them to do whatever they pleased*.

NOTE 1. When the subject of a sentence begins with *ὅτι*, the participle absolute may be put in the *genitive plural*, if the subject of the sentence beginning with *ὅτι* is in the plural; as *Εἰσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον*, *It having been announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them.*

NOTE 2. The genitive absolute refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. Sometimes however it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει*, *Saying these things, he seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the *dative* seems to take the place of the genitive absolute; as (*Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 25*) *Περμύοντι δὲ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν*.

## ADVERB.

§ 227. Adverbs modify *verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs*; as,

Οὕτω ποιῶ, *I do so.*

Καλῶς ποιῶν, *Doing well.*

Ἐπιτήδειος πάνυ, *Very convenient.*

Πάνυ καλῶς, *Very well.*

NOTE. The following adverbs modify all parts of speech: *δή, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δῆπουθεν, δαί: γέ, κέρ, τοί: μήν* (Doric *μάν*), *ῆ, ῆπου, ῆτοι, ῆ μήν, μὲν τοι, μενοῦν οἱ μὲν οὖν, μὲν δή.*

§ 228. 1. An adverb preceded by the article has the force of an adjective; as *Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, *The men of that time.* *Κάδμον τοῦ πάλαι*, *Of ancient Cadmus.*

2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive; as *Ἡ αὔριον*, sc. *ἡμέρα*, *The morrow.* *Πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι*, *To those at home.*

So *τὸ πάλαι*, or *τοπάλαι*, *in olden time*; *τὰ νῦν*, or *τανῦν*, *at the present time*; *τὸ αὐτίκα*, *immediately.*

3. Not unfrequently, an adverb has the force of a noun even when no article is prefixed to it; in which case it always depends on a preposition or another adverb; as, *ἀπὸ τότε*, or *ἔκτοτε*, *from that time*; *εἰσαεῖ*, *for ever*; *ἔμπροσθεν*, *before*, *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα*, *as far as here.*

§ 229. The Greek has two simple negative adverbs, *οὐ*, *non, no, not*, and *μή*, *ne, not*. Both *οὐ* and *μή* precede the word to which they belong.

1. Οὐ expresses a direct and absolute negation ; consequently it is used with the *indicative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὔτις, οὐκέτι, &c.

2. Μή is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or *imperative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδεῖς, μήτις, μηκέτι, &c.

3. When the action of the *infinitive* or *participle* is assumed as a certainty, οὐ is used ; in all other cases, μή ; as,

Εἶναι δίκαιος, κοῦ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει, *He means to be just, and not merely to appear to be such.*

Τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν, *Not to love ; The not loving.*

Κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος μηδένα ἄπτεσθαι τῆς ληΐης, *Proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

Ὁ οὐ πειθόμενοι, *He who does not obey.* Ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος, *He who may not obey.*

Οὐκ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing.* Μὴ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing, as a supposition.*

4. *Adjectives*, *adverbs*, and *abstract nouns* may take οὐ or μή ; as,

Οὐχ ἱκανός, *Who is not capable.* Μὴ ἱκανός, *Who may not be capable.*

Οὐ σοφῶς, *Certainly not wisely.* Μὴ σοφῶς, *Perhaps not wisely.*

Ἡ οὐ διάλυσις, *The not destroying.* Ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία, *The not having experience.*

NOTE 1. The formulas οὐ ..... τε, οὔτε ..... τε, (sometimes τε οὐ..... τε, οὔτε ..... καί, οὔτε ..... δέ,) are equivalent to οὔτε ..... οὔτε, when both refer to the *same verb* ; as (*Il.* 1, 603) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ' αἱ ἀειδον, *Neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second sentence is *different* from that of the first, the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning : as Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤρξαμεν πολέμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς· νῦν τ' ἐθέλομεν σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι, *We never began the war against you ; and now we are willing to make a treaty.*

NOTE 2. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted ; as Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, *Neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.*

NOTE 3. Not unfrequently μή is used where οὐ might be expected ; on the other hand οὐ is sometimes used where μή would be more logical.

§ 230. 1. Two or more negatives, belonging to the *same verb*, strengthen the negation ; as,

Οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδεῖς, *No one will ever say.*



Ὅταν μὴ φῆτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, *When you say that there is nothing beautiful; when you deny.*

2. But when they refer to *different* verbs, they retain their distinct force ; as,

Ἐνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα, οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι, *Here you could not have seen Agamemnon sleeping, nor unwilling to fight.*

Οὔτε μὴ μεμνήσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, *Neither can I forget him.*

Οὐδέν ὃ τι οὐκ ἠρώτα, *Nothing which he did not ask; He asked every thing.*

Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ᾔετο, *There was no one who did not think; Every body thought.*

3. Verbs, nouns, and adverbs which contain a negation are regularly followed by μὴ or μὴ οὐ, with the *infinitive*; and sometimes by ὅτι οὐ, or ὥς οὐ, with the *indicative* or *optative*; as,

Τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, *They forbade him to converse with young men.*

Οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν, *I will not object to speaking.*

NOTE 1. The double negative μὴ οὐ is used with the *infinitive* or *participle*, and is almost always preceded by a negation, expressed or implied.

NOTE 2. When οὐ is preceded by ὅπως μὴ, or μὴ, after verbs denoting *fear, anxiety*, it belongs to the verb following; as Μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ, *Fear lest it be of no avail to thee.* (§ 214, 1, a.)

NOTE 3. When οὐ or μὴ is equivalent to *a-* privative, it should be regarded as a part of the word to which it belongs; (see οὐκ ἐθέλοντα for ἀθελέοντα, μὴ μεμνήσθαι for ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, under the second paragraph.)

NOTE 4. Μὴ and μὴ οὐ, after negative words, and words implying *fear, anxiety*, are, so far as sense is concerned, superfluous. (§§ 230, 3; 214, 1, a.)

## § 231. PREPOSITION.

Ἀμφί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀμφὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τόν, *around, about, round about, along.*

Ἀνά, ON, UP, UPON, with Genitive (rarely), Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀνὰ τοῦ, only in the Homeric expression Ἀνὰ νηὸς βαίνειν, *To go on shipboard.* — Ἀνὰ τῷ, *on, upon,* Epic and Lyric. — Ἀνὰ τόν, *on, up, upon, up to, in, to, through, during;* with numerals it means *at the rate of, apiece.*

Ἀντί, with Genitive, BEFORE, AGAINST, rare in this sense; commonly *instead of, in the place of, equal to, for, for the sake of.*

**Από**, with Genitive, **FROM**, *away from, far from; after, with reference to place or time; by means of.* After passive verbs, *by, on the part of.*

**Διά**, **THROUGH**, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Διά τοῦ**, *through, during.* Before numeral adjectives it denotes repetition; as **Διά τρίτου** ἔτους, *Every third year.* — **Διά τόν**, *through, during, on account of, for.*

**Εἰς** or **Ες**, with Accusative, **TO, INTO, till, until.** It is also found before the Genitive, the noun to which it properly belongs being omitted; as **Εἰς παιδοτρίβου**, sc. οἶκον, *To the teacher's house.*

**Εκ** or **Εξ**, with Genitive, **OUT OF, FROM.** After passive forms it means *by.*

**Επὶ**, **UPON, ON**, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Επὶ τοῦ**, *upon, on, at, near, towards, to, during, in, concerning.* — **Επὶ τῷ**, *upon, on, at, by, near, against, in addition to, on account of, for, on condition that.* — **Επὶ τόν**, *upon, on, until, during, for, against (terminal).*

**Κατά**, **DOWN**, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Κατὰ τοῦ**, *down, down from, down upon, against, down to, under, on.* — **Κατὰ τόν**, *down, down to, in, on, near, throughout, during, according to, in relation to, as to.*

**Μετά**, **AFTER, WITH**, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Μετὰ τοῦ**, *with, together with, among.* — **Μετὰ τῷ**, *with, among, in, Poetic.* — **Μετὰ τόν**, *after, among, to, into the midst of.*

**Παρά**, **ALONG, NEAR**, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Παρά τοῦ**, *from near, from, of, by.* — **Παρά τῷ**, *near, at, with, among, by the side of.* — **Παρά τόν**, *along, near, to, besides, contrary to, against, during, in comparison with, than, on account of.*

**Περί**, **AROUND, ABOUT**, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Περί τοῦ**, *around, about, concerning, in respect to, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — **Περί τῷ**, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — **Περί τόν**, *around, about, along, during.*

**Πρό**, with Genitive, **BEFORE, in behalf of, for the sake of, in preference to, in comparison with, than.**

**Πρός**, **BEFORE, TOWARDS**, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Πρός τοῦ**, *before, towards, on the side of, in behalf of, for, for the sake of, in the name of, by.* — **Πρός τῷ**, *before, with, in addition to.* — **Πρός τόν**, *towards, to, with, in respect to, in, against.*

**Σύν** or **Ἐύν**, with Dative, **WITH, together with, by means of, with the help of.**

**Ὑπέρ**, **OVER**, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Ὑπέρ τοῦ**, *over, above, beyond, in behalf of, for, for the sake of.* — **Ὑπέρ τόν**, *over, beyond, above.*

ὙΠΟ, UNDER, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — ὙΠΟ τοῦ, *under, by*. — ὙΠΟ τῷ, *under, at the foot of, by*. — ὙΠΟ τόν, *under, during*.

NOTE 1. A preposition is often used even where the relation would be denoted by the case alone; as Μείζον' ὅστις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρὸς φίλον νομίζει, *Whoever loves another more than his own country*.

So Σφέας αὐτοὺς εἰς ἕξ μοίρας διεῖλον, *They divided themselves into six parts*. Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν, *She surprisingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks; in the face*.

NOTE 2. (a) Sometimes a preposition is, by *anastrophe*, placed after the noun to which it belongs; as Παιδὸς πέρι. Νεῶν ἀπο. Εχθρῶν ὑπερ. Κακῶν ἔξ. Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν.

(b) Sometimes it stands between its substantive and an adjective agreeing with that substantive; as Πῶς ἐμὰς ἦλθ' εἰς χεῖρας; *How did he come into my hands?*

NOTE 3. In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, two prepositions sometimes stand together; thus, Διὰ πρό. Ἀμφὶ περί. Παρέκ or Πα-οίξ. Ὑπέκ. Ἀποπρό. Περί πρό.

NOTE 4. Sometimes a preposition (ἀπό, περί) is found in connection with ἔνεκα, χάριν.

§ 232. 1. When several substantives depend on a preposition, that preposition is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as *one whole*, only the first one takes the preposition. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, *To be able to take care of what is going on here and in Egypt and in Sicily*.

Ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τε ψύχῃ καὶ θάλπῃ, *Not to be inured to cold and heat*.

2. A preposition before a *relative* pronoun is commonly omitted when it would be the same as that upon which its antecedent depends; as,

Παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροι ξυμβῶσιν, *At the cities where both parties would agree to meet*.

This peculiarity gives rise to the following words and expressions:

Διότι or simply Ὅτι (that is Δι' ὃ τι, Ὅ τι), *because*; for Διὰ τοῦτο ὃ τι, or Διὰ ταῦτα ὃ τι.

Οὕνεκα or Ὅθούνεκα (that is Οὗ ἔνεκα, Ὅτου ἔνεκα), *because*; for Τούτου ἔνεκα οὗ or ὅτου.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *upon this condition that; on condition that; for the purpose of*; for Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ᾧ, or Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐφ' ᾧ, (*Her. 3, 83.*)

Ἐν ᾧ, *while*; for Ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ.

§ 233. A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

Εσῆλθέ με, *It came into my mind.*

Παρεκομίζοντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *They were carried along the coast of Italy; sailed along.*

§ 234. A preposition retains its *adverbial* force in the following cases:

(a) When it is not followed by a noun; as Καὶ κατακτενῶ γε πρὸς, *And in addition I will slay thee.* Μετὰ δέ, *moreover, after.*

(b) In composition; as ἀποκόπτω, *to cut off*; σύνειμι, *to be with*; προσπταίω, *to stumble against*.

(c) When it is, by *tnesis*, apparently separated from the verb with which it is compounded; in which case it may come after the verb; as Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός, *On the one hand, the general was killed.* Ὡσε δ' ἀπὸ ῥινὸν λίθος, *And the stone knocked off the shield.*

(d) When it apparently stands for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with itself; as Πάρα τοι δίφρος καὶ ἵπποι, *sc. ἐστί, There are near thee a chariot and horses; thou hast.* Οὐδ' ἐπὶ φειδῶ, *And there is no sparing.*

NOTE. In case of *tnesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used; as Κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα, *for Κατέλευσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατέλευσαν δὲ τὰ τέκνα, On the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.*

§ 235. Sometimes, by a kind of attraction, εἰς, ἀπό, ἐκ are used for ἐν, ἐπὶ; ἐν for εἰς; παρα τοῦ for παρὰ τῷ; ἀπό, ἐκ, after verbs signifying *to hang*, for ἐπὶ. E. g.

Ες τοῦ Πρωτεσίλεω τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐς Ελαιούντα ἀγινέμενος γυναῖκας, *Carrying women to the temple of Protesilaus which was at Elæus.*

Διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν ξύλα, *The very timber of the houses had been taken away by the royal army.*

*Adverbs of place* also are subject to this kind of attraction; thus, ποῖ, ὅποι, ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν, οἴκαδε are sometimes used for ποῦ, ὅπου, ἐκεῖ, οἶκοι; ἔνδοθεν for ἔνδον; ὅπου for ὅποι.

The first part of the report  
describes the general situation  
of the country and the  
state of the economy.  
It also mentions the  
political situation and  
the state of the  
army.

The second part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the  
political situation.  
It also mentions the  
state of the  
army.

The third part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the  
political situation.  
It also mentions the  
state of the  
army.

The fourth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the  
political situation.  
It also mentions the  
state of the  
army.

SINGULAR CONSTRUCTION

## SINGULAR CONSTRUCTION

frequently a nominative

ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ  
εἰσφραίνει, ἀλλ'  
ὡς, As the athletes  
and men, — this is  
superior to their op-  
erations οἱ ἀθληταί

ἐξομένω, γεραρότα  
Ulysses looked  
ἀμφὸν δ' ἐξομένω

participle is sometimes  
; as,

ἐν γνάμῃ τοῦ Ἀριστίωνος  
ἐν ἱσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοῦ  
us on the one hand,  
of the Athenians with  
the author had in

found where on

δ', εἴ οἱ θυμὸς ἐφορμαῖ  
to thy mother, if she ve  
back to her father's ho  
in his mind; (see Od. 2

9) Δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα  
ποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, It is d  
despatched to the more  
ative would be more regul

Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἐστὶ λεγόμε  
πρωτοῦ ἀετῶ ποτε, That in  
about the fox, that she u  
for the eagle; the indicati

Ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἀδυνάων κ  
are, having just heard swea

**NOTE.** It is natural to suppose that when the Poets lengthened a short vowel, they substituted its corresponding long vowel. When however the vowel to be lengthened was followed by λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, it is more than probable that the consonant following it was *doubled* in pronunciation, and not unfrequently even in writing; as,

Ζηνος ε-νι μεγαροισιν Ολυμπιου αθροοι ησαν  
 Τω δε κορυσσεσθην αμα δε νεφος ειπετο πεζων  
 Εκ δε και αυτοι βημεν ε-πι ρηγμῖνι θαλασσης  
 Αλλ' ουχ ηρει φωτας ο-τε σεναιτο διωκειν

In an ancient inscription we find the following dactylic pentameter; Τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν Γραμματικος τελεω, where υπολλυκαβαν stands for ὑπὸ λυκάβαν.

## TROCHAIC.

§ 245. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the *trochee*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The *spondee* or the *anapest* can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the *dactyle* can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

1. The trochaic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; the *trimeter* (a rare verse), of six feet; as,

Την δε νῦνι monometer acatalectic  
 Ήμφε-ρει monometer catalectic  
 Τουτο μεν γε ηρος αιει dimeter acatalectic  
 Του δε χειμω-νος πα-λιν dimeter catalectic  
 Τιν' εκ τωνδ' | εικα-σαι λο-γος παρα  
 Δωρι-φ φω-νᾶν εν-αρμο-ξαι πε-διλω trimeter

With an anacrusis, the trochaic dimeter acatalectic forms the third verse of the *Alcaic* strophe; as,

Οὐ γαρ ποτ' αμνᾶ-σται γ' ο φῦσᾶς

2. The *Ithyphallic* verse is a trochaic tripod (three feet); as Βαρβα-ρους πε-ρωντες.

(a) Sometimes the Ithyphallic is subjoined to a trochaic or iambic dimeter acatalectic; as Εμφερη εχοισα μορφᾶν Κληῖς ᾱ' γαπᾶτᾱ. Τον πηλον, ω πατερ πατερ, τουτονι φυλαξαι.

(b) Sometimes two Ithyphallics are united into one verse; as Δευρο δευτε, Μοισαι, χρῦσιον λιποισαι.

3. The trochaic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two trochaic dimeters acatalectic; as Κλύθι μεν γερον-τος ευε-θειρα χρῦσοπεπλε κουρη.

4. The trochaic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining

## § 246.]

the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich; but it is sometimes neglected. E. g.

Οισθα νῦν ἄ μοι γενεσθω; || Σον το σημαίνει τοδε  
Εἰ δοκεῖ στειχόμεν, ὦ γεν-ναῖον εἰρηκως επος

5. THE ΠΕΠΡΩΠΑΙΕΑΠ ΙΥΣΠΑΙC tetrameter is the same as the preceding, except that its seventh foot is always a *spondee*; as Εἰτα δ' εστιν εκ θαλασσης θυνηος ου κακον βρωμα.

6. Sometimes the trochaic *tetrameter* is formed by subjoining a pæon first, and a cretic or dactyle, to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic; in which case the verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the fourth foot; as,

Ουδεν εστι θηριον γυ-ναικος αμαχωτερον  
Ουδε πῦρ, ουδ' ὧδ' αναιδης ουδεμια παρδαλις

7. The trochaic *pentameter catalectic* (a rare verse) consists of nine feet and a syllable; as Ερχεται πολυς μέν Αιγαιον διατμη-  
ξας απ' οινηρης Χιου.

## IAMBIC.

§ 246. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the *iambus*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the iambus. The *spondee* or the *dactyle* can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The *anapest* can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an anapest in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

1. The iambic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; as,

Και τοις κολοις monometer acatalectic  
Αἱ δακρυ-εις monometer  
Ἀνηρ ανευ-ρηκεν τι ταις dimeter acatalectic  
Σπονδαι-σιν ἡ-δυ κούκ εοι- dimeter acatalectic  
κεν ου-δενι με-ταδω-σεν dimeter catalectic

2. The IAMBIC TRIMETER ACATALECTIC consists of six feet. It never has a tribrach in the last place.

The tragedians admit a *dactyle* only in the first and third places. They admit an *anapest* chiefly in the first place; but in proper names they admit the anapest in any place (except the last), in which case the anapest is contained in the proper name.



The *verse-cæsura* occurs after the thesis of the third foot ; and sometimes after the thesis of the fourth foot. E. g.

Το σον γαρ αν-θος || παν-τεχνου πυρος σελας  
 'Ας σοι πατηρ εφει-το, || τον-δε προς πετραις  
 Ω παν-τα νω-μων, Τει-ρεσιᾶ διδα-κτα τε  
~~Εμοι μεν συ δεις πο-σειδωνος υιο-ν~~  
 Αδαμαν-τινων δεσμων εν αρ-ρηκτοις πεδαις  
 Κιμμερι-κον ἡ-ξεις, ὃν θρασυ-σπλαγχνως σε χρη  
 Της ορ-θοβου-λου Θεμι-δος αι-πυμη-τα παι

3. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is a *spondee* or *trochee* ; as,

Εγω Φιλαινις, ἡ 'πιβωτος ανθρωποις

4. The *iambic tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two *iambic dimeters* *acatalectic* ; as Βοῖσκος ὁ ἀπο Κυ-ζικου παντος γραφευς ποιηματος.

5. The *iambic tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining the *iambic dimeter catalectic* to the *iambic dimeter acatalectic*. Its *verse-cæsura* occurs at the end of the first hemistich ; but it may be neglected. E. g.

Ουκουν παλαι δηπου λεγω ; || συ δ' αυτος ουκ ακουεις  
 'Ο δεσποτης γαρ φησιν ὑ-μᾶς ἡδεως ἀπαντας

## DACTYLIC.

§ 247. The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the *dactyle*. The *spondee* may stand for the dactyle.

1. The dactylic *dimeter* consists of two feet ; the *trimeter*, of three ; the *tetrameter*, of four ; the *pentameter*, of five ; as,

Μυστοδο-κος δομος dimeter  
 Παντα δε πυργων Adonic  
 Πα-ρων απο-δημει Adonic with anacrusis  
 'Αδυμε-λη κελα-δησω trimeter  
 Τη-λεσκοπῳ ομματι γαιαν trimeter  
 Οιω-νων βασι-λευς trimeter  
 Ω μεγα χρῦσεον αστερο-πης φαος tetrameter  
 Θούριος ορνις Τευκριδ' επ' αιαν tetrameter  
 Πολλα βρο-των δια-μειβομε-νᾶ tetrameter  
 Ω χθονι-αι βαρυ-ᾗχες ομβροφο-ροι θ' ἄμα pentameter  
 Ατρει-δᾶς μαχι-μους εδα-η λαγο-δαιτᾶς pentameter  
 Των μεγα-λων Δανα-ων υπο-κληζομε-νᾶν pentameter

2. The *Elegiac pentameter* consists of two dactylic trimeters

catalectic on one syllable. The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable; the second hemistich always consists of two dactyles and a syllable. The verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich.

This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βουλεο δ' ευσεβων ολιγοις συν χρημασιν οικειν,  
Η πλου-τειν, αδι-κως || χρηματα πασαμε-νος

3. The dactylic *hexameter* acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

Αλλ' ω παντοιας φιλοτητος αμειβομεναι χαριν

4. The dactylic *HEXAMETER* catalectic on two syllables (or *HEROIC HEXAMETER*) consists of six feet, the last of which is a trochee or spondee; the fifth foot is commonly a dactyle.

(a) The predominant *verse-cæsure* is that in the middle of the third foot, either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle; as,

Μηνιν α-ειδε, θε-ᾱ, || Πη-ληϊα-δεω Αχι-ληος  
Ανδρα μοι εννεπε, μουσα, || πο-λυτροπον, ός μαλα πολλα  
Μνησομαι ουδε λα-θωμαι Α-πολλω-νος Έκα-τοιο

(b) Not unfrequently the *verse-cæsure* occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot; as,

Αρνυμε-νος ήν τε ψυ-χην || και νοστον ε-ταιρων

(c) The pause at the end of the fourth foot is called the *bucolic cæsure*; as,

Νῦν ροδα φοινισ-σεσθε τα πενθιμα, | νῦν ανε-μωνā  
Αρχετε Σῖκελι-και τω πενθεος, | αρχετε, Μοισαι

5. The *hexameter miurus* (μείουρος) is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is an iambus; as,

Αλλ' εθανε ψολοεντα δαμεισα θεου φρενα βελει

§ 248. A dactylic verse is called *logædic* (λογαῖδικός) when its beginning is dactylic, but its end trochaic; as,

Μαρμαρε-αις εν αυγαις                      Και κνισ-ση τινα θῦμι-ησās  
Παρθενε τᾶν κεφα-λᾶν τα δ' ε-νερθε νυμφα *Praxillean*

1. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a trochee or a spondee, and two dactyles; the last foot may be a cretic. The *verse-cæsure* regularly comes at the end of the second foot. E. g.

Οὐ χρη κα-κοισι || θῦμον ε-πιτρεπειν  
Nûn χρη με-θυσθην, και τινα προς βιᾶν

2. The *lesser Alcaic* consists of two dactyles and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Οινον ε-νεικαμε-νοισ με-θυσθην

3. The *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet ; a trochee, a trochee or spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee. The *verse-cæsuræ* is after the second foot, or after the arsis of the dactyle ; sometimes it comes in the middle of the thesis of the dactyle. E. g.

Ποικι-λοθρον' || ἄθανατ' Αφρο-διτᾶ  
Φαινε-ται Foi || κηνος ι-σος θε-οισιν  
Tās e-mās au-dās || aī-oisa pηλυι

4. The *Phalæcean* verse consists of five feet, the first of which is a dissyllabic basis ; the second a dactyle ; the rest are trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Φρουρειν ομμ' επι σφ μα-λιστα καιρω  
Ε-χει μεν Ανδρομε-δᾶ κα-λᾶν α-μοιβᾶν with anacrusis

5. The *Glyconic* verse consists of a basis, a dactyle, a trochee or tribrach, and a long syllable. When the last syllable is short by nature, the consonant or consonants at the beginning of the next verse make it long by position. — Sometimes the last syllable is resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Αλλα και τοδ' ε-γωγε θαν-  
μαζω της ὑο-μουσι-ās  
Οθεν περ και Ο-μηρι-δαι  
Επιμε-νει με κο-μᾶς e-mās

Περιβαλλ', ω τεκνον, ωλε-νᾶς  
Ἴν' ὑπο δειρασι νιφοβο-λοισ  
Ιονι-ον κατα κολπον ελᾶ-  
τα πλεν-σᾶσα πε-ριρρυ-των

(a) Sometimes the Glyconic verse wants the first syllable ; as  
Κε-χηνας ὁ νους δε σου.

(b) Sometimes it has a redundant syllable at the end ; and sometimes it takes an anacrusis ; as Παλιμ-ποινα θε-λων α-μει-ψει.

(c) The *Glyconic polyschematist* (πολυσχημάτιστος), so called, consists of a double basis, a dactyle, and a long syllable.

Φιλοκρα-της λε-ξει πολυ του-  
του κα-κηγο-ριστοτε-ρον  
Ἐηρων τροπων και βιο-της

Ετερα δε νυν αντιμα-θων  
Βοτρυος ἑλικα παυσικο-νον  
Ομ-βρον λι-πουσai χειμερι-ον

6. The *Pherecratean* verse is the Adonic with a basis ; or the Glyconic deprived of its last syllable ; as,

Ελδε-αι φιλον ητορ  
Αί μου-σαι τον Ε-ρωτα

7. The *Priapean* verse is formed by subjoining the Pherecratean to the Glyconic ; as,

Εὐμενὴς δ' ὁ Λυκείος ἐ-στὼ πᾶσα νεολαία  
 - Ἡριστήσα μεν ἱτρίου || λεπτοῦ μικρὸν ἀποκλᾶς

8. The *Eupolidean* verse is formed by subjoining the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the Glyconic polyschematist; the first foot of the second hemistich however is a *basis*; as,

Ω θεώμενοι κατέρω || πρὸς ὑ-μᾶς ἐλευθερῶς  
 Οὕτω νῆκησaiμι τ' ἐγὼ || καὶ νο-μιζοιμην σοφός  
 Ὅ σῶφρων τε χῶ καταπῦ-γων ἀ-ριστ' ἠκουσατην  
 Κᾶτα μυροπῶλειν τι μαθοντ' || ἀνδρ' ἐ-χρην καθήμενον

9. An *Æolian* verse, so called, is a series of dactyles with a dissyllabic basis, or a double anacrusis; as,

Ἀτθι, σοὶ ἐμε-θεν μεν ἀ-πηχθετο  
 Οἶνος, ὦ φίλε παι, λεγε-ται καὶ ἀ-λᾶθεα  
 Γλυκυ-πικρὸν ἀ-μᾶχανον ὀρπετον

## ANAPESTIC.

§ 249. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the *anapest*. The *spondee*, the *dactyle*, or the *proceleusmatic*, may stand for the anapest.

A *dactyle* very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

1. The anapestic *monometer* consists of two feet; as Γοόν  
 ο-ξυβοᾶν acatalectic.

2. The anapestic *dimeter acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee. The verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the second foot, and sometimes after the first short syllable of the third foot. Sometimes it is omitted. E. g.

Τι σὺ πρὸς μελαθροῖς; || τι σὺ τῇ-δε πόλεις  
 Ἥπερ δοριλη-πτος || ἐτ' ἣν λοιπὴ  
 Δειλᾶι-ᾶ δει-λαιοῦ γῆρως \*

3. The anapestic *dimeter catalectic* (*paræmiacus*) consists of three feet and a syllable: it has no verse-cæsure. E. g.

Πολέμου στῖφος παρέχον-τες  
 Δουλει-ᾶς τας οὐ τλᾶ-τᾶς

4. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC (ARISTOPHANEAN) is formed by subjoining the anapestic dimeter catalectic to the anapestic dimeter acatalectic. The principal *verse-cæsure* comes after the first hemistich; the secondary verse-cæsure is

the same as that of the first hemistich. The principal cæsura is very seldom neglected. E. g.

Οὐπω παρεβη προς το θεᾶτρον || λεξων ὡς δεξιός ἐστι  
 Διαβαλλομενος δ' ὑπο των εχθρων || ἐν Αθηναιοις ταχυβουλοις  
 Αλλα τον αὔτου γε νεων βαλλει || και Σουνιον ακρον Αθηνεων

§ 250. An anapestic verse is called *logaædic* when its beginning is anapestic, but its end iambic; as,

Τον απαι-δα δ' απο-στυγω  
 Οργας ἐδιδα-ξατο και δυσαν-λων

## CRETIC OR PÆONIC.

§ 251. The fundamental foot of the cretic verse is the *cretic*. The *pæon* first or fourth may stand for the cretic. Further, it may resolve the long syllables.

1. The cretic *monometer* consists of one foot; the *trimeter*, of three; the *pentameter*, of five; the *hexameter*, of six; as,

Σου θρασους	Εν πολει	monometers
Των αναι-δων αναι-		dimeter
δεστεροι και το πρᾶγμ'		dimeter
Μηδεν ολι-γον ποιει		dimeter
Κρα-νους απη-λαγμενος		dimeter
Αυτος ετι παις ων		dimeter catalectic
Μη τι τλης τᾶν ἱκετιν εισιδειν		trimeter
Νομον ανομον οἳα τις ξουθα		trimeter catalectic
Σοι, φοιβε, Μου-σαι τε ξυμ-βωμεν	with anacrusis.	
Παντ' αγαθα δη γεγονεν ανδρασιν	ε-μης απο συν-ουσιας	

2. The cretic *tetrameter* consists of four feet; the verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the second foot; but it may be neglected; as,

Μᾶτερ ω ποτνια, κλῦθι νυμφᾶν ἄβρᾶν  
 Χαιρε δη, Μουσα · χρονι-ᾶ μεν ἤ-κεις, ὁμως δ'  
 Ω μακαρι' Αυτομένες, ὡς σε μακα-ριζομεν  
 Κούκετι κα-τηλθε παλιν οικαδ' ὑπο μῖσους

§ 252. 1. The *dochmius* is formed by prefixing an iambus, a tribrach, spondee, or dactyle, to a cretic or its equivalent (§ 242, 10), or to a molossus, a greater ionic, a smaller ionic, or to an anapest followed by a pyrrhic. Accordingly the dochmius has thirty-two different forms, all of which however may not be in use. E. g.

Δουλοσυν-νᾶς ὑπερ	Ποντομε-δων αναξ
Θεος τοτ' αρα τοτε	Τον κατα-ρᾶτοτατον

2. The dochmius may be preceded by cretic, iambic, trochaic, choriambic, anapestic, and dactylic measures. E. g.

Θρεῦμαι φοβερά μεγαλ' ἀχῇ  
Τι μελ-λομεν ἀγα-στονοί

Τι ρε-ξείς προδω-σεις  
'Αν ποτ' εὐ-φιλη-ταν εἶθου

## CHORIAMBIC.

§ 253. The fundamental foot of the choriambic verse is the *choriambus*. The tribrach may stand for the trochee of the choriambus. Sometimes two tribrachs supply the place of the choriambus.

Further, an iambic monometer may supply the place of the choriambus.

Most commonly, a choriambic verse, besides the fundamental foot, contains iambic monometers, trochaic monometers, single iammbuses and trochees, spondees, and other feet.

The choriambic *monometer* consists of one foot; the choriambic *dimeter*, of two; the choriambic *trimeter*, of three; the choriambic *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Μου μινυθῇ monometer  
Μισθοφοροὶ τριηρεῖς monometer  
Ἀλλὰ παλαι-αγὰρ monometer  
Νῦν δὲ τὸν ἐκ θῆμετερον dimeter  
Οἶμοι φοβου-μαι τὸ προσερ-πον περιφαν-τος ἀνὴρ  
Εἰ δὲ κυρεῖ τις πελάς οἰ-ωνοπολῶν trimeter  
Δεῦτε νῦν α-βραὶ Χαριτες, καλλικομοὶ τε Μοῖσαι  
Οὐ φορ-βᾶν ἱερᾶς γᾶς σπορον οὐκ ἀλλῶν  
Δεῖνα μὲν οὖν δεῖνα ταρασ-σεῖ σοφὸς οἰ-ωνοθετᾶς

## IONIC.

§ 254. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a majore* is the *greater ionic*. The trochaic monometer, the molossus, or the epitritus third may stand for the ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Τίς τὴν ὑδρι-ὴν ὕμῶν dimeter  
Κρησσαι νυ ποθ' ὧδ' ἐμμελε-ως ποδεσσιν trimeter

The ionic *tetrameter catalectic* (*Sotadic*) consists of three feet and a spondee or trochee; as,

Ἀν χρῦσοφο-ρήs, τοῦτο τυ-χῆς ἐστὶν ἐ-παρμα  
Εἰς οὐχ ὅσι-ὴν τρῦμαλι-ὴν τὸ κέντρον ὠθεῖς

§ 255. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a minore* is the

*smaller ionic.* The trochaic monometer, the pæon third, or the molossus may stand for the smaller ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones.

1. The ionic *dimeter* or *Anacreontic* consists of two feet. Most commonly its first foot is a pæon third. E. g.

Εβελησεις τι μοι ουν, ω	Πολιοι μεν ἡμιν ηδη
Πατερ, ην σου τι δεηθω	Κρυσταφοι καρη δε λευκον
Σικελος κομ-ψος ανηρ catalectic	

2. The ionic *trimeter* consists of three feet; the *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Απο μοι θα-νειν γενοιτ'. Ου γαρ αν αλλη  
 Λυσις εκ πο-νων γενοιτ', ου-δαμα τωνδε  
 Πεπερᾱκεν μεν ο περσε-πτολις ηδη βασιλειος  
 Στρατος εις αν-τιπορον γει-τονα χωραν, λινοδεσμφ  
 Προφανως του-το διδασκων αποδυση βιοτην *Gallia* *ant* *hic*

# APPENDIX.

## REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

§ 256. In the following table, the names of the Hebrew letters are taken from the Septuagint :

Hebrew.	Old Greek.		Roman.
Ⲁⲗⲉⲫ	Α	Ⲁⲗⲫⲁ	A
Ⲃⲉⲓⲑ	Β	Ⲃⲉⲓⲧⲁ	B
Ⲅⲓⲙⲉⲗ	Γ	Ⲅⲁⲙⲙⲁ	G
Ⲍⲁⲗⲉⲑ	Δ	Ⲍⲉⲗⲧⲁ	D
Ⲁⲓ	Ε	Ⲁⲓ	E
Ⲑⲱⲁⲩ	Ϝ (Υ)	Ⲃⲁⲩ	F (V, U, Y)
Ⲍⲁⲓⲩ	Ζ	Ⲍⲉⲓⲧⲁ	(Z)
Ⲁⲓⲑ	Η	Ⲁⲓⲧⲁ	H
Ⲅⲉⲓⲑ	Θ	Ⲅⲉⲓⲧⲁ	
ⲓⲱⲑ	Ι	ⲓⲱⲧⲁ	I (J)
ⲕⲁⲫ	Κ (X)	ⲕⲁⲡⲡⲁ	C (K)
Ⲍⲁⲙⲉⲑ	Λ	Ⲍⲁⲙⲑⲑⲁ	L
ⲙⲉⲓⲙ	Μ	ⲙⲩ	M
ⲛⲱⲩⲩ	Ν	ⲛⲩ	N
Ⲍⲁⲙⲉⲕ	Ξ	Ⲍⲉⲓⲕⲙⲁ	S
Ⲁⲓⲩ	Ο	Ⲑⲩ	O
ⲫⲉ	Π (Φ)	ⲫⲉ	P
Ⲅⲱⲑⲉ			
ⲕⲱⲫ	Q	ⲕⲱⲡⲡⲁ	Q
ⲣⲉⲕⲥ	Ρ	ⲣⲑ	R
ⲕⲥⲉⲩ	Σ	Ⲍⲁⲩ	
ⲑⲁⲩ	T	ⲧⲁⲩ	T

Old Attic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Ionic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The old Greek alphabet was the same as the Phœnician. This is evident from the names, forms, arrangement of the letters, and from tradition. This alphabet is found in inscriptions cut about the sixth or seventh century before the commencement of the Christian era.

The old Attic alphabet is found in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The Ionic alphabet is found in all the Ionic inscriptions ; also in Attic inscriptions cut after the archonship of Euclides. This alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called *the Greek alphabet*.



§ 257. E, H. In the old Greek alphabet, the character E represents the vowels ε, η, or the diphthong ει; in the Ionic alphabet it stands for ε or ει; as ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ Ἀθηναῖοι, ΕΠΙΘΕΝΑΙ ἐπιθεῖναι.

It is observed further that when the I in the diphthong ει was *not* a *radical* letter, this diphthong was generally represented by E; but when I was a *radical* or *essential* letter, this diphthong was always represented in the usual way, EI; as ΠΟΛΕΙ πόλει, ΕΥΠΕΙΘΕΣ εὐπείθης, ΛΕΙΟΣ λείος, ΟΦΕΛΛΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ Οφέλλοκλείδας, ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ κείμενον, ΕΔΕΙ ἔδει, ΕΙΠΕΝ εἶπεν. During the Alexandrian period, this diphthong was generally represented by EI.

The character H, in the old Greek and old Attic alphabets, has the power of the Latin H, or of the *rough breathing* of the later Greeks; as ΗΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΙ ἱεροποιοί, ΗΟΥΤΟΙ οὔτοι, ΗΕΚΤΕΙ ἑκτε, ΤΡΙΗΕΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ τριῆμιποδίους, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ ἐνόδια.

In the Ionic alphabet, H represents *long* E; as ΜΗΝΟΣ μηνός, ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ Ἀθήνησι. The change of H into a long vowel must have been gradual, for in the Theraean inscriptions this character is both a breathing and a vowel; thus, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ Προκλῆς, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ Ἀρχαγέτας.

O, Ω. In the old Greek alphabet, the character O represents the vowels ο, ω, and the diphthong ου. In the Ionic alphabet, it represents ο or ου. During the Alexandrian period the diphthong ου was generally represented in the usual way, ΟΥ. E. g. ΑΠΟΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΝ, ἀποφαίνόντων, ΗΙΕΡΟΝ ἱερῶν, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἐκάστωι, ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ τῶι δήμῳ.

In the pronoun οὗτος and the adverb οὐ, the diphthong ου is commonly represented by ΟΥ even in the old Attic alphabet; as ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΟΥΚ or ΟΚ, ΟΥΔΕ.

ΕΕ for Η and ΟΟ for Ω are found only in spurious inscriptions, chiefly in those of Fourmont.

Υ is merely an attenuation of the consonant F; consequently it is to F, what the Latin i is to j.

In his Cratylus, Plato says expressly that E, Υ, O, and Ω had no names; in pronunciation the first three were merely lengthened into Εῖ, Ὑ, Οῦ, respectively. It is evident therefore that the epithets ψιλόν, μικρόν, and μέγα, appended to these letters, were introduced in later times.

§ 258. Θ, Φ, Χ. The prototype of Θ is the Phœnician Τήθ, which had the same relation to Θαῦ (T) that Κώφ (Q) had to Κ.

Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks used ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ; as ΕΚΠΗΑΝΤΟΙ Εκφάντῳι, ΑΜΕΝΠΗΕΣ ἀμεμφές, ΓΡΟΠΗΟΝ γρόφῳν, ΔΕΛΠΗΙΣ Δελφίς, ΕΠΕΥΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ ἐπευχόμενος, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ, found in the Melian and Theraean inscriptions. (Compare the Latin TH, PH, CH.) TH for Θ has not yet been found in any inscription.

§ 259. Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. It has already been remarked that Ζ is not a double consonant. It is added here that ΔΣ for Ζ is found only in Fourmont's spurious inscriptions.

Before the introduction of Ξ and Ψ, the Æolians and Dorians used ΚΣ for Ξ, and ΠΣ for Ψ; the Athenians used ΧΣ for Ξ, and ΦΣ for Ψ.

as ΔΕΚΣΑΙ δέξαι, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ πρόξενος ; ΠΣΗΝ ψήν, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ ψυχάς, found in inscriptions.

§ 260. Q, S, Σ. The Greek Q is found only in Doric inscriptions, and is usually followed by O ; as ΛΥQΘΔΟΡΚΑΣ Λυκοδόρκας. After it ceased to be a letter of the alphabet, Q was employed as a numeral, denoting 90.

Originally Σίγμα and Σάν were two different letters, the former corresponding to Σάμεχ, and the latter to Shin. The original form of Σίγμα, the prototype of the Roman S, was not unlike the three upper lines of Σ ; that of Σάν was Σ or M. The Ionians, after the rejection of Σάν, put Σίγμα in its place.

The characters Κόππα and Σάν were used also as brands on horses, which, thus marked, were respectively called Κοππαταίαι, *Koppa-branded*, and Σαμφόραι (written also Σανφόραι), *San-branded*.

§ 261. After H was converted into a vowel, the character †, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character however does not occur in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper ; it is found only in the Heracleian Tables, and on Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

In process of time, this character became L, which being further modified, produced our rough breathing ( ' ).

It is proper to remark here, that in inscriptions in which H has the power of long E, there is no mark for the rough breathing ; always excepting the Heracleian Tables and Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

The character ‡, resembling the second half of H, was employed to denote the smooth breathing. This being modified became J, and finally ( ' ). The smooth breathing is not found in any ancient inscription.

§ 262. The digamma, the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet, is, in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper, almost always represented by F ; hence its later name Δίγαμμα, *double gamma*. Its true name is Βαῦ, *Vau*, the same as the Oriental Oῦαῦ. In the Heracleian Tables it is represented by □, which is the prototype of the numeral ς, often mistaken for the abbreviation ς for στ.

The digamma was most probably sounded like the English W.

Digammated words are found in inscriptions, on coins, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Trypho, Apollonius, Priscian, and Hesychius. In the glossary of Hesychius, however, Γ is put for F, either because, in some of the dialects, the digamma was changed into Γ, or because Hesychius or his transcribers mistook F for Γ.

§ 263. 1. The digamma was often changed into its kindred labial B ; as βείκατι, βιδεῖν, for φείκατι, φιδεῖν.

2. Sometimes it was changed into Γ ; as ἀγρέω, ἄγρυνος, for αφρέω, αφυνος.

3. Not unfrequently it was changed into Φ ; as Φέσπερος, for Φέσπερος.

4. It was very often changed into its corresponding vowel Υ. This is generally the origin of the diphthongs αυ, ευ. E. g. βουῶν, βούεσσι, for βοφῶν, βόφεσσι, from βοῦς ; ναῦς, κανάξαις, εὔαδε, for ναφς, καφαξαις, εφαδε.

5. In a few instances it was changed into O ; as *δοάν*, *Οιτυλος*, *\*Οαξος*, *Οἰλεύς*, for *δφάν*, *Φιτυλος*, *Φάξος*, *Φιλεύς*.

6. In many instances the digamma was attenuated into the rough breathing ; as *ἄλις*, *ἀνδάνω*, for *φάλις*, *φανδάνω*.

7. The digamma was never doubled ; but instead of this, its corresponding vowel Υ was prefixed, and sometimes annexed, to it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Βακευφα*, *Ευφαρα*, *αφντου*.

8. Some words are found digammated only in Latin and other kindred languages ; as *ἐννέα*, novem, nine ; *νέος*, novus, new ; *κλείς* *κληίς*, clavis.

9. Words which originally began with two consonants, the second of which was F, often appear with one only ; as sweet, *suavis*, (*φαδύς*) *βαδύς* *ἀδύς* *ἡδύς* ; *Schwäher*, *socer*, (*φεκυρός*) *έκυρός*.

§ 264. In the following list, digammated words found in inscriptions are *spaced* ; as *φαργον*, *φεπος*. Words which once had the digamma, but in which the digamma was changed into β, γ, υ, or ο, also words which appear digammated only in Latin, are included within parentheses.

*ΑΦΑΩ ΑΑΩ*, *αυάτᾱ ἄτῃ*, *αφατάομαι ἀτάομαι*, *ἀάβακτος ἀάατος*. — (*ΑΦΓΩ*) *αὔξω αὐξύνω*, *augeo vigeo vegeo*.

*αφείδω αείδω*, *ἄβηδών ἀηδών* ; *αφυδος ἀοιδός*, found in the Boeotic *αυλαφυδος*, *κιθαραφυδος*, *κωμαφυδος*, *ραψαφυδος*, *τραγαφυδος*. — (*αφημι*, *αφω*) *ἄημι ἄω*, *ἄβῆρ αὐῆρ ἄῆρ*, *αὔελλα ἄελλα*, *αὐήτης ἀήτης*, *αὔρα*. — (*ΑΦΡΩ*) *ΑΥΡΩ*, *ἀγρέω αἰρέω*, *ἀρύω*, *haurio*. *αφυτος αὐτός*. — (*αφως*) *αὔως ἄως ἡώς ἄβώρ ὀβάσαι*. — *αιφει αἰεί*, *aevum*, *αἰών*. — *Αιφας Αἴας*. — (*αιφετος*) *αἰβετός αἰετός*. — (*ακροφαομαι*) *ἀκροβάομαι ἀκροάομαι*.

*Βακευφαι Βακεύα*. — (*βοφς*) *βοῦς*, *bos bovis*.

(*γραφς*) *γραῦς*, *καραβίδες*, *gray*, *Romaic γρίβος γραβανός*.

(*ΔΑΦΩ*) *ΔΑΥΩ* *δαίω*, *δάφιος δῆϊος*, *δάβελος δαυλός*. — *Δάφος*, *Davus*. — (*δφαν*) *δοάν* *δήν*. — (*δφο*) *δύο*, *duo*, *two*. — *ΔΙΦΞ ΔΙΞ* *Ζεύς*, *Διφι Δί*, *divus*.

*Ευφαρα Εύάρα*. — (*εφω*) *ἐβάω ἐάω*. — (*εννεφα*) *ἐννέα*, novem, nine.

*Φάγνυμι ἄγνυμι*, *φακτός*, *βάγος*, *Φαξος \*Οαξος \*Αξος*, *Φαύξιος Φάξιος \*Αξιος*, *καυάξαις*. — (*φαγω*) *ἄγω ἄγω*, *βάγος ἄγός*, *ago vago veho vagabundus*, *wagon wain vagabond*. — (*φαλικιώτας*) *βαλικιώτας ἡλικιώτης*. — *φάλι ἄλις*. — *Φάλις \*Αλις \*Ηλις*, *Φαλείος Ηλείος*. — (*φαλισκομαι*) *ἀλίσκομαι*, *εὐάλωκεν ἐάλωκεν*. — *φάλλος ἥλος*, *vallus*. — *φάναξ ἄναξ*, *βάννας*, *Φαναξιων*, *Βαναξιβουλος*, *Ευρυβανασσα*. — *φανδάνω ἀνδάνω*, *φαδεδάω*, *φάδομαι βάδομαι ἡδομαι*, *φαδεώ*, *βᾶδος ἡδος*, *φάδιξ*, *φάσσα*, *βαδύς ἡδύς*, *suavis*, *sweet*. *Φαδων \*Αδων*, *εὐαδε*, *γηθέω*, *gaudeo*. — *φανῆρ ἀνήρ*. — *φαρνός*, *τοῦ ἀρνός*, *Φαρνων \*Αρνων*. — (*φασκαρίζω*) *βασκαρίζω ἀσκαρίζω*, *φασκων \*Ασκων*. — *φαστυ ἄστυ*, *φαστινιος*, *φαστυμειδοντιος*, *φασστυοχος*. — *φατάλαι ὠτειλαί*.

*Φέαρ ἔαρ ἦρ*, *ver*, *φηράνθεμον*. — *φέφαλος εὔκηλος*. — *φέθω ἔθω*, *suesco*, *φῆθος ἦθος*, *βεσόν ἔθος*, *εὐέθωκεν*. — *φείδον εἶδον*, *video*, *wit*, *wise*, *βιδεῖν ἰδεῖν*, *εὔιδε εἶδε*, *φίσᾱμι ἴσαμι*, *φίστωρ ἴστωρ*, *φοῖδημι οἶδα*, *φιδρίας ἰδρίας*, *αὐίδετος*. — *φεικατι φικάτι βείκατι*, *εἴκατι viginti*, *φεικατιδειον φικατιδειον*, *φικατιφετιες εἰκοσαε-*

- τεῖς, *φικατιπεδον*. — *φείκω* *εἴκω*, *βεικηλά*, weak, schwach, weich. — *φείλω* *εἴλω*, *ΦΕΛΥΩ* *ΕΛΥΩ*, *volvo*, wallow, welter, walzen, *φίλη* *ἴλη*, *φειλέω* *εἰλέω*, *εγφηληθιωντι* *ἐξειληθῶσι*, *φέλουτρον* *ἔλυτρον*, *φολαμός* *οὔλαμός*, *βειλάρχας* *ιλάρχης*, *βειλαρμόστας* *ιλαρμόστας*, *βέλημα* *εἶλημα*. — *φειπεῖν* *εἰπεῖν*, *φεπος* *ἔπος*, *νοχ*, *voice*. — *φείρω* *εἶρω*, *σερο*, *φειρήνα* *εἰρήνη*. — *φεκάς* *φείκας* *έκάς*, *бекῶς*. — (*φεκυρος*) *έκυρός*, *socer*, *Schwäher*. — *φεκῶν* *έκῶν*, *φεκαθά* *έκουσα*. — *φέλα* *βέλα* *ἔλα* *εἴλη*, *ἀβέλιος* *ἀέλιος*, *sol*, *φελοδυτία* *ἡλιοδυσία*, *σέλας*, *σελήνη*. — *Φελατια* *Ελάτεια*, *Φελατιῆος* *Ελατειαῖος*. — *Φελένα* *Ἐλένα*. — *φελίσσω* *ελίσσω*, *φελίκη* *ἔλιξ*. — *ΦΕΛΛΩ*, *φέλλαι* *εἴλαι*, *vello*, *φέλκω*, *vellico*, *sulcus*. — *φέλπις* *ελπίς* *ἐλπίς*. — *Φελχανος* *Ελχάνος*. — *φελεῖν* *έλεῖν*, *φέντο* *ἔλετο*, *φέννου* *έλου*. — *φέννος* *φέννος* *ένος*, *annus*. — *φέννυμι* *έννυμι*, *vestio*, *φέμμα* *φῆμμα* *εἶμα*, *φестία*, *vestis*, *vest*, *φέστρα*, *φείθρον*, *βέστον*, *βέττον*. — *ΦΕΝΝΩ* *ΦΕΩ* *ἘΩ*, *φέννου*, *ἔζομαι*, *ἴζω*, *σατίνη* *σέλμα* *σφέλας*, *sedeo* *sedo* *sido*, *seat* *set* *sit*, *Schwelle*. — *φέντερ* *γαστήρ*, *venter*, *waist*, *Wanst*. — *φεξ* *ἔξ*, *sex*, *six*, *φεξηκοντα* *ἐξηκοντα*, *φεκτος* *ἔκτος*, *φεξακατιοι* *ἐξακόσιοι*. — (*φεπομαι*) *ἔπομαι* *ΣΕΠΩ*, *sequor*, *seek*. — *ΦΕΡΓΩ* *ΕΡΓΩ*, *work*, *φέργανον* *ὄργανον*, *φαργον* *ἔργον*, *Werk*. — (*φερπω*) *ἔρπω*, *σερπο*. — *φερρω* *ἔρρω*, *verro*, *erго*, *φερητηρία*, *βαρρεῖ*, *βέρρης* *βέρης*, *βερρεύει*, *βερηδεύει*. — (*φespera*) *έσπερα*, *vespera*, *Φέσπερος* *Ἐσπερος*. — (*φестία*) *Ἐστία*, *Vesta*. — *φетος* *έτος*, *vetus* *vetustus*, *φetas* *ἔτης*, *φικατιφетιες* *εἰκοσαετείς*. — (*φεχω*) *ἔχω* *ἔχω*, *veho*? — *φί* *ἴ*, *φου* *οὔ*, *φοί* *οἴ*, *φέ* *ἔ*, *φέθεν* *ἔθεν*, *φίν* *ἴν*, *φός* *ὄς*, *σφός*, *σφέ*, *sui* *sibi* *se* *suus*. — *φιδιος* *ἴδιος* *ἴδιος*, *viduus*. — (*φieraξ*) *ιέραξ*, *βείρακες* *ιέρακες*, *βειρακή*. — (*φилевс*) *Οἰλεύς*. — (*φизос*) *ιζός*, *viscus*. — *φίον* *ιον*, *viola*, *violet*. — (*φis*) *ἴς*, *vis*. — *φίσος* *φισφός* *ἴσος*, *φισοτελεια* *ισοτέλεια*, *βίωρ* *ἴσως*. — *φιστίαι* *ιστουργοί*. — *φιστιῶ*, *future*. — (*φισχω*) *ἴσχω*, *φισχύν* *βισχύν* *ισχύν*. — *φιτέα* *ιτέα*, *βίτυς* *ἴτυς*, *οἰσύα*, *viteх*, *with* *withy*, *Οιτυλος* *Βειτυλος*. — *φοῖκος* *οἶκος*, *vicus*, *φοικια* *φυκια* *οἰκία*, *πεδαφοικος* *μέτοικος*. — *φοῖνος*, *vinum*, *wine*. — *φοῖτος* *οἶτος*. — *φόρτυξ* *ὄρτυξ*. — (*φραιδιος*) *βραιῖδιος* *ράδιος*. — (*φρακαλον*) *βράκαλον* *ρόπαλον*. — *ΦΡΕΩ* *ΡΕΩ*, *φρατρα* *ρήτρα*, *βρήτωρ* *ρήτωρ*. — *φρήγνυμι* *ρήγνυμι*, *frango*, *break*, *wreck*, *brehen*, *φρήξις* *ρήξις*, *βράκος* *ράκος*, *εὐράγη* *ἐρράγη*, *αὔρηκτος* *ἄρρηκτος*. — (*φριγεω*) *ρίγέω* *φρίσσω*, *frigeo* *irigus*. — (*φριζα*) *βρίσδα* *βρίζα* *ρίζα*. — *φρίνος* *ρίνός*. — (*φροδον*) *βρόδον* *ρόδον*, *rosa*, *rose*. — (*ΦΡΥΩ*) *ΡΥΩ*, *βρυτήρες*, *ρύτηρες*, *βρυτίδες* *ρύτιδες*. — (*φυπνος*) *ὑπνος*, *ἄ-γρ-υπνος*, *somnus*. — (*φус*) *сῦς* *ὑς*, *sus*, *swine* *so w*. — (*φωνεομαι*) *ὠνέομαι*, *veneo*, *venum*, *vendo*. — *Ηρφαοιοις* *Ἡραιοις*. — (*κлевис*) *κλείς* *κλήϊς*, *clavis*. — *κлевος* *κλέος*, *celeber*, *celebro*. — *λαφός* *λαυός* *λαός*, *Λαφοκόφων* *Λαοκόων*. — (*лоφω*) *λόω* *λούω*, *lavo*. — (*лаифос*) *λαιός*, *laevus*, *left*. — (*левρος* *левιος*) *λευρός* *λείος*, *laevis*, *levis*. — (*нафос*) *ναυός* *ναός*. — (*нафс*) *ναῦς*, *navis*, *navy*. — (*нефос*) *νέος*, *novus*, *new*. — (*нефрон*) *νεῦρον*, *nervus*, *nerve*. — *ὄφis* *οἰs*, *ovis*. — (*орουфω*) *ὀρούβω* *ὀρούω*.

(προσφελω) προυσελέω προυφελεῖν, προυσελλεῖν.

(σαφω) σάω, salvus, salveo, save safe. — (σκαίφος) σκαίος, scaevus.

(ύλφη) ύλη, sylva.

φάφος φάβος φάος, Δημοφάφων Δημοφῶν, φανοφόρος.

ώφόν ώβεον ώόν, ovum, egg.

§ 265. In the Epic poets and in Pindar, a number of words, beginning with a vowel, have the following peculiarities :

(a) A short vowel standing immediately before them is commonly not elided ; as οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος.

(b) The final syllable of the preceding word, if short, is commonly made long, as if by position, even when it stands in the thesis ; as ἀρ-  
νύμε-νος ἦν.

(c) A final long vowel or diphthong, in the thesis, often remains unaltered before these words ; as αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω ἦσαν.

As most of these words are found or implied in the preceding list, nothing is more natural than to suppose that these poets commonly pronounced them with *F*. It is to be observed, however, that in our copies of these authors *N* movable is introduced before these words when the preceding word admits of it ; also οὐχ or οὐκ for οὐ.

The words to which these remarks apply are chiefly ἄγνυμι, ἄλις, Ἄλις, ἄναξ, ἀνδάνω, Ἄρνη, τοῦ ἀρνός, ἄστυ, δεινός, δῆν, ἔαρ, ἔθω, εἶδον, εἵκοσι, εἶκω, εἵλω, εἰπεῖν, ἐκάς, ἕκαστος, ἐκυρός, ἐκών, Ἐλατος, ἐλίσσω, ἔλπω, ἔλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἔργω or ἔργω, ΕΡΓΩ, ἔσπερος, ἔτος, ἦνοψ, Ἴλιον, Ἴον, Ἴρις, Ἴρος, ἰς, ἴσος, ἰτέα, ἴτυς, οἶκος, οἶνος, οὐ οἶ ἔ, ὅς possessive, with their compounds and derivatives.

When the digammated word is preceded by a short vowel in the arsis, *F* is to be mentally changed into *Υ*, after the analogy of εὐαδε, εὐϊδε, εὐάλωκεν, εὐέθωκεν, κανάξαις ; as φίλε ἐκυρέ, φιλεῖκευρε ; ἄρα ἔρξαν, αραγερξαν.

#### NUMERALS.

§ 266. In the most ancient numeral system, Ι, ΙΙ, Δ, Ϟ, Η, Ϟ, Χ, Ϟ, Μ, Ϟ, respectively denote ΙΟΣ, one, Πέντε, five, Δέκα, ten, Πεντάκις Δέκα, fifty, Ηκατον (ἐκατόν), hundred, Πεντάκις Ηκατον, five hundred, Χίλιοι, thousand, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, five thousand, Μύριοι, ten thousand, Πεντάκις Μύριοι, fifty thousand.

This system is analogous to the Latin, except that 4 is always ΙΙΙΙ ; 9, ΙΙΙΙΙ ; 19, ΔΙΙΙΙΙ ; 90 is expressed by the character for 50 followed by ΔΔΔΔ ; 900, by the character for 500 followed by ΗΗΗΗ.


§ 267. The system which employs the letters of the Alphabet in their numerical order is limited in its application, inasmuch as it does not extend beyond twenty-four ; as Ιλιάδος Παψφδία Α, The first book of the Iliad ; Οδυσσεΐας Παψφδία Ω, The twenty-fourth book of the Odyssey.

§ 268. In the latest numerical system, the first nine letters, including the obsolete Ϛ (F), denote units ; the next nine, including the obsolete ϑ, tens ; the last nine, including the character Σάνπι, hundreds. Thousands commence the alphabet again with a stroke before.

The letters denoting units, tens, and hundreds have an accent above, which however is not found in ancient inscriptions.

α'	1	ια'	11	λ'	30	υ'	400
β'	2	ιβ'	12	μ'	40	φ'	500
γ'	3	ιγ'	13	ν'	50	χ'	600
δ'	4	ιδ'	14	ξ'	60	ψ'	700
ε'	5	ιε'	15	ο'	70	ω'	800
ς'	6	ισ'	16	π'	80	η or Λ	900
ζ'	7	ιζ'	17	ρ'	90	α	1000
η'	8	ιη'	18	σ'	100	β	2000
θ'	9	ιθ'	19	τ'	200	γ	3000
ι'	10	κ'	20		300	&c.	

Examples, αωμς, 1846 ; αψμε, 1745 ; γχη, 3608 ; εθ, 5009 ; βqθ 2099.

§ 269. The character Σάνπι is found neither in inscriptions nor on coins ; it is not mentioned by any ancient author, with the exception perhaps of a corrupt Scholium on the twenty-third line of the Clouds of Aristophanes ; of course it was never used as a letter of the Greek alphabet. The first form of this mark is evidently the same as the Phœnician , *Shin*, with an additional *tooth* ; the second is precisely the same as one of the forms of the Phœnician *Shin*.

As to the name Σάνπι, evidently compounded of Σάν and Πι, it, properly speaking, applies to the first of these figures, which has the appearance of C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π united into one form. This name therefore is analogous to Δίγαμμα (δῖς, γάμμα), that is, it owes its existence to fancy. Joseph Scaliger and others supposed that Σάνπι was the same as the Hebrew טסדף ; consequently, in their alphabetical tables, they make it occupy the place of טסדף, which arrangement is the origin of the hypothesis that Σάνπι was so called because it stood next to Πι.

#### REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION.

##### § 270. Roman mode of writing Greek Words.

A, I, Y are represented by A, I, Y.

E by *E short*, H by *E long* ; as ἐπιθήκη *ēpithēka*.

O by *O short*, Ω by *O long* ; as ὀβελίσκος *ōbeliscus*, ὀμοπλάται *ōmoplatae*.

AI by *AE*, rarely *AI* ; as αἰγόκερος *aegoceros*, Μαῖα *Maia* ; the diphthong α, by *ā* ; as Θρᾶκες *Thraces*.

AY by *AU* ; as αὐτόπυρος *autopyrus*.

EI by *I long*, sometimes by *E long* ; as Σειρήν *Siren*, Μηδεία *Medea*.

EY by *EU* ; as εὖγε *euge*.

OI by *OE*, rarely by *OI* ; as οἶστρος *oestrus* ; Τροία *Troia*.

OY by *U long* ; as ἀρκτοῦρος *arcturus*.

YI by *YI* ; as Ἅρπυια *Harpyia*.

ΩI by *OE*, or *O long* ; as κωμωιδός *comoedus*, ᾠδή *ode*.

B, Γ, Δ, by *B, G, D*, respectively. Before γ, κ, χ, ξ, Γ is represented by *N*; as συγγραφή *syngrapha*, ἔγκαυστος *encaustus*, Ἀγχίσσης *Anchises*, Σφίγξ *Sphinx*.

Z, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Π, by *Z, TH, C, L, M, N, X, P*, respectively.

P by *R*; 'P by *RH*; as ῥήτωρ *rhetor*, σκίρρος *scirrhus*.

Σ, Τ, Φ, Χ, by *S, T, PH, CH*, respectively.

Ψ by *PS*, sometimes by *BS*; as ἀψίς *apsis* or *absis*.

### § 271. Greek mode of writing Latin Words.

*A* is represented by *A*.

*E short* by *E*, *E long* by *H*; as *carērē* κάρηρε.

*J, I*, by *I*; as *Scipio* Σκιπίων, *Julius* Ιούλιος.

*O short* by *O*, *O long* by *Ω*; as *Commodus* Κόμμοδος, *Clodius* Κλώδιος.

*U* by *OY* or *Υ*; as *Fuscus* Φούσκος, *Lucius* Λύκιος. After *q*, by *O*, *OY*, or *Υ*; as *Quintus* Κόϊντος, Κούϊντος, Κύϊντος.

*AE* by *AI*, rarely by *H*; as *Caesar* Καίσαρ, *Maevianus* Μηουβιανός.

*AU, OE*, by *AY, OI*, respectively; as *Augustus* Αὔγουστος, *Clodia* Κλωλία.

*B, C, D, F, G, L, M, N, P*, by *B, K, Δ, Φ, Γ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Π*, respectively.

*CH* by *X*; as *Chorus* Χῶρος.

*H* by the rough breathing; as *Honorius* Ὠνῶριος.

*Q, R, S, T*, by *K, P, Σ, Τ*, respectively.

*V* by *B* or *OY*; as *Verus* Οὔηρος, *Flavia* Φλαβία, *Flavius* Φλαούιος. After *e, a, or o*, it is represented by *β, ου, or υ*, as *Severus* Σεβῆρος, Σεουῆρος or Σευῆρος, *Avidius* Αβίδιος, Αυίδιος, *novembris* νοβεμβρίων, νουεμβρίων.

*X* by *Ξ*; as *Sextus* Σέξτος.

### § 272. Romaic Pronunciation.

*A*, like *a* in *father*. After the sound *ι* (*ι, ει, η, η, οι, υ, υι*), like *a* in *peculiarity*, nearly.

*E* is a little longer than the first *e* in *veneration*.

*H*, like *ι*.

*I*, like *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *feel*.

*O* is a little longer than *o* in *confuse*.

*Υ, Ω*, like *ι, ο*, respectively.

*B*, like *v*, but not so strong; or like Spanish *b* between two vowels.

*Γ*, before the sounds *ε* and *ι*, like *y* in *yet, yes, yoke*, but stronger; in all other cases, like the German *g* in *Tag*, very nearly. Before *κ, χ, ξ*, or another *γ*, like *ng* in *hang*.

*Δ*, like *th* in *that, rather*; or like Spanish *d* between two vowels.

*Z*, like *z*. *Θ*, like *th* in *thin, mouth*.

*K*, like *k*. After *γ*, like *g* hard; as ἀγκάλη, *ang-gáh-lee*.

*Λ*, like *l*. Before the sound *ι*, like *ll* in *William*; or like Italian *gl*, but not so strong.

*M*, like *m*.

· N, like *n*. Before the sound *ι*, like Italian *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not so strong. The final *ν* of the proclitics *άν*, *δέν*, *έν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*, and of some other words, before *κ* or *ξ*, is pronounced like *γ* under the same circumstances, that is, like *ng*; before *π*, or *ψ*, like *μ*.

Ξ, like *x* in *axe*.

Π, like *p*. After *μ*, like *b*; as *εμπρός*, *embróss*.

Ρ, like *r*.

Σ, like *s* in *soft*. Before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *ν*, and *ρ*, in the same or in the next word, like *ζ*; as *Σμύρνη*, pronounced *Zmύρνη*.

Τ, like *t* in *tell*. After *ν*, like *d*; as *έντιμος*, *éndimos*. So also after *άν*, *δέν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*.

ΤΣ (formerly TZ), like *ts*.

Φ, like *f* or *ph*. Χ, like German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, like *ps* in *perhaps*. After *μ*, like *bs*; as *έμψυχος* *émbsychos*.

αι, like *τ*, as *γυναίκα*, pronounced *γινέκα*.

α, like *a*; as *αἰτία*, pronounced *ετία*.

αυ, ευ, ηυ, ωυ, before a vowel, or before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, like *αβ*, *εβ*, *ηβ*, *ωβ*; as *αὔριον*, *νεῦμα*, *ἡῦρα*, *ωῦριπίδη*, pronounced *άβριον*, *νέβ-μα*, *ίβρα*, *ώβριπίδι*; in all other cases like *αφ*, *εφ*, *ηφ*, *ωφ*, respectively.

ει, η, οι, υ, υι, like *ι*; as *εἶπα* *ίπα*, *ἐκείνη* *εκίνι*, *λοιπόν* *λιπόν*, *κύριος* *κίριος*, *υῖός* *ιός*.

ου, like *oo* in *moon*, *πόλ*. φ, like *o*; as *κυρίφ* *κίρίο*.

The rough breathing is silent; thus, *άγιος*, *όσος*, *όποῖος*, *ώς*, are pronounced *άγιος*, *όσος*, *οπίος*, *ος*.

When a consonant is doubled, only the first one is pronounced; as *σφάλλω*, *φυλάττω*, *γράμμα*, pronounced *σφάλο*, *φιλάτο*, *γράμα*.

The circumflex does not differ from the acute; as *ἐκείνος*, *καλῶς*, pronounced *εκίνος*, *καλός*. The grave, or rather the acute at the end of a word, is somewhat weaker than the acute.

A *proclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the next word; as *ώς* *άνθρωπος*, *οσάνθρωπος*. An *enclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the attracting word; as *άνθρωπός* *τις*, *άνθρωποί* *τινες*, pronounced *άνθρωπόστις*, *άνθρωπίτινες*, with a secondary accent on the *-τος*, *-ποι*; *έδικός* *μου*, *εδικόζμου*; *γυναικῶν* *τινων*, *γινεκόντινον*. When the attracting word has the circumflex on the penult, the second accent is disregarded; as *δείξόν* *μοι*, *δίξονμι*.

#### *Probable ancient Pronunciation.*

§ 273. It is hardly necessary to remark in this place that the Greeks, during the most flourishing period of their language, wrote as they pronounced.

A, like *a* in *father*, *far*. (*Dionys. de Comp.* § 14.)

B, Γ, Δ, like *b*, *g* hard, *d*; in later times like Romaic *β*, *γ*, *δ*. (*Aristot. Poet.* § 20; *Sext. ad Gram.* 1, 5.) Before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*, Γ had the sound of *ng* in *hang*.

E, like Romaic *ε*, or Italian *e*.

Z, like *z*, but stronger. (*Dionys. ibid.*; *Bekker. Anecd.* 2, p. 815; *Quinctil.* 12, 10, 27; *Victorin. Gram.* 18; *Isidor. Hispal.* 1, 4, 15.)

H, like French *ê* as in *fête*. (*Plat. Crat.* 418 C; *Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Sext. ub. supr.*)



Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *ether*, *saith*.

Ι, like *i* in *machine*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Κ, like *k*. (*Priscian. p. 543.*)

Λ, Μ, like *l*, *m*, respectively.

Ν, like *n*. At the end of a word it was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the next word. (§ 34, n. 2.)

Ξ, in the Attic dialect, like ΧΣ; in the other dialects, like ΚΣ. In later times the sound ΚΣ prevailed.

Ο, like Romaic *o*, or Italian *o*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Π, like *p*.

Ρ, like *r*. At the beginning of a word it was *rolled*; when it was doubled, only the second one was rolled. It was rolled also after θ, φ, χ. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

Σ, like *s* in *soft*, *past*. Before μ, it was, in later times, sounded like ζ, and even changed into ζ in writing; as Ζμύρα for Σμύρα, in an inscription. (*Lucian. Jud. Voc. § 9; Sext. ub. supr.*)

Τ, like *t* in *tell*, *strong*.

Υ, like French *u*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.; Quintil. 12, 10, 27.*)

Φ, like *f*, but stronger. (*Quintil. 1, 4, 14; Priscian. p. 543.*)

Χ, like Romaic *χ*, German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, in the Attic dialect, like ΦΣ; in the other dialects, like ΠΣ. In later times, the sound ΠΣ prevailed.

Ω, like *o* in *note*, nearly. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

When a consonant was *doubled* in writing, it was doubled also in pronunciation. (*Lucian. Pseudosoph. p. 563.*)

During the most flourishing period of the language, both the vowels of a diphthong were distinctly heard. During the brazen age, and probably during the latter part of the silver age, the diphthongs ΑΙ, ΕΙ, ΟΥ, had each the power of a single vowel. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

ΑΙ, like *ai* in *aisle*; in later times, like η, or French *ê*; during the latter part of the brazen age, like ε.

ΑΥ, like *ou* in *our*, *house*; in later times, like *av*, *af*.

ΕΙ, like *ei* in *freight*, nearly; in later times, like ι. (*Callimach. Epigr. 29.*) During the silver and brazen ages, Ε was often prefixed to Ι long merely to mark its quantity; as κρείνω, τείσαι, τειμήσαι. And when quantity began to be disregarded, even short Ι was represented by ΕΙ; as Εισίδωρος, Εισοκράτης, γυμνασειαρχήσας. (*Sext. 1, 9; Priscian. 1, 9.*)

ΕΥ, like *eh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times, like *ev*, *ef*.

ΟΙ, like *oi* in *oil*, nearly.

ΟΥ, like *oh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times like *oo* in *moon*, or like French *ou*, Italian *u*. When the Bœotians used ΟΥ for Υ, they pronounced it long or short according as the original Υ was long or short; thus, in οὔδωρ, σοῦν, it was short, like *oo* in *book*; in οὐλη, ἀσουλία, long, like *oo* in *moon*. (*Eustath. ad Il. 1, 10.*)

ΥΙ, like *wi* in *twist*; 'ΥΙ, like *whi* in *whip*; in later times, like Υ.

As to the diphthongs α, η, ω, αυ, ηυ, ωυ, they differed from αι, ει, οι, αυ, ευ, ου only in the prolongation of the first vowel. In later times, α, η, ω were pronounced like *ā*, *η*, *ω*, respectively. (*Sirab. 14, p. 648; Sext. 1, 9.*)

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